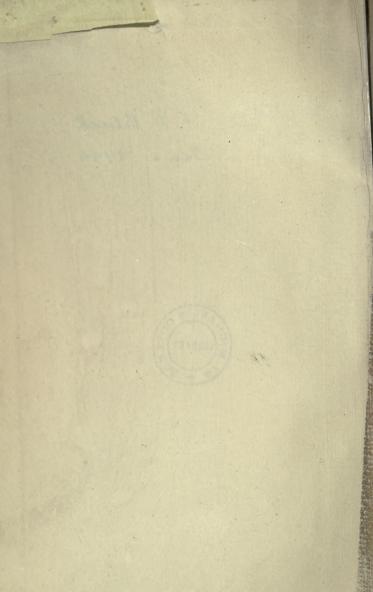


F. A. Black CSB Jan 2 1946 gr. MW





## Clarendon Press Series

## SPECIMENS

OF

## EARLY ENGLISH

PART I

MORRIS

## Yondon HENRY FROWDE



OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS WAREHOUSE AMEN CORNER, E.C.

# Clurendon Press Series

## SPECIMENS

OF

# EARLY ENGLISH

WITH

Introductions, Notes, and Glossarial Index

EDITED BY THE

REV. RICHARD MORRIS, LL.D.

PART I

FROM 'OLD ENGLISH HOMILIES' TO 'KING HORN'
A.D. 1150—A.D. 1300

Second Edition, carefully Revised

Oxford

AT THE CLARENDON PRESS

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MAY 16 1956

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## PREFACE TO THE FIRST EDITION.

(BY THE REV. PROFESSOR SKEAT.)

A FEW words of explanation are necessary to explain how this volume came to take its present shape, and why this Preface is not written by the author.

In 1867 a volume was published in the Clarendon Press Series with the title—'Specimens of Early English, selected from the chief English Authors, A.D. 1250—A.D. 1400, with Grammatical Introduction, Notes, and Glossary, by R. Morris, Esq.' This book soon ran out of print, and it was decided, several years ago, not to re-issue it in its first form, but to replace it by two volumes, or 'parts,' which should be still better calculated to meet the wants of the increasing class of students who care to have some accurate knowledge about our early literature and the gradual formation of our language. The weakest point of the work, in its first form, was that the literature of the thirteenth century was but imperfectly represented, whilst that of the twelfth century was not represented at all.

In attempting to carry out the proposed alteration, it was soon found that the preparation of the second part was the easier of the two, as requiring but little new material. I was asked to assist in preparing it, and, in the end, the greater part of the work of preparation passed through my hands. The edition of 1867 contained 25 extracts, counting both extracts from Robert of Gloucester as one. It was divided very unequally, by taking the beginning of the fourteenth century as the point of division; with the result that the former portion, containing only four extracts, was left for Dr. Morris to deal with himself, whilst the latter portion, containing the remaining 21 extracts, all relating to the fourteenth century, was left to me. I made two alterations in the extracts, substituting a passage from Barbour's Bruce for one from Sir Gawayn and the Grene Knight, and Chaucer's Man of Lawes Tale for the Pardoner's and Prioress's Tales. I then revised the Notes, and rewrote the Glossary, in order to insert the references, which, in the first edition, were but seldom given. The latter work was rather heavy, but with some efficient aid from Mr. Brock, it was at last completed, and the whole volume was revised by Dr. Morris. It was published in 1872, with the title-'Specimens of Early English, &c., by the Rev. R. Morris and the Rev. W. W. Skeat. Part II: from Robert of Gloucester to Gower, A.D. 1298-1393.' My name was added to the title-page in consideration of the part which I had taken in the revision. The volume was so well received that a new edition of it, practically the third, was published in 1873. Previously to the above alterations, I had already written a volume of Specimens of English Literature, from A.D. 1394-1597, by way of supplementing Dr. Morris's work. This appeared in 1871 (second edition, 1879); and may now be considered as forming Part III of the series of Specimens.

Meanwhile, the task of providing the extracts for Part I fell upon Dr. Morris, who had before him the more serious task of first providing his material. This was no easy matter, as, for a good deal of it, he was dependent upon the Early English Text Society's publications, and was only at the beginning of some of the most important part of his work for that Society. He had, in fact, to edit his texts before he could satisfactorily make extracts from them; and the second Series of his Old English Homilies did not appear till 1873. Since that time, the continual preparation of such important texts as the Blickling Homilies and the Cursor Mundi (the latter containing more than 30,000 lines printed four times over from different MSS.), has left him but little leisure. The Glossarial Index, in particular, required a long time for its compilation, as shewn by the fact that it contains nearly 50 pages more than that to Part II. It will readily be understood that the language of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries requires more frequent explanation than that of the fourteenth century, and is at the same time more difficult to explain. It has thus come to pass, that the present part has been in course of preparation for some years, whilst Dr. Morris's opportunities of leisure were few and decreasing, so that the end of 1881 saw the work still unfinished. At that time, I had just completed my Etymological Dictionary, and, being informed of all the circumstances, was asked to assist. When the work came into my hands, I found it in a very forward state. The whole was finally revised as far as the word Harmes in the Glossary, and the rest of the Glossary was mostly in type, with the exception of a small portion which was already written, though not quite ready for press. My portion of the work has been, accordingly, to revise the latter part of the Glossary, and to compile the Grammatical Introduction. I have taken the opportunity of verifying several of the references in the Glossary, including all words beginning with U, V, Y, 3, and all such words from Harpe to pwerrt-ut, or beginning with W, as are not of common occurrence, considering these to be the most, important.

In compiling the Grammatical Introduction, I have kept before me the original Introduction to the first edition of 1867, from which I have borrowed largely, so that the main part of it is given in the author's own words. I have, however, made various additions and alterations, particularly in the table of the principal parts of the Strong Verbs, which are now numbered and indexed for the convenience of ready reference, a large number of them being still in use in modern English. A few pages are repeated, almost without alteration, from the Introduction to Part II, for the sake of completeness. Section 5, on the Metre, for which I am responsible, is new. I have also inserted a passage on the pronunciation of Early English, copied (by permission) almost verbatim from Ellis's Early English Pronunciation; and an account of the written symbols, copied, with some re-arrangement and slight modifications, from an important paper by Dr. F. H. Stratmann, which appeared in the Philological Society's Transactions for 1867.

In the Preface to the Specimens of English, Part II,

already published, it has been explained that the object of printing these Selections from Early English writers is to render the study of Early English more easy for those who have not the means or the opportunity of consulting the books containing the complete texts.

The remarks made in that Preface have a still stronger significance when applied to the literature of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. It is just for this important transition-period, when a considerable simplification of our grammar was taking place, that the grammars and histories of literature are most meagre and least accurate, so that it is highly desirable that the student should be able to test for himself the statements which they contain. The best guides to the vocabulary of this period are Stratmann's Old English Dictionary and the Old English Dictionary by Mätzner. The latter of these is, unfortunately, still unfinished, only a few parts having appeared. An excellent text-book, for those who are acquainted with German, is Mätzner's 'Altenglische Sprachproben.'

Many of the texts from which extracts are here given have only recently been printed. The pieces marked I, III, IV, VII, VIII, X-XV inclusive, and XVI\*-XVIII [now marked XVII-XIX] inclusive, are all taken from various works published for the Early English Text Society, and of these all but VIII, XVII [now XVIII], and XVIII [now XIX] are from texts edited by Dr. Morris. For the convenience of readers, a list of the Early English Text Society's books quoted in the present volume is here subjoined:—

No. 7. Genesis and Exodus, ed. Morris, 1865. (Extract XV.)

No. 14. King Horn, &c., ed. Lumby, 1866. (Extract XVIII [now XIX].)<sup>1</sup>

No. 29. Old English Homilies, Series I, Part I; ed. Morris, 1867. (Extract III.)

No. 34. Old English Homilies, Series I, Part II, 1868. (Extracts I, VII, X, XI.)

No. 49. An Old English Miscellany, ed. Morris, 1872. (Extracts XII, XIII, XIV, XVI\* [now XVII; Jes. Coll. MS.].)

No. 51 The Life of St. Juliana, ed. Cockayne and Brock, 1872. (Extract VIII.)

No. 53. Old English Homilies, Series II, 1873. (Extracts IV and XVI\* [now XVIII; Trin. Coll. MS.].)

No. IV (Extra Series.) Havelok the Dane, ed. Skeat, 1868. (Extract XVII [now XVIII.])

Other volumes quoted are these following:-

Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, ed. Thorpe, 1861; ed. Earle, 1867; and other editions. (Extract II.)

The Ormulum, ed. White, 1852; of which a new edition, ed. Holt, appeared in 1878. (Extract V.)

Layamon's Brut, ed. Madden, 1847. (Extract VI.)

Ancren Riwle, ed. Morton, 1853. (Extract IX.)

The Owl and the Nightingale, ed. Stevenson, 1838; ed. Wright, 1843; ed. Stratmann, 1868. (Extract XVI.)

Most of these volumes are more fully described in the short headings which precede each extract.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The Extract gives the whole of King Horn; but Dr. Lumby's book also contains Floriz and Blancheflur, and the Assumption of the Virgin. <sup>1</sup>

The 'Specimens' are chronologically arranged, and well illustrate the numerous changes whereby the later Anglo-Saxon of the twelfth century gradually gave place to the English of the fourteenth century, as exemplified in Part II. The gradual introduction of Anglo-Norman words into our literature is a most interesting phenomenon of this period, and it is very instructive to observe how slowly these words, now so numerous, found their way into general use at the time when they were first introduced. The whole number of French words occurring in Layamon's Brut, a poem containing more that 32,000 (short) lines, does not exceed 170, and even of these a few took no root in our speech, and were soon disused 1. Or, to take an instance which the reader may test for himself, the part of the poem entitled On God Ureisun of Ure Lefdi (A Good Orison of Our Lady) 2, printed at p. 129, contains 99 rather long lines. The only foreign words in it are the proper names Cristes (whence Cristene), Marie, Gabriel, Thesu; the words offrie (line 4), deoflene (15), deouel (93), englene (16, 46, 70, 71), engles (27), rose, lilie (53), 3im (55), previously borrowed from Latin during the Anglo-Saxon period; the Bible-words paradise (10, 49), cherubine (25), and seraphine (26); and finally, no more than five Anglo-Norman words, viz. ciclatune (51), trone (22), seruise (50), i-kruned (52), and krune (52). Of these, the first appears in Chaucer (see the explanation in the Glossary to my edition of the Prioress's Tale, and in my note on the line in which it occurs), but is now obsolete;

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> See the list of Anglo-Norman words in Layamon, in Morris's Historical Outlines of English Accidence, p. 338.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> I.e. to our Lady; called 'our Lady's' because it could be suitably addressed to her. The whole poem contains 171 lines.

for the costly material which it denoted is no longer in use. But the words throne, service, crowned, and crown, as we should now spell them, are still in common use, and it is highly interesting to observe that, even in this early poem, they are introduced as easily and as naturally as if they formed a true part and parcel of the language. The word krune, crown, has here a corresponding verb formed on a genuine English model, and is duly furnished with the English pp. suffix -ed and prefix i- (=A.S. ge-) in the true native manner; thus shewing, that the admixture of the languages was one of vocabulary only, the English simply annexing such Anglo-Norman words as seemed likely to prove useful, and treating them grammatically after its own fashion. Students who will observe the manner in which foreign words were thus adopted and treated in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, will gain a much clearer idea of the origin of modern English than can otherwise be obtained.

It is observed in the Preface to Part II that no previous knowledge of oldest English (Anglo-Saxon) is required before commencing the study of the extracts contained in it; but to the present volume the remark hardly applies. A frequent reference to the Grammar in Sweet's Anglo-Saxon Reader will often prove of considerable advantage; and those who are best acquainted with that work will make the quickest progress with the present one. At the same time, the very full Glossarial Index, with its thousands of references, occupying as it does no less than 178 [now 190] pages of the book, when used in conjunction with the Grammatical Introduction, ought to suffice for the comprehension of all the pieces here printed; and Dr. Morris,

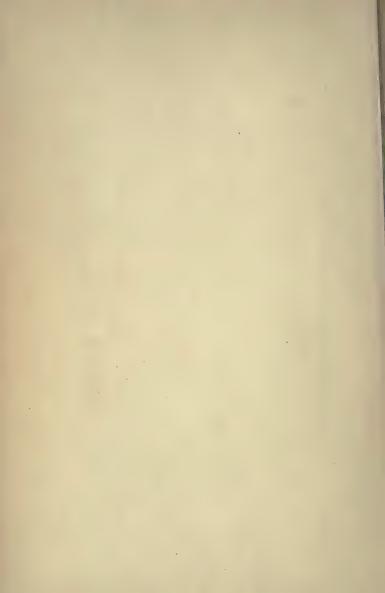
by this work of great labour, has laid all students of the subject under considerable obligation. Besides these helps, it will be found that the Notes deal with the principal difficulties of construction, and explain or illustrate most of the rarer words and forms.

The series of Specimens of English, as exhibited in the three parts now completed (Part I being the last to appear), exhibits Extracts from sixty-six different works, ranging in date from A.D. 1150 to 1579, or from the reign of Stephen to Elizabeth. If to these we add the twenty-six extracts in Sweet's Anglo-Saxon Reader, we have specimens of as many as ninety-two different works, each in the spelling of the period to which it belongs or of a few years later, and ranging in date over seven centuries, from Ælfred to Spenser; after which we have still a noble and unequalled literature for three centuries more. Perhaps there are many who have never realised that there are but few languages whose records are so ample as to admit of this; and surely every Englishman who wishes to study, step by step, the development of a language and of a literature, and to watch the progress of human thought and expression throughout a whole millennium, had better begin at home, with the study of English.

# PREFACE TO THE PRESENT EDITION.

In preparing a new Edition of this work, advantage has been taken of the opportunity for making such improvements and corrections as could best be made, under the circumstances. Dr. Morris's engagements leaving him but little opportunity for the work, nearly all the alterations now found in it have been made by Mr. Mayhew and Professor Skeat, the former taking much the larger share in the work. Professor Skeat has supplied a few corrections in the text, added many notes, and revised the Introduction; but Mr. Mayhew has carefully revised the whole work, the most laborious part of his contribution being the Glossarial Index, the whole of which he has recast and rewritten from beginning to end, verifying the references, adding new words, introducing hundreds of cognate forms, and bringing into harmony the explanations in the Notes and Glossary, which in the former edition were, in several instances, at variance, generally because the statements in the Notes had often been afterwards corrected in the Glossary. We hope that the result of this considerable labour will be found to increase considerably the accuracy and usefulness of the work. In a review of the book which appeared in the American Journal of Philology, iv. 334, and written by Professor James M. Garnett, several inaccuracies were pointed out. A similarly useful review, written by Professor E. Kölbing, appeared in Englische Studien, vi. 92; but some of the suggestions there made, recommending considerable alterations in the text, could not conveniently be carried out. Due regard has, in other respects, been paid to the corrections contained in these reviews, and we here record our thanks for them. Professor Garnett's review concluded with the remark that 'teachers will be grateful for the book, hoping that the Second Edition will shew a decided improvement.' To what extent this hope has been realised, we must leave it to readers to judge.

> A. L. MAYHEW. WALTER W. SKEAT.



## INTRODUCTION.

#### PRELIMINARY REMARKS.

[The reader may compare these with the remarks in the Prefaces to the Second and Third Volumes of Specimens of English. The occasional repetition of the same statements, almost in the same words, is, from the nature of the case, inevitable.]

§ 1. The Alphabet. The symbols which require some explanation are the following. The additional symbols not now in use are p, d, and 3; the capitals of which are p, D, and 3. Both p and d are used to represent th, with its two sounds, (1) that of th in thin, and (2) that of th in thine. Even in A.S. the use of these symbols is uncertain, and in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries no clear distinction can be made between them, though some scribes use them with more or less uniformity. In Section IV, for example, the scribe writes p at the beginning of words, and d in the middle or at the end. This is rather a graphic than a phonetic distinction. In Section XVI, only d is used, and p does not appear.

The character  $\mathfrak{z}$  (= A.S.  $\mathfrak{z}$ ) has various powers. At the beginning of a word it is to be sounded as y, so that  $\mathfrak{z}e$  is our modern ye; in the middle of a word it had a guttural sound now lost, but still represented in our spelling by gh, as in list

for *light*; at the end of a word it either had the same sound, or (rarely) stood for z. The last use is French, and is hardly to be found before the fourteenth century.

The characters u and v are frequently interchanged, as noticed in the Glossarial Index. It may, however, be remarked that v is almost always written as u between two vowels, as in haue for have, divers for divers. In the Southern dialect we find v for f, as in vader father, vamen foemen. In some words, the most complete confusion prevails, as in vuel = uvel, evil; uveles = uveles, evils; uveles = uveles, evils; uveles = uveles, evils; uveles = uveles, our; uveles = uveles, as in uveles = uveles, as in uveles = uveles, as in uveles = uveles, uvel

The letter j does not occur at all in the pieces here printed, and only a few words (all French) occur, which would now be spelt with that letter i. We may notice *ioie* joy, *iuglurs* jugglers. In some words initial i had the sound of y, as in ixde = yxde, went; iaf = yxf, gave; ieden = yeden, went; iiuen = yiven, to give; iunge = yunge, young. I also represents the A.S. prefix ge, in which case it is a short unaccented vowel, as in ivvnde, to find, ivo, foe.

Besides the above, the symbol  $\mathfrak{I}$  was employed, in the twelfth century, to represent *and*, as at p. 10, l. 2; and the symbol  $\mathfrak{I}$  sometimes occurs as an abbreviation for  $\mathfrak{I}$  at that, as in l. 11 on the same page. So also  $\mathfrak{I}$  for  $\mathfrak{I}$  as at p. 65, l. 3.

§ 2. Abbreviation. The most usual marks of contraction employed in Early English MSS. are few, and may soon

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> On p. 11, line 37 begins with J, but this is only a way of denoting that the capital I extends below the line. In fact, the letter j is nothing but a particular form of i, which came at last to have a distinct value.

be learnt. The commonest are these following, their 'expansions' being denoted throughout this volume by the use of italic letters.

A stroke over a vowel signifies m or n; as in  $s\bar{u}$ ,  $h\bar{i}$ ,  $ho\bar{u}d$ , meaning sum, him, hound.

An upward curl, above the line, signifies er; as in  $man^9$ ,  $s^9ue$ , for maner, serue (serve). But if this symbol follows the letter p, it means re; as in  $p^9che$  for preche. It arose from a roughly written e, the letter r being understood.

A small undotted *i* above the line means *ri*, the letter *r* being *understood*, as before; hence *p<sup>i</sup>nce*, *c<sup>i</sup>st*, for p*rince*, *crist* (Christ).

A roughly written a (a) in like manner stands for ra; as in  $g^a ce$ ,  $p^a y$ , for grace, pray.

A curl, of a form which arose from a roughly written v (for u), signifies ur; as in ine, ine, for turne, our.

The reason for the upward curl after p being used for re, arose from the fact that there was already a way of writing per, viz. by drawing a stroke through the tail of the p: as in pil, for peril. Sometimes this sign stood for par; as in pty for party.

A similar stroke, but curling, enabled the scribe to abbreviate pro. Thus we have pfit, pue, for profit, proue (prove).

At the end of a word, the mark  $\varphi$  signifies es or is; and the mark  $\varphi$  signifies us; as in word  $\varphi$  for wordes or words, and  $\varphi$  for  $\varphi$  for  $\varphi$ .

A rare mark of contraction is  $\Omega$ , for com or con; as in  $\Omega$ -fort,  $\Omega$ -seil, for comfort, conseil (counsel).

Other examples of contraction are q or qd for quod or quod, i. e. quoth;  $p^t$  for pat;  $p^u$  for pou; g for  $and^1$ ; g for g for

<sup>1</sup> Sometimes ant, according to the dialect.

Jesum), where the h came from the Greek H (long e), and the c from the Greek C ( $\Sigma$ , s).

Sometimes a word is merely indicated by its initial letter or by a few letters. Examples may be found on p. 10, where k is for king, Steph for Stephne, b for biscop; and again, on p. 13, Will, Willm, for Willelm, Willelm.

On p. 96, the symbol & occurs, which arose out of a peculiar way of writing the Latin word et, as may easily be seen in any very early MS., such as the Lindisfarne MS. of the Gospels in the British Museum. This was transplanted into English, to denote and, as having the same sense. The original use is preserved to this day in the contraction &c., to be read as etc. = et cetera.

The above remarks will enable any one, after a short practice, to read early English in the original MSS.; particularly if the student will at first take care to select a piece of which a printed copy can be obtained, and will compare the MS. with the print. Latin MSS. are far more difficult, and abound in contractions, the words being much abbreviated. Take, for example, the word fēe = facte, p. 144, l. 87; and the sentence Qod uobis p. d. p. for Quod uobis prestare dignetur per, in l. 85 on the same page.

Sometimes the scribe omits to mark a contraction, in which case the missing letters are supplied within square brackets. Thus she[n]de stands for shende, which should have been written shede; but the mark over the e is omitted; see p. 116, l. 177. In other cases, letters have been supplied, within square brackets, for grammatical reasons. Thus at p. 182, l. 413, the proper form is henne, but the scribe wrote hen. It is easy to tell why he did so, viz. because the final e is elided in the scansion of the line.

§ 3. Pronunciation. On this difficult subject the student

may consult Mr. Ellis's work on Early English Pronunciation, and Mr. Sweet's History of English Sounds. to the great changes that have taken place in our pronunciation, it is not easy for the reader to gain any clear ideas as to how Early English sounded when spoken, unless he will take some pains to examine the matter for himself, first putting aside all preconceived notions evolved out of his inevitable ignorance. The pronunciation of Anglo-Saxon, as carefully explained in Mr. Sweet's Anglo-Saxon Reader, is here of great assistance, as the pronunciation of English in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries was very similar to it, with certain modifications, for which see Sweet's Middle English Primer. The best general rule that can be given for approximating to the sounds of Early English vowels, is to give to a, e, i, o, u their present continental values; i.e. to pronounce them as in German or Italian, carefully avoiding being misled by the peculiar sounds which occur in our familiar modern English.

An account of the pronunciation of English in the time of Chaucer, and in the dialect used by him, will be found in the Preface to the edition of the poet's 'Man of Lawes Tale,' printed for the Clarendon Press. In Chapter V of Early English Pronunciations, by A. J. Ellis, p. 417, we find the following important remarks upon the 'Rhymed Poems of the Thirteenth Century and Earlier.'

'In approaching these earlier poems we stand already upon very secure ground. The values of a, ai, au, e, ei, eu, i, ie, o, oi, ou as (aa or a, ai, au, ee or e, ei or ai, eu, ii or i, ee, oo or o, ui, oou or ou) have every appearance of being the

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Mr. Ellis denotes sounds by his palæotype alphabet, founded on the continental values of the letters, and always writes palæotype letters between marks of parenthesis, as here and further on. He defines (a, e, i, o) as having respectively the sounds of a in Ital. matto; e in Eng. met; the initial e in Eng. event; and o in Fr. homme (Ital. o aperto). Next (aa, ee, ii, oo) are the same sounds lengthened, as in

most ancient possible, and the only doubtful points turn on [certain] fine distinctions. . . . There was no longer a common or recognised superior dialect, for the English language had long ceased to be that of the nobility. From the Anglo-Saxon Charters of the Conqueror down to the memorable [English] proclamation issued by Henry III, and for a century afterwards, the English language was ignored by the authorities, and was only used by or for "lewd men." But there was a certain amount of education among the priests, who were the chief writers, and who saved the dialect from falling into the helplessness of the peasant dialogue.

The chief points of difficulty are the use of [written] ou for (uu, u), the use of uu for (yy, y) and even (i, e), and of eu for (yy). The meaning of ea, eo, oa, practically unused in the fourteenth century, has also to be determined . . . It will be found that ou was not used at all for (uu, u) till near the close of the thirteenth century, when the growing use of u for (yy) or (i, e), rendered the meaning of u uncertain. But in the pure thirteenth-century writings u only is employed for (uu), and becomes a test orthography. The combination eu or ev does not seem to have been used except as (eu). The combinations ea, eo, so frequently rhyme with e, and interchange with it orthographically, that

Eng. father, mare, eve, and the former o of Ital. uomo. (U) has the sound of ou in English Louisa. The diphthongs (ai, ei, au, eu, ui, ou) are compounded of (a) and (i), &c., and resemble ai in Ger. hain; Port. ei; au in Ger. haus; eu in Ital. Europa; French oui; ou in Dutch ou, not far from Eng. ou in house, especially as sounded in provincial English.

1 (U) has been defined, in the last note, as having the sound of ou in Louisa; (uu) is the same sound prolonged. By (y) is meant the ordinary German dotted u, as in lücke; (yy) being the same sound prolonged, as in Ger. gemüth. By (i) is meant the sound of i in Eng. fish or river.

their meaning was probably intentionally (ea, eo), with the stress on the *first* element, and the second element obscure, so that the result scarcely differed from (ee') or even (ee)<sup>1</sup>. The combination oa was either (aa) or  $(aa)^2$ . The consonants seem to have been the same as in the fourteenth century, although 3 may possibly have retained more of the (gh) than the (J) character 3.

#### PHONOLOGY.

The following is a scheme of the *most usual* etymological values of the E. E.<sup>4</sup> vowels, chiefly according to Dr. Stratmann. The examples are all to be found in the Glossary, which gives both the meaning of the word and at least one reference to some passage where it occurs.

As the relations of the E. E. to the A.S. vowels are somewhat complex, the scheme is given in two forms. The former shews the historical descent from Anglo-Saxon downwards, whilst the latter shews, conversely, how to refer the E. E. vowels to their A.S. originals. Both schemes deal with the *symbols* only, without consideration of pronunciation.

(A) Scheme of the A.S. vowels, with their E. E. equivalents.

Short Vowels. a. The A.S. a was commonly retained, especially before a consonant followed by e. Before m and n

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> By the (') following (ee) is meant simple voice, as in the slight sound of *e* in English *open*. The reader may simply pronounce Early English *ea* and *eo* as (ee), i.e. as Eng. *a* in *mare*.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> By (aa) is meant Ger. ah in mahnen; hardly differing from (aa),

but a little deeper, approaching a in all.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> By (gh) is meant the guttural g in Ger. wiege; by (J) is meant the sound of y in Eng. yet.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> E. E. = Early English, is here used to denote the language of the extracts in this volume (A.D. II50-I300). M. E. = Middle English, conveniently denotes the language from A.D. I300-I485 (accession of Henry VII). In the Glossary the symbol M. E. is used in a wider sense, so as to include E. E. also.

it was at first retained, but was afterwards frequently (though not universally) changed into o. Examples: (1) name, faren, sake; cam, fram; can, man; samnest; hand, lang. Also (2) from; mon; hond, long.

- 20. The A.S. & was at first retained, but after awhile disappeared altogether. In its place we find E. E. a, e, and ea, the last of which is hardly ever found in the M. E. period. Examples: (1) dæi (from dæg), mæi (from mæg); mæsse, fæstnen. (2) bac, bab, fader, smal. (3) et (at), fest, gres. (4) pear, wear, weater.
- ea. The A.S. ea was sometimes retained, but not for long. Most commonly it became a, but æ and e are also found for it. In the M. E. period it appears only as a (or o) and e, the former being much the commoner. Examples: (1) bearn, eald (old), earm. (2) barn, ewalm, halden. (3) ærd, ærfeð, bærn. (4) eld (old), erd, erm.
  - eo. The A.S. eo was at first retained, or occasionally replaced by ie. But its usual representative was e, as in M. E. Examples: (1) eorl, eorde, heorte. (2) hierte. (3) erl, erde, herte.
    - e. The A.S. e was almost always retained. It was very seldom written eo. The usual M. E. symbol was also e. Examples: (1) sende, telle, penche. (2) beored (for bered).
      - i. The A.S. i was retained; as bidde, binde, binne, in.
  - u. The A.S. u was retained; as (1) grund, under, wulfes, wund. In M. E. we usually find ground, wound. But o also appears, chiefly before liquids; as (2) comen, onder; wode, note (nut).
  - y. The A.S. y was changed into u. In the M. E. period it was (in general) further changed into i, as in modern English. Examples: cussen, dude, fulle, fulle, verb.

Long Vowels. a. The A.S. á was commonly retained at first, but in M. E. is seldom to be found except in the Northern dialect, in which it is extremely common. It

usually gave place to o (long), which in M. E. was frequently written oo. The symbols e and ea are also found, but were not of long continuance. Examples: (1) ba, faze, gal, gast, hali. (2) fo, sb. pl., foh, gost; written oo in hoot = hot, bids, from A.S. hálan; written oa in boa = bo = A.S. <math>ba. (3) en, get, sb. pl., seri. (4) heali (for hali).

- æ. The A.S. & was at first retained, but soon disappeared. Its usual representatives were a and e, as in M. E.; but ea is also found. Examples: (1) & ar, haden, rad, raden. (2) late, verb, rade, verb and sb., slape. (3) del, leren, mel, se. (4) heale, leaden, meane, meast.
- ea. The A.S.  $\ell a^1$  was at first retained, though usually replaced by e (long), which in M. E. was frequently written ee, except in some words (as heh). The symbol  $\alpha$  is tolerably common in Layamon and the Ormulum. A very curious substitution is i (also written y in M. E.), which occurs also in modern English. The Kentish has ia. Examples: (1) deade, dream, lean, leas. (2) bred, drem, ded, sb., heh. (3)  $d\alpha$ ,  $h\alpha$ ,  $l\alpha$ n. (4) hi3; mod. E. high. (5) diath.
- eo. The A.S. 60 was at first retained, but usually gave way to long e, frequently written ee in M.E. Occasional varieties are i (still found), ie and u. Examples: (1) deope, deore, leode, leof. (2) dep, der, lef, sek. (3) liht, sb., mod. E. light, from A.S. léoht. (4) bien, dier, lief; pieue, dat. of pief. (5) buò, are; from A.S. béoð.
- e. The A.S. & was retained. In modern English it commonly appears as ee, though the pronunciation has changed. Examples: demen, grene, greten, seche.
- i. The A.S. *i* was retained. It still appears as *i* in modern English, though the pronunciation has become diphthongal. Examples: *lif*, sb., *likien*, *min*, &in.

<sup>1</sup> Usually printed eá, eó, as in the Glossary.

- o. The A.S. 6 was retained. In modern English it is usually written 00, though the sound has changed. Examples: dom, don, god adj., mone.
- u. The A.S. u was retained. In M.E. it frequently appears as ou, though without a change in the pronunciation. Modern English has commonly retained ou (or ov), but has changed the sound. Examples: buhe, bur, toun, out.
- y. The A.S. ý became u; but M. E. and modern English commonly employ the symbol i in corresponding words. Examples: fur, hurede, tuned. Occasionally ui appears, as in huide, to hide.
- (B) Scheme of the E. E. vowels, with their A.S. equivalents.

#### Short Vowels.

- $a(\mathbf{r}) = A.S.$  a; chiefly before final m or n, or before m or n followed by another consonant: as cam, fram; can, man; samnest; hand, lang. Also before a consonant followed by e: as name, faren, sake. See also o(2).
  - $a(2) = A.S. \alpha$ ; as bac, bap, fader, smal.
  - a(3) = A.S. ea; as barn, cwalm, halden.
- $\alpha$  (1) = A.S.  $\alpha$ ; as  $d\alpha i$  (A.S.  $d\alpha g$ ),  $m\alpha i$  (A.S.  $m\alpha g$ ),  $m\alpha sse$ ,  $f\alpha sinen$ .
  - æ (2) = A.S. ea; as ærd, ærfeð, bærn.
  - e (I) = A.S. e; as sende, telle, penche.
  - e (2) = A.S. æ; as et, at (A.S. æt), fest, gres.
  - e(3) = A.S. ea; as eld, adj., erd, erm.
  - e (4) = A.S. eo; as erl, erde, herte. See eo (1).
  - ea (1) = A.S. ea; as bearn, eald, adj., earm.
  - ea (2) = A.S. a; as pear, wear, weater.
  - eo (1) = A.S. eo; as eorl, eorde, heorte.
  - eo (2) = A.S. e; as beoreo. Not very common.
  - i (1) = A.S. i; as bidde, binde, binne, in.
  - ie (1) = A.S. eo; as hierte. Not very common.

- $o(\mathbf{1}) = A.S. o$ ; as bord, for, prep., sorge, word.
- $o(2) = A.S. \ a$  (being put for E. E. a); as from (in frommard); mon; hond, long. See a(1).
- o(3) = A.S. u, chiefly before liquids; as in comen, onder; also in wode, note (nut).
  - $u(\mathbf{I}) = A.S. u$ ; as grund<sup>1</sup>, under, wulues, wund<sup>1</sup>.
  - u(2) = A.S. y; as cussen, dude, fulde, fulle verb.

#### Long Vowels.

- $a(4) = A.S. \ \acute{a}$ ; as ba, faze, gal, gast, hali.
- a(5) = A.S.  $\acute{e}$ ; as late, verb, rade, verb and sb., slape.
- æ (3) = A.S. é; as ær, hædene, ræd, ræden.
- $\alpha(4) = A.S. \ \alpha$ ; as  $\alpha n, g \alpha t$  sb. pl.,  $s \alpha r i$ .
- $\alpha$  (5) = A.S.  $\ell a$ , especially in Layamon; as  $d\alpha \delta$ ,  $h\alpha h$ ,  $l\alpha n$ .
- e (5) = A.S. é; as demen, grene, greten, seche.
- e (6) = A.S. &; as del, leren, mel, se.
- e (7) = A.S. éa; as bred, drem, ded sb., heh.
- e(8) = A.S. éo; as dep, der, lef, sek.
- ea (3) = A.S. éa; as deade, dream, lean, leas.
- ea (4) = A.S. á; as heali. Not very common.
- ea (5) = A.S. &; as heale, leaden, meane, meast.
- eo (3) = A.S. éo; as deope, deor, leode, leof.
- i(2) = A.S. i; as lif sb., likien, min, din.
- i(3) = A.S. éa or éo; as hiz (A.S. héah); liht sb. (A.S. léoht).
- ie (2) = A.S. éo; as bien, dier, lief (A.S. béon, déor, léof); bieue, dat. of bief (A.S. béof). So also occasional ia = A.S. éa; as diath (A.S. déa $\delta$ ).
  - $o(4) = A.S. \delta$ ; as dom, don, god adj., mone.
- $o(5) = A.S. \ \acute{a}$ ; as fo sb. pl., foh, gost. Cf. oo in hoot = hot, bids, from A.S. hátan; oa in  $boa = bo = A.S. b\acute{a}$ .
- $u(3) = A.S. \ u;$  as buhe, bur, tun, ut. At a later period, ou is more usual, as in bour, toun, out.

<sup>1</sup> At a later period written ground, wound

 $u(4) = A.S. \ \mathcal{G}$ ; as fur, hurede, tuned. Also written ui, as in huide, to hide.

 $u(5) = A.S. \, \acute{e}o;$  as  $bu \eth$ , are (A.S.  $b\acute{e}o \eth$ ).

Some scribes affect peculiar modes of spelling, so that each piece is, in some degree, spelt in a way of its own; but the above values are the most usual. As instances of variation we may note braed for braed, broad; avorl for eorl, earl; alen for elen, to eat. The vowel i is also used in place of 3, as in dxi = dxi + 3, A.S. dxi + 3; and the vowel i in place of x, as in duelle, to dwell, suor, swore.

As regards the **consonants**, we may briefly remark that the A.S. f is written as u (= v) in E. E. in the *middle* of a word, between two vowels; as *leuen*, to believe, A.S. *leafan*, &c.

The A.S. c becomes ch before e and i; as chald, chapmen, cheas, cheose; chid, child, chirm, riche. We even find lich from A.S. lic.

The A.S. g becomes y, 3, 3h, i, h, w, in certain positions; as yeme, 3emen, berrzhen, dwi, folhin, sorewe. Hence such varieties as folewen, folgen, folhin, follzhen, folzen; sorewe, soreze, sorge, sorize. The A.S. h at the end of a word or before t passes into a guttural sound represented by a similar variety of spellings; as heye, heze, heh, hei (high); hizte, pozte, pouht, &c.

Some scribes, especially the one who wrote out the piece whence Section XV is taken, use g for 3 initially; as get, ger for 3et, 3er.

In Section I we find wro for wurd, wrld for wurld; it is not unlikely that the scribe, in pronunciation, really dropped the initial w, and put w for u to mark this. The habit is very common, as in Shropshire, where wood, wool, and woman, are 'ood, 'ool, 'ooman. So also wrst, 17 (Jes.) 217; wrp, id. 355. Note also that, after w, the A.S. i may become o or u, as in wole, wule, for A.S. wile; wuste for A.S. wiste.

It will be observed, from the above list, that the short

and long vowels are not distinguished in writing. Almost the only general rule for discriminating them is that a vowel followed by a doubled consonant or by two consonants is short, as in hand, telle, under, &c. Modern English is of some assistance here; thus ful = full, has the u short, but ful = foul, has the u long. But modern English occasionally shortens a vowel; thus A.S. réad is now red, and the words bread, dead, in which the spelling intimates that the vowel was originally long, as was the case, are now pronounced like bred and ded.

The following etymological table of equivalent vowels in Anglo-Saxon, Old Saxon, Icelandic, Gothic, and Old High German may prove useful:—

A.S.	O.S.	Icel.	Goth.	O. H. G.
a, æ, ea	a	a a a e, ja a, i, a		a
e, eo i, eo	e i o	e, ja i	i u, au	e i o, u
u, y á (æ)	u é á	u, y á, æ, ei	u, au ai	u, o é, ei
æ é	á ó, á	á, æ æ, ey, á	e o, e, an	á uo, ou, á, ó
í	í ó ú	í	éi ó	í uo
ú, ý éa	ú	ú, ý au	u au	ú ou, ó
éo	io	jo, ju	iu	io, ie

In treating of the consonants, we may range A.S., O.S., Icel. and Goth. all under one category, which we may call Low-German; and the table is as follows:—

Low. G.	b	p	f	g	k or'c	d	t	(th)	h	s
O. H. G.	p, b	ph, f	b1	g	ch, c	t	Z	d	h	s

<sup>1</sup> At the end of a word, or in the middle; not initially.

One example of the use of the above table may suffice. The mod. E. long o answers to A.S. á; so that a stone is A.S. stán. For A.S. stán we find O. Saxon stén, Icel. steinn, Gothic stains, O.H. German stein, in accordance with the table. The interchange of vowels in the older forms of these languages is far more regular than might be supposed.

§ 4. Punctuation. Marks of punctuation occur in some of the MSS., but are much less exact in value than those in present use. The punctuation of the MSS. is adhered to in sections I-IV, VI-XI, XIII, XIV, and XVII. In the poetical pieces this punctuation commonly has a metrical, not a grammatical value, so that the punctuation of the prose and poetical pieces must be considered separately.

Prose. In the prose MSS. a dot (·) is very common, and is used with variable value, but usually marks some break in the sense, such as would now be represented by a comma, semicolon, or full stop. The beginning of a new sentence is usually denoted by the employment of a capital letter, but not invariably. Sometimes we must insert a stop where the MS. has none, and neglect the stop in the MS. Thus, at p. 7, l. 177, 'pan seieð ham god þe gelty mannen 3e senegeden an 3eur écenesse' means 'then saith God to them, viz to the guilty men, Ye sinned in your eternity.'

Besides the dot, the scribes also employ a mark resembling an inverted semi-colon (!). See p. 18, l. 25. This is usually a somewhat long pause, answering to a semi-colon or full stop. Sometimes it answers to a note of interrogation; see p. 19, l. 67. At p. 18, l. 13, the dot between square brackets is inserted by the editor to mark a pause. A comma never occurs; the comma in l. 14 (B), p. 21, should have been printed as a full stop. The commas in Section IX are inserted to assist the reader.

Poetry. In the Ormulum (Sect. V), the punctuation is the editor's, on the modern system; so also in sections XII, XVIII, and XIX. In section VI, the stops (\*) and (!) are purely metrical, the latter usually denoting the lighter pause at the end of a 'section' or half-time, and the former the longer pause, at the end of a completed line. In section XI, there is a metrical stop (·) at the end of every line, but the end of the half-line is rarely marked; see, however, lines 28, 36, 37, 38, 39, 56, 76. In Section XIV, there is a stop (with few exceptions) at the end of each 'half-line,' and the lines, as printed, are to be read by pairs. In Section XV, the punctuation is the editor's, but there are a few exceptions in this instance. The MS. has, in fact, a few dots occurring in the middle of a line, which is shewn by retaining them within marks of parenthesis; see l. 2429. These dots mark the cæsural pause. In the Owl and the Nightingale, the punctuation is the editor's; but in the Moral Ode, the stops are those of the MS., and have a metrical value, as explained above.

§ 5. Metre. It is remarkable that the favourite Anglo-Saxon alliterative metre, examples of which may be seen in Sweet's Anglo-Saxon Reader, is not exactly represented by any piece in the present selection. Those which most nearly approach it are the extracts from Layamon, the Bestiary, and the Proverbs of Alfred (Sections VI, XII, and XIV). In these poems, examples of alliteration are common, as in the following <sup>1</sup>:

And leofliche him heren, and hælden hine for hærre; (vi. 25.) Welle heg is tat hil oat is heuen-riche; (xii. 27.)

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Observe that a *pair* of short lines is here taken to form one complete line of alliterative verse.

He is one monne mildest mayster; (xiv. 51.)

If we examine the metre of Anglo-Saxon poetry, or of the alliterative poetry of the fourteenth century (such as William of Palerne and Piers Plowman), we shall observe that the alliteration generally falls in such a way that two of the rime-letters (as they are called) come in the former half of the verse, and one in the latter; whereas, in the above examples, this arrangement is precisely reversed, as is very commonly the case. On the other hand, the old arrangement occurs in such lines as the following:

Ich hatte Hengist
Hors is mi brover; (vi. 63.)
He ou wolde wyssye
wisliche þinges; (xiv. 29.)
Mildeliche ich munye
Myne leoue freond; (xiv. 37.)

In general, the poets of this period were quite satisfied with obtaining only two rime-letters.

Ut of pan leode to uncude londe; (vi. 79.) pat beod an us feole, pat we færen scolden; (vi. 89.)

But the most remarkable point is the frequent introduction of rimes, so that the whole line is cut up into a pair of sections of variable length, each containing sometimes four, but most commonly three accented syllables. In the following examples, the accented syllables are marked by an accent over the vowel-sound in each. The rimes are commonly double, as in father, rather, and are denoted by italics. In some cases we have both rime and alliteration, the alliteration being likewise denoted by italic initial letters:

pat ouer sæ weoren icumen swide selcude gumen; (vi. 3.) preó scípen góde cómen míd þan flóde; (vi. 7.) sif heo gríð sóhten, and óf his freónd-scipe róhten; (vi. 19.)

Many of the rimes are imperfect, being mere assonances, i.e. only alike in the vowel-sound. Such as these:

Biláeuen scúllen þa fíue þa séxte scál forð líðe; (vi. 77.) þér wes móni cníht stróng heo drózen heore scípen ýppe þe lónd; (vi. 185.)

Owing to the variable lengths of the sections or half-lines, which are sometimes treated (as shewn above) as if they were complete lines, duly furnished with rimes, the metre of Layamon's Brut admits of many variations, which it is not necessary here further to particularise. Sometimes the number of accents in the section of a poem of this character is reduced to two, and the number of accents in the complete line (or couplet) to four, of which there are several examples in the Bestiary and in the Proverbs of Alfred. A good example of a rimed couplet, with four accents, is the following:

lúde and stille his ówene wille; (xiv. 439.)

Or the couplet may contain five accents:

Bétere þe wére ibóren þát he nére; (xiv. 447.)

This variation of the number of accents in a line shews that the laws of metre were but imperfectly understood, as it introduces an irregularity which would now hardly be tolerated.

There are two forms of the section or half-line that deserve particular notice. These are (1) the regular section of three accents, with an accent on the penultimate syllable;

and (2) the regular section of four accents, with an accent on the ultimate syllable. Examples are these:

- (1) And seiden þát heo wálden; (vi. 23.) De léun stánt on hílle; (xii. 1.) Ne gábbe þú ne schótte; (xiv. 411.)
- (2) Ah hít ilómp an óðer þá; (vi. 244.) ðe súnne swídeð ál his flígt; (xii. 70.) For ófte túnge brékeþ bón; (xiv. 425.)

If we prefix a section of the *latter* form to one of the *former*, we have the metre of the Ormulum (Section V):

And nú icc wíle shæwenn 3úw summ-dél wiph Gódess héllpe; (v. 962.)

The great peculiarity of this poem is its remarkable regularity, to which the poet adheres throughout with the utmost care, so that we are able to gather from it many valuable hints as to accent and pronunciation. The long line thus obtained is good and forcible, but in a poem of so great a length is felt to be almost mercilessly monotonous. The author does not allow his lines to rime, but the addition of a rime gives us an excellent form of metre, of which several examples occur in the Bestiary, though the first unaccented syllable of the section is often dropped, as in the fourth below:

His hópe is ál to gódewárd
And óf his lúue he léreð;
ðat ís te súnne síkerlíke,
— ðús his sígte he béteð; (xii. 104.)

A reference to p. 137 will shew that lere's and bele's are considered as forming a rime, though it is really but an assonance. At pp. 136, 137, we see the variations that can easily be introduced into this form of metre. Thus we may drop the initial unaccented syllables of each section, and introduce rimes at the end of every section; with a very pleasing result:

Al is mán so ís tis érn wúlde gé nu lísten Old in hísë sínnës dérn or hé bicúmeð crísten.

Excellent examples of Orm's line, but with the addition of rime, may be found in Praed's poems:

Twelve years ago I made a mock
Of filthy trades and traffics;
I wondered what they meant by stock;
I wrote delightful sapphics.

The metre of the Moral Ode (pp. 194-221) is practically just the same, the difference being one to the eye only. The two sections are, in fact, united in one long line, a perfect example being seen in l. 40, p. 196:

þe món þat wílë sýker beó to hábbe gódes blýsse.

Many of the lines are, however, more or less imperfect, owing to the frequent dropping of an unaccented syllable, especially at the beginning of a line. One thing the student should, however, particularly remark, viz. that the last accent in every line is invariably on the penultimate syllable, so that we obtain from it many important data for determining the use of the final -e in Chaucer. The only endings that occur throughout are the unaccented syllables -e, -eh, -en, -ene, -ye, -er, -es, the first of these being by far the most common. Whoever, having a good ear, will ponder upon this matter, will be led to see clearly, for himself, that the full sounding of the final -e, on which it is so necessary for a teacher of Early English to dwell, is a real thing, and not a mere fiction of grammarians. The same conclusion may be drawn from the metre of the Ormulum.

Reverting once more to the section marked (1) on p. xxxvi.,

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> In l. 125 (p. 202), the form *ilom* is, of course, an error of the scribe for *ilome*; see l. 90, p. 200, and l. 323, p. 216.

we may observe that, with the addition of rime, it is the favourite metre of the author of King Horn, as in these examples:

pat fólc hi gúnnë quélle; And chúrchen fór to félle; (xix. 61.)
To schúpë schúlle 3e fúnde,
And sínkë tó þe grúnde; (xix. 103.)

But the poet constantly drops the initial unaccented syllable, as in

Înto schúpës bórde At pe fúrstë wórde; (xix. 113.)

He also allows himself numerous licenses, frequently dropping unaccented syllables in various parts of the line, altering the number of accents, and putting single rimes for double ones. The general effect is good, and the lines vigorous, but modern metre would not approve of the bringing of two accented syllables into close juxtaposition. Examples are:

Bí þe sé-síde; (xix. 135; cf. 203.) Bí þe sé-brínke; (141.) Ánd þí faír-nésse; (213.) Ne nó3t ín þe hálle; (255.) Þe kíng séde sóne; (483.) Þát his blód hátte; (608.)

Lastly, the section marked (2) on p. xxxvi., with the addition of rime, occurs both in King Horn and in Havelok; as in the examples:

Al Dénëmárk, and ál mi fé
Til thát mi són' of héldë bé; (xviii. 386.)

Pe stúard wás in hértë wó,

Fór he nústë whát to dó; (xix. 275.)

And láddë wíþ him Aþelbrús,

þe gódë stúard of his hús; (xix. 1539.)

It is not particularly common, because both authors greatly preferred the double rime. The chief difference between

these poems is in the normal length of the sections; in Horn the accents are commonly three, but in Havelok commonly four. The use of four accents, with the embellishment of a double rime, gives us section (2) with the addition of an unaccented syllable; which is the normal line in Havelok:

And léuë thát it míghtë wónë In héuene-ríche with gódes sónë; (xviii. 406.)

When the rime is only single, we have the familiar metre so common in Scott's 'Marmion,' as well as in the fourteenth century. Poems in a similar metre are Barbour's 'Bruce,' the 'Cursor Mundi,' Hampole's 'Pricke of Conscience,' Chaucer's 'House of Fame,' &c.

The loss of final e reduced the double rimes of such poems as the Moral Ode to single rimes; this gave us the familiar hymn-metre known as the common measure. Cowper's John Gilpin is also a good example of it. Both in Havelok and Horn some of the double rimes are imperfect. Examples in the former are: bothe, rode, blode, unless a line riming with bothe has been lost (430); harde, crakede¹ (567); rede, bethe² (694); alle repeated (745). Examples in the latter are much commoner, such as bivveste, laste (5); sones, gomes (21); beste, werste (27); gripe, smite (51): more, 3ere (95); adrenche, of-pinche (105); 3onge, tipinge (127); Suddene, kenne (143); Westernesse, blisse (157); gumes, i-cume (161); &c., &c.

For further remarks upon Metre, see Specimens, Part II, p. xvi, and the Introductions to the Selections from Chaucer in the Clarendon Press Series; also Dr. Guest's History

Dr. Morris ingeniously corrects these lines thus: And caste the knaue so harde adoun[e] That he crakede ther hise croune.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Unless we read bede, i.e. bid, which makes good sense.

of English Rhythms, and Dr. Schipper's Englische Metrik, which is the latest work upon this subject.

# § 6. EARLY ENGLISH DIALECTS.

From historical testimony, and an examination of the literary records of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, we learn that the English speech was represented by three

principal dialects.1

I. The Northern dialect, spoken throughout the Lowlands of Scotland, Northumberland, Durham, and nearly the whole of Yorkshire. Roughly speaking, the Humber and Ouse formed the southern boundary of this area, while the Pennine Chain determined its limits to the west.

- 2. The Midland dialect, spoken in the counties to the west of the Pennine Chain, in the East-Anglian counties, and in the whole of the Midland district. The Thames formed the southern boundary of this region.
- 3. The Southern dialect, spoken in all the counties south of the Thames; in Somersetshire, Gloucestershire, and portions of Herefordshire and Worcestershire.

There is no doubt that the Midland dialect exercised an influence upon the Southern dialect wherever it happened to be geographically connected with it, just as the Northumbrian acted upon the adjacent Midland dialects; and this enables us to understand that admixture of grammatical forms which is to be found in some of our early English manuscripts.

§ 7. These dialects <sup>2</sup> are distinguished from each other by the *uniform* employment of certain grammatical inflexions.

nated as Northumbrian, Mercian, and West-Saxon.

See Higden's account of these dialects; Specimens, part ii, p. 240.
 The Northern, Midland, and Southern dialects are sometimes designated.

A convenient test is to be found in the inflexion of the plural number, present tense, indicative mood.

The Northern dialect commonly employs -es (dropped when we, ye, or thai actually precedes), the Midland -en, and the Southern -eth, as the inflexion for all persons of the plural present indicative.

	NORTHERN.	MIDLAND.	SOUTHERN.	
1st pers.	hop-es,2	hop-en,3	hop-eth,	we hope.
2nd "	hop-es,	hop-en,	hop-eth,	ye hope.
3rd "	hop-es,	hop-en,	hop-eth,	they hope

The inflexions of the singular number, though no absolute test of dialect, are of value in enabling us to separate the West-Midland from the East-Midland.

The West-Midland conjugated its verb in the singular number and present tense almost like the Northern dialect.

WEST-MIDLAND.		NORTHERN
1st pers.	hop-e,	hop-es.
2nd ,,	hop-es,	hop-es.
3rd "	hop-es,	hop-es.

The West-Midland of Shropshire seems to have employed the Southern inflexion -est and -eth, as well as -es, in the 2nd and 3rd persons singular indicative.

The East-Midland dialect, like the Southern, conjugated its verb in the sing. pres. indic. as follows:—

1st pers. hop-e, 2nd ,, hop-est, 3rd ,, hop-eth.

Some of the East-Midland dialects geographically connected with the Northern seem to have occasionally employed

Observe the double use; (1) we hope, (2) we that hopes.

<sup>2</sup> This -es occurs also in the 2nd pl. imperative instead of -eth.

3 The -n is frequently dropped in all persons.

<sup>4</sup> For its two chief subdivisions and their characteristics, see Prefaces to 'Genesis and Exodus,' and 'An Old English Miscellany.'

the inflexion -es in the 2nd and 3rd pers. as well as -est and -eth. It is mostly found in poetical writers, who used it for the sake of obtaining an extra syllable riming with nouns pl. and adverbs in -es.

The West-Midland is further distinguished from the East-Midland dialect in employing the inflexion -es for -est in the 2nd pers. sing. preterite of weak verbs. We also find, in the West-Midland, the terminations -us, -ud, in place of -es, -ed.

§ 8. The following differences between the *Northern* and *Southern* dialects are worth noticing.

#### GRAMMATICAL DIFFERENCES.

NORTHERN.

SOUTHERN.

pl. pres. indic. and

-eth in the same.

2. -es in all persons of the sing, pres. indic.<sup>2</sup>

-e, -est, -eth (-th) in the same.

3. No inflexion of person in the sing, or pl. of the preterite indic, of regular verbs -ed; as 1st loved, 2nd loved, 3rd loved (sing, and plural).

Retention of the inflexions
-ede, -edesl, -ede, sing.; as
1st lovede, 2nd lovedest, 3rd
lovede; -en (pl.), as 1st,
2nd, 3rd loveden.

 Dropping of final e in the pt. t. 2nd person of strong verbs, as spak, spakest; segh, sawest.

2nd person, pt. t., of strong verbs ends in -e, as spek-e, spakest; sez-e, sawest.

5. Infinitives drop the final -en (-e), as sing, to sing.

Infinitives retain the final -en or -e, as sing-en, sing-e, to sing.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The -es is dropped when the pronoun we, ye, or thai immediately precedes.

<sup>2</sup> Dropped when I or he immediately precedes.

#### NORTHERN.

- 6. At for to, as sign of the infinitive, e.g. at fight, to fight.
- 7. Sal, suld, shall, should.
- 8. Present or imperfect participles end in -and (or -ande).
- Omission of the prefix yor i- in past participles, e.g. broken.
- 10. The final -en in past participles is never dropped.
- 11. No infinitives in -i, -ie, -y, or -ye.
- 12. No plurals in -en, -n, except eghen, hosen, oxen, schoon, fan (foes).
- 13. The plurals brether, childer, kuy (ky, cows), hend (hands).
- 14. The genitive of nouns feminine ends in -es.
- 15. No genitive plural in -ene.
- ions of number and case, except *aller*, *alther*, alther, of all; bather, of both.
- 17. Definite article unin-

#### SOUTHERN.

At as a sign of the infinitive is wholly unknown in this dialect.

Schal, scholde (schulde).

Present or imperfect participles end in -inde (-ing).

Retention of y- or i- in past participles, e.g. y-broke, y-broken (i-broke, i-broken).

The final -en is often represented by -e, e.g. y-broke = y-broken; i-fare = i-faren (gone).

Numerous infinitives in -i, -ie, -y, or -ye, as hatie, lovie, ponky, &c.

A large number of nouns form their plurals in -en.

The plurals children, brethren (brothren), ken (kun), honden (honde).

The genitive of nouns feminine ends in -e.

Genitive plural in -ene retained as late as A.D. 1387.

Adjectives retain many inflexions of number and case.

Definite article inflected: þat

#### NORTHERN.

flected: *pat* a demonstrative adjective.

- 18. per, pir (these).
- 19. Ic, ik, I (I).
- 20. Sco, sho (she).
- 21. Thai, thair (thar), thaim (tham) = they, their, them.
- 22. Urs, zoures (yhoures), hirs, thairs = ours, yours, hers, theirs.
- 23. Absence of the pronouns ha or a = he; hine = him (acc.); wan = whom, which (acc.); his (hise, is) = them; his (is) = her, it.
- 24. Use of hethen = hence; thethen = thence; whethen = whence.
- 25. Sum = as.
- 26. At = to; fra = from; til
- 27. Conj. at = that.

#### SOUTHERN.

(*bet*) the *neuter* of the definite article, and not a demonstrative adjective.

pise, pes.

Ich (uch).

Heo (hi, hue, ho).

Hii (hi, heo, hue), here (hire, heore), hem (heom, huem).

Ure, eowere (3oure, ore, or), hire, here (heore).

Use of the pronouns ha (a), hine, wan, his (is), his (is).

Unknown in Southern dialect.

Unknown in Southern dialect.
Unknown in Southern dialect
(but til is in Chaucer).

Unknown in Southern dialect.

# § 9. ORTHOGRAPHICAL DIFFERENCES. NORTHERN. SOUTHERN.

NORTHERN. SOUTHERN.

1.  $\bar{a}$ ; as in ban (bone), laf  $\bar{o}$ ; as in bon, lof, loof. (loaf).

- 2. i; as in kin, hil (hill), pit.
- 3. k; as in bink; so also cloke (clutch).

u; as in kun, hul, put.

ch; as in bench; so also clouche.

<sup>1</sup> Here u = A. S. y, pronounced as German  $\ddot{u}$ . The Kentish dialect substitutes e for u, as ken (kin), hel (hill), fet (pit).

NORTHERN.

kirke (church).

croke (cross).

rike (kingdom).

skrike (screech, shriek).

sek (sack).

sk; as in aske (to ask).

4. Absence of compound vowels.

5. qu (qw, quh); as in quat

(what). 6. f; as in fel (fell), fa v; as in vel, vo.2

(foe).

SOUTHERN.

chirche.

crouche.

riche.

schriche (schirche).

zech (sech).

ss; as in esse (to ask).

Use of the compound vowels

ea, eo (ie, ue).1

hw (wh); as in hwat.

See also chap, iv of Morris's Historical Outlines of English Accidence.

# OUTLINES OF EARLY ENGLISH GRAMMAR.3

### § 10. SUBSTANTIVES.

Gender. The genders of Old English nouns are three,-Masculine, Feminine, and Neuter, agreeing in general with the Anglo-Saxon or oldest English forms.

Neut. wvf, child.

Fem. soul, sawel, heorte (herte). A.S. sáwol, heorte, soul, heart.

Masc. drem.

A. S. wif, cild, woman, child.

A.S. dréam, song.

<sup>1</sup> The Southern dialect of Kent seems to have pronounced ea as v, as we find east, eald (old), written yeast, yeald.

3 These Outlines are based upon the Southern dialect.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> The Kentish dialect of the fourteenth century, like the modern provincial dialects of the South of England, has z for s, as zinge, to sing; zay, say; zede, said.

After A.D. 1350 we find a tendency to limit the use of the neuter gender, as in the modern stage of the language.

'The gender (says Mr. Sweet) is partly natural, partly grammatical. By the natural gender names of men are masculine, of women feminine. Names of things have a grammatical gender, which is not determined by meaning, but by form. By the natural gender, children and the young of animals are regarded as neuter, because undeveloped. On the same principle diminutives are neuter, such as pat magden (maiden). The word wif (woman) is neuter.'

**Declension.** Substantives are of two kinds, strong and weak. Weak substantives are those which form the plural in -en, originally in -an; these will be considered last. All other substantives are strong.

Strong substantives may be considered under three divisions, according as they were (originally) masculine, feminine, or neuter.

# STRONG DECLENSION: MASCULINES.

Class I (es-plurals). Substantives (originally masculine) ending in a consonant, and forming the plural in -es (A.S. -as).

SINGULAR. PLURAL.

(a) Nom. Acc. ston (stone). Nom. Acc. ston-es.

Gen. ston-es. Gen. ston-ene.

Dat. ston-es.

So also are declined day, del (deal, part), engel (angel), feld (field), muth (mouth), king, wey (way).

Fader (father) drops the -es in the genitive case; see Sweet, A.S. Grammar (Masculines, Class V). Winter has

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The arrangement closely follows that in Sweet's Anglo-Saxon Reader, which should be carefully compared with the declensions here given. Much fuller details of the declensions, &c. will be found in the Introduction to Old English Homilies, ed. Morris, First Series.

the pl. winter and winters. Brother, moder, dozter, suster are indeclinable in the singular, but make the plural in -en. as brothr-en (also brether-en), modr-en, doztr-en, sustr-en; in which respect they resemble the substantives in Class III below. Moder, dozter, suster are, of course, feminine.

Fend (fiend, enemy), frend, freond (friend), are also used as plurals; see Sweet (Masculines, Class VI).

# \* Class II (mutation-plurals).

SINGULAR. PLURAL. Nom. Acc. fot (foot). Nom. Acc. fet. Gen. fot-e. Gen. fot-es. Dat. fot-e. Dat. fot-e (fet-e).

So also too, pl. teo; man, pl. men, which also has the dat. sing. men, formed by vowel-change, as in A.S., and the gen. and dat. pl. menne as well as manne. Got, gayt (goat), makes the pl. geet, Northern gayt; cf. Icel. geit (goat), pl. geitr.

Class III (u-nouns). Substantives (originally masculine) ending in a vowel, and forming the plural in -en (originally in -a).

SINGULAR.

Nom. and Acc. son-e, sun-e (son). Gen. son-e, sun-e, sun-es. Dat. son-e, sun-e.

# PLURAL.

Nom. { son-en, sun-en, sun-en, sun-es. Gen. son-ene, sun-ene. Dat. son-en, sun-en. Acc. { son-e, sun-e, sun-es.

In this case, the gen. sing. sun-es, nom. and acc. pl. sun-es, are due to making the declension conform to Class I above. The proper forms are gen. sing. sun-e (A. S. sun-a), nom. and acc. pl. sun-e (A. S. sun-a); the nom. pl. form sun-en being due to confusion with the weak declension. So also wude, woode (wood); but the words of this class are very rare.

Dialectal varieties. The Northumbrian dialect employs brether, brethere (brethren); and the West-Midland has the curious pl. dester (daughters). The Northumb. gayt (goats) has already been noticed. The plural ending -es is often employed, in the Northern dialects, for substantives belonging to nearly all other declensions, as well as for strong masculines; it is also written -is or -ys.

The suffix -us is a West-Midland variety of -es.

Words of Romance origin form their plurals in -es, -s (or -z); as if belonging to the same declension as ston.

### STRONG DECLENSION: FEMININES.

Class I ( $\epsilon$ -genitives). Substantives (originally feminine) ending in a *consonant* and forming the plural in  $-\epsilon n$  (originally in -a). Here belong the substantives in Sweet, A. S. Grammar, Class I ( $\delta$ ) and ( $\epsilon$ ).

Moreover, substantives ending in a *vowel* may be considered as belonging to the same class, as the only difference of declension is in the nominative case singular. Here belong the substantives in Sweet, Class I (a), and Class V.

#### SINGULAR.

Nom. sawel (soul); dor-e (door).

Gen. sowl-e; dor-e.

Dat. Acc. sowl-e; dor-e.

PLURAL.

Nom. sowl-en; dor-en.

Gen. sowl-ene; dor-ene.

Dat. Acc. sowl-en; dor-en.

Like sawel are declined ben (prayer), pl. ben-en; edder (adder), pl. eddr-en; syn (sin), pl. synn-en, sunn-en; tide (A. S. tid), pl. tid-en. Also all nouns ending in -ing, -ung, and -ness.

Like dore are declined denne (den), gife (gift), laze (law). World often forms the gen. sing. in -es. Hand, syn, form the pl. also in -e, as honde (hands), synne (sins).

Nizt (night), vizt (wight), remain unchanged in the plural; see Sweet, fem. sbs., Class III. Compare the compounds seennight, fortnight. For moder (mother), &c., see p. xlvii.

It may be observed, further, that the final n of the plural inflexion sometimes drops off, as in ben-e = ben-en (prayers).

Class II (mutation-plurals). Some substantives which form the plural by vowel-change are of the feminine gender; see Masculines, Class II. An example is mous, a mouse, pl. mys, mice; dat. pl. mus-e. So also gos, goos (goose), pl. ges, gees. To this declension belonged originally cu, cou, a cow, pl. kun, ken, kine. The Northern dialect prefers the pl. ky, kye (A. S. cý).

Genitive of Feminine Nouns. It thus appears that the gen. sing. of fem. nouns is denoted by the vowel -e, not by -es. Chaucer has herte blod, heart's blood; widewe sone, widow's son; The Prioresse Tale, the Tale of the Prioress; The Nonne Prestes Tale, The Tale of the Nun's Priest. This rule is well illustrated in the modern terms Lord's day and Lady day, the day of our Lady, the Virgin Mary.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Yet this is really the result of confusion. The word leftye or lady is a weak substantive, and the genitive form properly answers to A.S. VOL. I.

Dialectal Varieties. As early as the latter part of the twelfth century we find a tendency in Northern writers to adopt -es as the genitive inflexion of feminine as well as of masculine nouns. See p. xlviii.

Plurals in -en. We often find the same words forming their plurals in -es and -en (or -e), even in Southern writers.<sup>1</sup>

# STRONG DECLENSION: NEUTERS.

Class I (en-plurals). These answer to the A. S. u-plurals, i.e. Class I of Neuter Nouns in Sweet, A. S. Reader.

SI	NGULAR.	PLU	RAL.
Nom. Acc.	schip (ship).	Nom. Acc.	schip-en.
Gen.	schip-es.	Gen. ·	schip-ene.
Dat.	schip-e.	Dat.	schip-en.

So also treo (tree), of which the pl. treow-en also occurs in the contracted form treon, tren; deouel (devil); fat (vat); heued, heaved (head); lim (limb); riche (kingdom); token; wonder.

Calf, child, ey (egg), lamb, form their plurals in -ren, originally -ru; see Sweet, A. S. Reader, Class II (ru-plurals). Hence the forms caluren, children or childern, eyren, lambren (A. S. cealfru, cildru, ægru, lambru).

Dialectal varieties. The Northern dialect avoids the use of these plurals in -ren; all except child (pl. childer) form their plurals in -es, as calues, egges, lambes.

Class II (plural unchanged). See Neuters, Class III, in Sweet.

hláfdigan, which became lefdyen, ladye, lady. It was then naturally referred to the feminine declension of strong substantives, which opposed the addition of final -es.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> See Preface to 'O. Eng. Homilies,' 2nd Series.

Nom. Acc. hors

Gen. hors-es

Dat. hors-e

Plural.

Nom. Acc. hors

Gen. hors-e

Dat. hors-e.

So also barn, bern (child); der (deer); folk; hus (house); pund (pound); schep (sheep); ping; wif (wife, woman); weorc (work); word; zer (year). Hence wilde der, wild animals; horse knaues, horse-servants, grooms. In modern English, deer, sheep, swine, have a collective sense, and remain unchanged in the plural. Cf. also the expressions five-poundnote, two-year-old. Shakespeare has 'the neighs of horse'; Ant. and Cleop. iii. 6. 45.

### WEAK DECLENSION.

In the singular, the A.S. endings -a, -e, and -an are all represented by final -e in Early English, so that the substantives sterr-e (star), masculine, tung-e (tongue), feminine, and e3-e (eye), neuter, are all declined alike throughout, after the following scheme:—

SINGULAR.

N. G. D. A. sterr-e.

PLURAL.

N. D. A. sterr-en.

Gen. sterr-ene.

In like manner are declined bee, pl. been; chirch-e, pl. chirchen; ear-e, er-e (ear), pl. ear-en, er-en; flo (arrow), pl. flo-n; fo (foe), pl. fo-n; gom-e, gum-e (man), pl. gom-en, gum-en; to (toe), pl. to-n, too-n; wis-e (wise, manner), pl. wis-en; wok-e, wuk-e (week), pl. wok-en, wuk-en. The final n of the plural sometimes drops off, as in myl-e = myl-en, miles. Lefdy-e (lady), wright-e, wright, workman, tim-e, time, eorp-e, earth—although belonging to this declension—generally form the plural in -es. It may be noticed that, with the exception of monosyllabic words ending in a long vowel, weak sub-

stantives consist of two syllables at least, owing to the use of final -e in the nominative case.

### General Remarks on the Declensions.

Case-endings.—a. The dative singular of all the declensions is denoted by a final -e.

- b. In the Northern dialect the genitive -es is often omitted, as man sone (son of man); hefd haire (hair of the head).
- c. No trace of the genitive plural -ene or -en is to be found in the Northern dialects. The genitive in -ene (-en, -yn), in the other dialects, is often superseded by the dative with the preposition of.
- d. The A. S. dative pl. -um, in some few cases, is denoted by -e; in the majority of instances it is the same as the nominative.

Plurals in -en.— a. The plurals son-en (sons), dor-en (doors), schip-en (ships), show a tendency to change the A.S. suffixes -a, -u, first to -e, and afterwards to -en.

- b. The Northern dialect seems to avoid the use of this inflexion, and the only instances that occur are eghen (eyes), oxen, hosen, shoon (shoes), and fan (foes).
- c. Brether (brothers), childer (children), hend (hands), hern (brains), ky (cows) are properly Northern plurals, but are occasionally found in Midland dialects having Northern tendencies.

# § 11. ADJECTIVES.

Adjectives have a Definite (or Weak) and an Indefinite (or Strong) form; the former is used when the adjective is preceded by the definite article, a demonstrative or a possessive pronoun; the latter in all other cases.

# Examples: pe god-e (the good); god (good).

### I. DEFINITE DECLENSION.

#### SINGULAR.

Nom. god-e (of all genders).

G. D.  $\begin{cases} \text{god-en (of all genders).} \\ \text{god-e (later form).} \end{cases}$ Acc.  $\begin{cases} \text{god-en (masculine only).} \\ \text{god-e (of all genders).} \end{cases}$ 

#### PLURAL.

Nom. Dat. { god-en (of all genders).

Acc. { god-e (later form).

Gen. { god-ene (till A.D. 1200).
 god-e (later form).

### II. INDEFINITE DECLENSION.

		SINGULAR.		PLURAL.
	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	All genders.
Nom.	god,	god,	god.	god-e.
Gen.	god-es,	god-re,	god-es.	god-re.
Dat.	god-e,	god-re,	god-e.	god-e.
Acc.	god-ne,	god-e,	god.	god-e.

# Remarks on the Declension of the Adjective.

- a. The vocative of adjectives takes the definite inflexion of the strong declension, and terminates in -e; as, 'O stronge god,' 'O 3onge (young) Hughe.'
- b. The genitive singular of the indefinite declension is more often expressed by the dative form with the preposition of than by the inflexion -es.

Such forms as *alleskynnes* (of every kind), *noskynnes* (of no kind), are instances of the genitives *alles* (of all) and *nos* = *nones* (of none).

The Northern dialect frequently employs the contracted forms alkin, nankin or nakin, ilkin (of each kind), sumkin, whatkin.

- c. The genitive plural -re is retained in but few cases; beye (both) makes gen. pl. bei-re (Northern bather); the latest example is al-re (of all), later all-er, ald-er, alth-er.
- d. Adjectives of Romance origin form their plural in -es or -s, as wateres principales (chief rivers); thinges espiritueles (spiritual things); lettres capitals (capital letters).

# COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

The comparative and superlative of adjectives are regularly formed by adding -ere, -re, -er, and -este, est to the indefinite form. The Southern dialect often employs -ore, -or, and -oste, -ost; and the Northern -are, -ar, and -aste, -ast, instead of -ere and -este.

Adjectives and adverbs ending in -lich, -liche, have -laker or -loker in the comparative, and -lakest or -lokest in the superlative; which became -lyer, -lyest in the fourteenth century. Adjectives and adverbs in the Northern dialect end in -lic, -like, or -ly, instead of -lich, -liche.

### IRREGULAR COMPARISONS.

The following adjectives are irregularly compared:-

POSITIVE.	COMPARATIVE.	SUPERLATIVE.
ald, old (old).	aldre, eldre.	eldest.
(bad.	badder.	werst.
ille (ill).	\ \ wers, wors.	worst.
$\begin{cases} \text{bad.} \\ \text{ille } (ill). \\ \text{uvel } (evil). \end{cases}$	wers, wors. werre, warre, war.	1
{ er, ere, ar, or (early).	erur.	erst,
( ar, or (early).		arst, orest.

<sup>1</sup> Warre, war, are not found in the Southern dialect.

POSITIVE.	COMPARATIVE.	SUPERLATIVE.
fer (far).	ferre, fer.	ferrest.
god (good).	betre, bet.	best. [hest.
heh, he3 (high).	herre, hirre.	hezest, hext,
lang, long (long). {	lenger, leng, lengre.	lengest.
lyte (little).	lasse, lesse, les.	lest.
f mikel, michel, muchel,	mor, mo.	most, mest.
miche, moche, muche.		[nest.
neh, nez (nigh).	nerre, ner.	nezest, next,
sare, sore (sore).	sarre, sorre.	sarrest, sorest.
strang, strong.	strengre, strenger.	strengest.

Eldre, lengre, strengre have vowel-change as well as the inflexion of comparison; later forms are older, longer, stronger.

Corresponding with the above comparative forms, we have the adverbial forms wers or wurs (worse); fer, sometimes ferre (farther); bet (better); leng (longer): les (less); mo (more); ner, neor (nearer). The usual adverbial comparative suffix is -er. The superlative forms can be declined both as definite and indefinite; as pe eldest-e (the eldest), eldest (eldest). The adverbial form ends in -est. Comparative forms in A.S. follow the definite declension only, to which they properly belong.

#### NUMERALS.

NUMERALS.	ORDINALS.
on, oon.	pe forme, pe fyrste.
twa, tweie.	be ober, bat ober.
þreo, þri.	pe (or pat) pridde.
foure, fower.	þe ferþe.
fif, fife.	þe fifte.
sexe, sixe.	pe sexte, sixte.
seue.	pe seuepe, seofepe.

numerals. ordinals.
ehte, eihte. pe eistepe.
nizen. pe niepe, nipe.
ten, tene. pe teope, tepe, tipe.

The forms be ton, be toper, stand for bet on, bet ober, where bet is a weakened form of bat. The E. E. ober went out of use as an ordinal, its place being supplied by the French word second. The E. E. tibe (tenth) gives us Mod. E. tithe.

Dialectal Varieties. Twin (two), thrin (three), are Northern forms. Cf. Northern fone, few 1.

The Southern numerals answering to seventh, eighth, &c. end in -pe, -the; the corresponding Northern numerals end in -end (or -and), as sevend, aghtend (or achtand), neghend, tend, and are due to Norse influence. The Kentish dialect prefers -ende to -pe, agreeing with the Old Frisian forms in -nd. Many Midland works have examples of forms in -nhe.

# § 12. PRONOUNS.

### PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

The personal pronouns are *ich*, I; *hu*, thou; *he*, he; *heo*, she; *hit*, it. There are also some traces of *dual* forms, as *unk*, us two; *unker*, of us two; *inc*, you two: see the Glossary.

Nom. ich, uch. we.

(Northern ik, ic, I).

Gen. min. ure, ur, our.

Dat. Acc. me. us, ous.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The forms twin and thrin were originally distributive. The form fon (or fone) however, as shewn by the Northern texts of the Cursor Mundi, is a variant of quon or quone=hvvon, produced by Celtic influence (cf. the use of f for wh in Aberdeen); A.S. hvvón, hvvéne, a little.

SIN	GULAR.	PLURAL.
Nom.	þu, þou.	3e, 3he, ge, ye.
Gen.	þin.	eower, zure.
Dat. Acc.	be.	eow, ow, ou, 3ou, yow

,		
Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Nom. he, ha, a,	heo, hi, hue, ho, he, ge,	hit, it.
	(Northern scho, sco, Midl.	sche.)
Gen. his,	hire, hir,	his, hit.
Dat. him,	hire, hir,	him, hit.
Acc. hine, him,	hi, hire; hes, his, es, is,	hit, it.

#### Plural.

Nom. hi, heo, hue; Northern pai; Midland pei.

Gen. hire, here, heore, hare, hir.

Dat. heom, huem, ham, hem, hom; paim, pam, peim.

Acc. hi, heo, hue; also as dat.; also hes, his, is.

Min, bin, his, are sometimes used as genitives, but in most instances they are merely possessive pronouns. Ure, eower, hire are genitives when used with an indefinite pronoun; as ure non, none of us. The personal pronouns are often used reflexively, as ich me reste, I rest myself.

Dialectal varieties. *Ich*, *uch*, are Southern forms; *uch*, Midland; *ik*, *ic*, *I*, Northern. *I* is used in the Southern dialect before *n*, as *I nere* = *I ne were*, I were not.

Ha, a, he, is peculiar to the Southern dialect.

His (is) = them, her (sometimes it), occurs in Southern writers, but is unknown to the Northern dialect. Es (is) = them, &c., is found in Genesis and Exodus (East-Midland), where it coalesces with verbs and pronouns; as caldes = calde es, called them; dedis = dede is, did (placed) them; hes = he + is, he them; wes = we + is, we them. In the Moral Ode, hes = we + is, he it; see the Glossarial Index.

Hit or it similarly coalesces with verbs and pronouns in

the same dialect; as sagt = sag it, saw it; wast = was it, it was; get = ge + it, she it.

Hine, him, is not found in the Northern dialect.

Scho, sco, she; þai, they; þaim, þam, them, are Northern forms only; sche, þei, are Midland varieties.

Ho, hit (gen.) are West-Midland forms.

The above list of variant forms must not be considered as an exhaustive one.

The pronouns are often agglutinated to verbs; as *ichot = ich wot*, I know; *icham*, I am; *icholle = ich wolle*, I will. Nuly = ne wule y, I will not. Mosti = moste i, I must.

#### REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS.

The reflexive use of the personal pronouns has been noticed above; p. lvii. Self is added to the personal pronouns (1) in the nominative, as ich self, hou self; (2) in the dative, as ich me self, hou he self, he him self. But the genitive often replaces the dative; as I mi self, we ure self, &c.

Self, when used as a demonstrative, signifies 'same,' or 'very.'

# POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

The possessive pronouns were originally identical in form with the gen. case of the personal pronouns, as min, pin, his, hire, his (its), ure, zure, hire. Min, pin are commonly shortened to mi and pi; the rest appear in several varieties of form. Hise appears as the plural of his. The Northern forms for our, your, their, are urs, zoures, thairs; in some Midland dialects we find ouren, zouren, heren.

# DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

The definite article *pe*, originally a demonstrative pronoun, was at first fully declined.

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Plural.
Nom.	þe,	þa, þeo, þo,	þat, þet,	þa, þo.
Gen.	þes,	pare, pere,	pes,	pare, pere.
Dat.	þan,	pare(par), pere,	þan,	þan.
Acc. {	pane, pan, pene, pen,	þo, þe,	pat, pet,	þan.

The following is the declension of bis, this.

Nom.	pis, pes,	peos, pues,	pis, {	peos, pues, pes, pos, pise, pis.
Gen.	pises,	þisse,		pisse, pise.
Dat.	þisen, þise,	bisse,	pise,	bisen, bise.
		pos, pas, pise,	_	as nom.

Dialectal Varieties. In the Northern dialect the def. article is indeclinable in the singular number. The plural is pa.

In the Southern dialect pat (pet) is the neut. article; in the Northern it is used as a demonstrative pronoun, with the pl. pas = those.

pisser (see Glossary) occurs as the dat. fem. sing. in the Kentish dialect.

pir, these, swilc (slike, sic), such, ilka, each, are Northern forms; bulli, bilke, are Southern.

### INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS.

	Masc. and Fem.	Neut.
Nom.	hua, huo,	huat, huet, wat.
Gen.	huas, huos, wos,	same as masc.
Dat.	huam, hwom, wom,	same as masc.
Acc.	huan, wan, huam,	huat, huet, wat.

Dialectal varieties. The Northern forms are wha, qua, quha, who; gen. quas, quhas; dat. quam, quham; acc. quam, quham, quhat.

Wheher=which of two; Northern quhether. While, which, wich = which; Northern quhilk.

#### RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

The ordinary relatives are  $\delta e$ ,  $\delta at$ , indeclinable. The genitive, dative, and accusative of who are used as relatives, but not the nominative.

#### INDEFINITE PRONOUNS.

- 1. Sum, som, some; sum—sum, the one—the other; pl. sume, some.
- 2. Ouht, ouct, ozt, aught; nouht, nouzt, nouct, nowt, naht, naught, nought.
- 3. Man, men, usually shortened to me = one, used with a singular verb; as me seith, one says. See Me in the Glossarial Index.
- 4. Wha, one, any one; wha-so, whosoever; eider, either; nader, noder, neither.
- 5. Ech, uche, ulche, each; euerech, euerich, euerile, every, each.

# § 13. VERBS.

There are two classes of verbs, strong and weak. The conjugation of strong verbs is effected by vowel-gradation; the past tense of weak verbs is formed by adding -ede (-de, -te) to the root-syllable, the passive participle being formed by adding -ed (-d, -t). Some weak verbs exhibit vowel-change, but they must be carefully distinguished from strong verbs. Thus the mod. E. hold, pt. t. held, is a strong verb; but the mod. E. tell, pt. t. tol-d, is a weak one, as shewn at once by the added -d. Some verbs which are now weak, were once strong; and the verb to wear, now strong, was formerly weak.

Moods. There are four moods; Indicative, Subjunctive,

Imperative, and Infinitive. The infinitive ends in -en or -ien. There is also a gerund, used with to or for to, and expressive of purpose; but the distinction between the infinitive and gerund is not always observed.

Tenses. Only two tenses are formed by inflexion, the Present and the Past. The Present is often used as a Future.

Participles. The present participle ends in -inde (also -inge, Northern -and). The past participle often has the prefix i- or y-, as i-seid, said; except in the Northern dialect. The same prefix i- (A. S. ge-) appears also occasionally (as in A. S.) in any part of the verb; as i-seide, may shield; i-seh, saw; i-seon, to see; i-siho, he sees.

#### I. WEAK VERBS.

Weak verbs may be divided into three classes, of which love, hear, and tell may be taken as the types.

# (a) 'Love'-class (-ien verbs).

The original ending of the infinitive mood was -ien (A.S. -ian), also appearing as -ie, -en, -e.

Infinitive. lov-ien, lov-ie, lov-en, lov-e. Gerund. to lov-ienne, to lov-ene.

Pres. Part. lov-inde (*Northern* luf-and).

Past Part. i-lov-ed, y-lov-ed.

## INDICATIVE MOOD.

#### PRESENT TENSE.

Singular.

1. lov-ie; lov-e. lov-ieth, lov-eth; lov-en; lov-es.

2. lov-est; lov-es. lov-ieth, lov-eth; lov-en; lov-es.

3. lov-eth; lov-es. lov-ieth, lov-eth; lov-en; lov-es.

<sup>2</sup> Also lov-e (with we, ye, thai). See remarks on the Dialects; p. xli.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Almost always written *louien*, with u, not v; but v is used, for clearness, throughout this account of the verbs.

PAST TENSE.

Singular.

Plural.

1. lov-ede; lov-ed.

lov-eden; lov-ede; lov-ed. lov-eden; lov-ede; lov-ed.

2. lov-edest; lov-ed.

lov-eden; lov-ede; lov-ed

3. lov-ede; lov-ed.

lov-eden; lov-ede; lov-ed.

# SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

Sing. lov-ie; lov-e. Plural. lov-ien; lov-en.

PAST TENSE.

Sing. lov-ede.

Plural. lov-eden.

## IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Sing. lov-e.

Plural. { a. lov-iep; lov-ep. b. lov-ie; lov-e (when followed by the pronoun).

So also *clep-ien*, to call; *her-ien*, to praise; *hop-ien*, to hope; *mak-ien*, to make; *schun-ien*, to shun; *pol-ien*, to suffer. The *i* is often dropped.

# (b) 'Hear'-class (-en verbs).

Infinitive. her-en; her-e.

GERUND. to her-enne, to her-en.

PRES. PART. her-inde.

PAST PART. i-her-d, y-her-d.

# INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

(For various dialectal forms compare *lov-ien* above.)

Sing. her-e, her-est (her-st), her-eth (her-th). Plural. her-eth.

PAST TENSE.

Sing. her-de, her-dest, her-de. Plural. her-den, her-de.

Subjunctive. Pres. Sing. her-e. Plural. her-en. Past Sing. her-de. Plural. her-den.

Sing. her. Plural.  $\begin{cases} a. & \text{her-eth.} \\ b. & \text{her-e.} \end{cases}$ 

IMPERATIVE.

The third person singular of the present tense is frequently contracted to a monosyllabic form. Ex.: gret for gred-ed (cries); hit = hideo (hides); let = letteo (hinders); let = ledeo (leads); sent = send-eo (sends); went = wender (wends, turns).

(c) 'Tell'-class (with vowel-change).

INFINITIVE. tell-en, tell-e.

GERUND. to tell-enne, to tell-en.

PAST PART. { i-teal-d, i-tol-d. PRES. PART. tell-inde.

# INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

(For various dialectal forms, compare lov-ien above.) Sing. tell-e, tell-est (tel-st), tell-eth (tel-th), Plur. tell-eth.

PAST TENSE.

Sing. { teal-de, teal-dest, teal-de. tol-de, tol-dest, tol-de. Plur. { teal-den.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Pres. Sing. tell-e.

Past Sing. { teal-de. tol-de. Plur. tell-en. Plur. { teal-den. tol-den.

# IMPERATIVE.

Plur. tell-eth. Sing. tell-e. If the base of the verb ends in a double consonant, the 2nd pers. sing. imperative ends in -e, as sull-en, to sell, imp. sull-e. Otherwise, the final -e is here dropped.

To this class belong the following verbs.

INFINITIVE.	PAST TENSE.	PAST PART.
begg-en, bigg-en (buy),	bo3-te,	i-bo3-t.
bring-en (bring),	broz-te,	i-bro3-t.
rech-en (reck),	roz-te,	i-roz-t.
sech-en, (seek),	soz-te;	i-so3-t.
sull-en, sell-en (sell),	∫ seal-de,	i-seal-d.
	\ sol-de,	i-sol-d.
pench-en (think),	þ03-te,	i-þ03-t.
pinch-en (seem),	þuh-te,	i-þuh-t.
werch-en, worch-en (work),	wro3-te,	i-wroz-t.

Seggen, seien (say), makes the 2nd and 3rd pers. sing. indic. sei-st, sei-\delta; pt. t. sei-de. Leggen (lay), makes the pt. t. lei-de. Will-en (will), makes the pres. tense will-e (wil-e, wol-e, vul-e); 2 p. wil-t (wol-t, wul-t); 3 p. will-e (vil-e, vul-e, vul-e); pl. will-e\delta (woll-e\delta, vull-e\delta). Past tense wol-de, vul-de. Pres. subj. vvil-e, pl. will-en. Similarl\delta nyll-en (will not, Lat. nolle); pt. t. nol-de.

On the Formation of the Past Tense of Weak Verbs. Properly speaking, the preterite is formed only by the suffix -de, e in -e-de being due to a suffix (often causal) added to the base. The pp. suffix is -d.

1. In verbs with a long radical vowel or base ending in a double consonant this -e- disappears, and -de only is added to the base. Moreover, -de becomes -te after a 'voiceless' consonant, or (frequently) after t. Examples are the following.

	INFINITIVE.	PAST TENSE.	PAST PART.
a.	call-en (call),	cal-de,	i-cal-d.
	dem-en (judge),	dem-de,	i-dem-d.
	gred-en (cry),	gred-de,	i-gred.

INFINITIVE.	PAST TENSE.	PAST PART.
hid-en, hud-en (hide),	hid-de, hud-de,	i-hud.
ler-en (teach),	ler-de,	i-ler-d.
met-en (meet),	met-te,	i-met.
schrud-en (clothe),	schrud-de,	i-schrud.
dipp-en (dip),	dip-te,	i-dip-t.
kep-en (keep),	kep-te,	i-kep-t.

2. When the base ends in ld, nd, rt, st, ht, tt, &c., then -de or -te stands for d-de or t-te, as in the following:

	INFINITIVE.	PAST TENSE.	PAST PART.
c.	buld-en (build,	bul-de,	i-buld.
	lend-en (lend),	len-de,	i-lend, i-lent.
	lett-en (hinder),	let-te,	i-let.
	send-en (send),	sen-de,	i-send, i-sent.
	rest-en (rest),	res-te,	i-rest.

In kyth-en (shew), the pt. t. kyth-de becomes kyd-de (also kud-de), pp. i-kyd, i-kid, i-kud. Some few verbs have double forms in the pt. t. and pp., a being put for e, as del-en (deal), pt. t. del-te, dal-te, pp. del-t, dal-t. So also led-en (lead); leu-en (leave, pt. t. lef-te, laf-te); red-en (advise); spred-en (spread); swelt-en (die); swett-en (sweat); thrett-en (threat). Clothen, clethen (clothe), has pt. t. cled-de, clad-de.

Cacch-en (catch), lacch-en (seize), tech-en (teach) have the past tenses caz-te, laz-te, taz-te, also spelt cauz-te, lauz-te, tauz-te,

Drench-en (make drink), has the past tense dreyn-te.

Meng-en (mingle) has the past tense meyn-te.

Habb-en (have) is thus conjugated—

Indic. Pres. Sing. habb-e (hav-e), haf-st (ha-st), haf-th (hav-eth, ha-th).

Plur. habb-eth (hav-eth).

Indic. Past. Sing. haf-de (hav-ede, had-de); &c.

8.

#### II. STRONG VERBS.

Strong verbs make the pt. t. by vowel-change, without the addition of the suffix -de -(te). This distinguishes them from verbs such as tell, discussed in the conjugation last given. The characteristic ending of the pp. is -en, sometimes shortened to -e. The tense-endings will be sufficiently clear from the following paradigm of the verb bind-en, to bind.

INFINITIVE. bind-en, bind-e.

GERUND. to bind-enne, to bind-en.

PRES. PART. bind-inde. PAST PART. i-bund-en.

# INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

Sing. bind-e, bind-est, bint (bind-ed). Plur. bind-ed.

PAST TENSE.

Sing. band (bond); bund-e (bond-e); band (bond). Plur. bund-en.

Subjunctive. Pres. Sing. bind-e. Plur. bind-en. Past Sing. bund-e. Plur. bund-en.

IMPERATIVE. Sing. bind. Plur. { bind-eth, bind-e.

Observe that, in this verb, the characteristic vowel of the past tense plural appears also in the 2nd pers. sing. of the same tense, and in the whole of the pt. t. subjunctive; and that this rule is invariable. The vowel of the pp. happens, in this verb, to be the same, but in many verbs is different; and again, some words preserve the same vowel throughout the past tenses indicative and subjunctive. In order to conjugate a strong verb, we must know the characteristic vowels (1) of the infinitive, (2) of the 1st and 3rd person of the past tense singular, (3) of the past tense plural (including also

the 2nd person singular), and (4) of the pp. Strong verbs (if we follow the arrangement in Sweet's A. S. Grammar¹) may be divided into seven conjugations according to their characteristic vowels. As exemplifying the various conjugations, the following verbs may be chosen, viz. fall, shake, bear, give, drink, drive, choose.²

In the following list, the forms given are the most regular, generally the earliest forms; they should be compared with the A. S. forms throughout. Owing to occasional confusion, and from other causes (chiefly phonetic), the regular forms are sometimes supplanted by others. In some cases dots are used to signify that there is no authority, in Early English, for the form to be used; but it can generally be inferred.

Strong verbs can be divided into two sets; those which, like fall and shake, keep the same vowel throughout the past tense, and those which, like the other five verbs, have a different vowel in the 2nd pers. sing. and in the plural.

The following paradigm exhibits the vowel-changes in these conjugations.

- I. fall. Present: a (or e, or o). Past: e. Past part.: a (or e, or o).
- 2. shake. Present: a. Past: 6.3 Past part.: a.
- 3. bear. Present: e (or i). Past sing.: a; pl. e (or o). Past part.: o (or u).

2 These may be remembered by help of the following doggerel couplet—

If e'er thou fall, the shake with patience bear; Give; seldom drink; drive slowly; choose with care.

The order of weak verbs, viz. love, hear, tell, may be similarly remembered by the lines—

Of Love's soft spell Hear poets tell.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Except in the mere *order* of the conjugations, which are somewhat shifted for convenience, as explained below.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> The mark over the o denotes that the vowel is essentially long.

- 4. give. Present: i (or e). Past sing.: a; pl.  $\ell$ . Past part.: i (or e).
- 5. drink. Present: i (or e). Past sing.: a; pl. u. Past part.: u (or o).
- 6. drive. Present: i. Past: d (or o); pl. i. Past part.: i.
- 7. choose. Present: eo = e' (or u). Past: ea = e'; pl. u.

  Past part.: o.

Many of the above vowel-changes may be remembered by help of modern English. The following notes will be of use in this respect.

- 1. fall, fall, fallen. The pt. t. vowel is e; the pp. vowel is that of the infinitive.
- 2. shake, shook, shaken. The pt. t. vowel is  $\delta'(=00)$ ; the pp. vowel is that of the infinitive.
- 3. bear, bare, borne. The pt. t. vowel is a [plural  $\ell$ ]; the pp. vowel is commonly o.
- 4. give, gave, given. The pt. t. vowel is a [plural  $\ell$ , as in 3]; the pp. vowel is that of the infinitive.

Here belongs get, gat, gotten; where the pt. t. vowel is a [plural  $\ell$ , as before]; and the pp. vowel is, properly, that of the infinitive, the E. E. pp. being geten.

- 5. drink, drank, drunk. Vowels i, a, u; but the u-vowel is used in the pt. t. plural as well as in the pp. Here belongs the E. E. delven, pt. t. dalf, pl. dulven, pp. dolven; see p. lxxvi.
- 6. drive, drove, driven. The long o represents an original d, later d. The short i of the pp. is used also in the pt. t. plural. Cf. conj. 5.
- 7. choose, chose, chosen. E.E. cheosen (= chésen); pt. t. cheas (= chés), pl. curon; pp. coren.

The following is a list of the principal strong verbs occurring in Early English.

### I. 'Fall'-conjugation.

(a.) INFINITIVE. PAST TENSE, SING. & PL. PAST PART. I. behald-en, behold-en beheld, beheold behald-en. behold-en1 (behold) 2. fald-en, fold-en (fold) fold-en fel, feol, (fil, vil, 3. fall-en (fall) fall-en ful) feng (veng) 4. fang-en, fong-en fang-en, (take); contracted fong-en form fon. 5. hald-en, hold-en held, heold hald-en. hold-en (hold) heng (hing) 6. hang-en, hong-en hong-en (hang) 7. wald-en, wold-en, weld (wield), wold-en weld-en (wield) 8. walk-en (walk) welk walk-en g. wall-en (zwell, boil) wel, weol (e.) 10. bet-en (beat) bet, beot (beet) bet-en II. gret-en (weep) gret gret-en 12. hew-en (herv) hew, heow (heu) hew-en let (leet) 13. let-en (let, cause) let-en slep (sleep) slep-en 14. slep-en (sleep) (o.) 15. bihot-en (promise) bihot-en bihet. 16. blow-en (blow, as the blew (bleu) blow-en, wind), blaw-en blaw-en 17. blow-en (blow, as a bleou blow-en flower)

crew, creu

crow-en

18. crow-en (crow)

<sup>1</sup> The prefix i- or y- is omitted in this list throughout, though in common use in the Southern dialect, especially in the pp.

	INFINITIVE. F	AST TENSE, SING. & PI	. PAST PART.
19.	flow-en (flow)	flew, fleaw	flow-en
20.	grow-en (grow)	grew	grow-en
21.	hot-en (command)	het (heet)	hot-en, hat-en
22.	know-en, knaw-en (know),	knew (kneow)	know-en, knaw-en
23.	mow-en (mow)	mew	mow-en
24.	row-en (row)	rew (reu)	
25.	sow-en, saw-en (sow)	sew (seow),	sow-en, saw-en
26.	swop-en (sweep)	swep	swop-en
27.	þrow-en, þraw-en · (throw)	prew (preu)	þrow-en

In the two verbs following, the pp. has no longer the same vowel as the present tense, as was the case in the earliest period.

28. lep-en (leap)	lep (leep, leop)	lop-en
29. wep-en (weep)	wep (weep, weop)	wop-en

To the same class belongs gan or gangen, to go, the pt. t. of which is borrowed from another root.

30.	gang-en, gong-en (go); contracted	[eode, 3ede]	gan, gon
	forms gan, gon		

The verb laken, to sacrifice, originally strong, is weak in E. E. and M. E.

### II. 'Shake'-conjugation.

31. ak-en (ache)	ok (ook)	
32. awak-en (awake)	awok	awak-en
33. bak-en (bake)	bok (book)	bak-en
34. draz-en, draw-en	droh, dro3 (drou3,	draw-en
(draw).	dreu3, drew)	

INFINITIVE.	PAST TENSE, SING. &	PL. PAST PART.
35. far-en ( fare, go)	for	far-en
36. forsak-en (forsake)	forsok	forsak-en
37. gnaw-en (gnaw)	gnow (gnew)	gnaw-en
38. grav-en (bury)	grof	grav-en
39. lad-en (lade)	lod	lad-en
40. lagh-en (laugh),	loh, logh	lagh-en (laugh-en)
41. schak-en (shake)	schok, schook	schak-en
42. schav-en (shave)	schof, schoof	schav-en
43. stand-en (stand)	stod, stood	stand-en
44. stap-en 1 (step, go).	stop	stap-en
45. tak-en (take)	tok, took	tak-en
46. wad-en (wade)	wod	
47. wak-en (wake)	wok	wak-en
48. wasch-en (wash)	wosch (wesch)	wasch-en
49. wax-en, wexen(wax, grow)	weox <sup>2</sup> (wex)	wax-en

Some verbs belonging to this conjugation have a weak form for the infinitive; thus hebben, to heave, stands for an original haf-ian\*, base haf-; scheppen, to shape, create, stands for schap-ian\*; swerien, to swear, is from the base swar-. Slen, sleen, sle, to slay, is a contracted form from a base slahor slag-. Thus we may add to the above the following.

50. hebb-en (heave)	hof, heof (haf)	hov-en <sup>3</sup>
51. schepp-en (create)	schop, schoop	schap-en
52. sleen, slen (slay)	sloh (slou)	slaw-en,
	,	sla3-en
53. swer-ien (swear)	swor, swoor	swor-en4

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The weak form steppan is more common.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Originally wóx, which became weóx even in A.S.

<sup>3</sup> A.S. haf-en.

<sup>4</sup> Put for swar-en, by the influence of the preceding w.

### III. 'Bear'-conjugation.

(e.)			
INFINITIVE.	PAST SING.	PAST PLURAL.	PAST PART.
54. ber-en (bear)	bar (ber)	ber-en 1	bor-en
55. brek-en	brak	brek-en	brok-en
(break)	(brek)	,	
56. cwel-en (die)		cwel-en	
57. hel-en (hide)	hal	hel-en	hol-en
58. scher-en	schar	scher-en	schor-en
(shear)			
59. stel-en(steal)	stal	stel-en	stol-en
60. ter-en (tear)	tar	ter-en	tor-en

To this conjugation belongs nim-en, to take, with a similar pt. t. singular; thus:—

(i.) 61. nim-en (lake)	nam	nom-en	num-en (nom-en)
	nam	nom-en	

So also *cum-en*, to come, of which the original form was *cwim-an*; as thus:—

Spek-en, to speak, at first made the pp. spek-en, for which spok-en was afterwards substituted, by analogy with verbs of this conjugation. See spek-en in Conjugation IV. The same remark applies to tred-en (tread), wev-en (weave).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The vowel was not originally the same as that of the infinitive mood, being essentially long. Ber-en (infin.) = A.S. ber-an; but ber-en, pt. t. pl. = A.S. br&-on. The compound forberen is similarly conjugated.

### IV. 'Give'-conjugation.

(i.)

INFINITIVE.	PAST SING.	PAST PLURAL.	PAST PART.
63. 3iv-en	3af	3ev-en	3iv-en (3ev-en,
(3ev-en, give)			30v-en)

In other verbs the infinitive has e, including get-en (to get), of which the A. S. form was gitan; so also forgeten.

(e.)			
64. drep-en ( <i>kill</i> )	drap	drep-en (drap-en)	drep-en (drop-en)
65. et-en (eat)	at (et)	et-en¹	et-en
66. forget-en (forget)	forgat	forget-en	forget-en
67. fret-en	frat (fret)	fret-en	fret-en
(devour)			
68. get-en (get)	gat	get-en	get-en
69. kned-en (knead)	• • • • •	•••••	kned-en
70. met-en (mete)	mat	met-en	met-en
71. queð-en (speak)	quað (quoð)	queð-en	queő-en
72. spek-en (speak)	spak	spek-en	spek-en (spok-en) <sup>2</sup>
73. stek-en (stick, pierce)	stak	steken	stek-en (stok-en)
74. tred-en (tread)	trad	tred-en	tred-en (trod-en)
75. wev-en (weave)	waf	wev-en	wev-en (wov-en)

<sup>1</sup> The vowel was not originally the same as that of the infinitive mood, being essentially long. Et-en (infin.) = A.S. et-an: but et-en, pt. pl. = A.S. &ton.

<sup>2</sup> Most commonly spok-en; see remark upon the preceding conjuga-

tion. So also troden, woven.

	INFINITIVE.	PAST SING.	PAST PLURAL.	PAST PART.
76.	we3-en (weigh)	way (wey)	• • • • •	wey-en
77.	wrek-en	wrak	wrek-en	wrek-en
	(wreak)			(wrok-en)

The following verbs have a weak form in the present tense. Otherwise, they agree with the verbs above.

78. bidd-en (pray)	bad (bed)	bed-en	bed-en
79. ligg-en (lie (down)	ai (lei)	le <b>3</b> -en	le3-en (lein)
80. sitt-en (sit)	sat	set-en	set-en

The infinitive seen, sen (to see), is a contracted form, from an original sehw-an. The verb belongs to this conjugation.

## V. 'Drink'-conjugation.

	(1.)			
82.	biginn-en	(bigan	bigunn-en	bigunn-en
	(begin)	bigon	bigonn-en	bigonn-en
83.	bind-en	(band	bund-en	bund-en
	(bind)	bond	bond-en	bond-en
84.	climb-en	∫clamb	clumb-en	clumb-en
	(climb)	(clomb	clomb-en	clomb-en
85.	cling-en (cling)	clang	clung-en	clung-en
86.	ding-en	\dang	dung-en	dung-en
	(strike)	(dong	dong-en	dong-en

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Both a and u frequently become o before a following n. Hence the forms bigan, bigunnen frequently appear as bigon, bigonnen.

INFINITIVE.	PAST SING.	PAST PLURAL.	PAST PART.
87. drink-en	<b>\</b> drank	drunk-en	drunk-en
(drink)	dronk	dronk-en	dronk-en
88. find-en	(fand	fund-en	fund-en
(find)	fond	fond-en	fond-en
89. ginn-en	(gan 1	gunn-en	gunn-en
(begin)	gon	gonn-en	gonn-en
90. grind-en	grond	grund-en	grund-en
(grind)			(ground-en)
gr. limp-en	(lamp		
(happen)	lomp		,
92. linn-en	lan		
(cease)			
93. ring-en	rang	∫rung-en	rung-en
(ring)		rong-en,	
94. rinn-en	ran	runn-en	runn-en
(run)			
irn-en - )	orn	urn-en	ronn-en
95. schrink-en	schrank		schrunk-en
(shrink)			
96. sing-en	∫sang	sung-en	sung-en
(sing)	lsong	song-en	
97. sink-en	<b>S</b> sank	sunk-en	sunk-en
(sink)	<b>l</b> sonk	sonk-en	sonk-en
98. sling-en	<b>J</b> slang	slung-en	slung-en
(sling)	\slong	slong-en	slong-en
99. spinn-en	span	sponn-en	sponn-en
(spin)			
100. spring-en	∫sprang	sprung-en	sprung-en
(spring)	{sprong	sprong-en	sprong-en
101. sting-en	<b>stang</b>	stung-en	stung-en
(sting)	\stong	stong-en	stong-en
102. stink-en	<b>stank</b>	stunk-en	stunk-en
(stink)	<b>\end{a}</b> stonk	stonk-en	stonk-un

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Gan, pl. gunnen, is often used as an auxiliary verb, like mod. E. did.

INFINITIVE.	PAST SING.	PAST PLURAL.	PAST PART.
103. swimm-en	swam	swumm-en	
(swim)	,	(swomm-en	
104. swing-en	∫swang	swung-en	swung-en
(swing)	(swong	swong-en	swong-en
105. swink-en	∫swank	swunk-en	swunk-en
(toil)	<b>(</b> swonk	swonk-en	swonk-en
106. þring-en	∫þrang	þrung-en	þrung-en
(press)	(brong	þrong-e <b>n</b>	þrong-en
107. wind-en	<b>S</b> wand	wund-en	wund-en
(wind)	\wond	wond-en	wond-en
108. winn-en	(wan	wunn-en	wunn-en
(win)	(won	wonn-en	wonn-en
109. wring-en	(wrang	wrung-en	wrung-en
(wring)	wrong	wrong-en	wrong-en
(e.)		,	
110. bern-en	(barn	burn-en	
(burn)	born	Duili-Cii	
111. berst-en	(brast	burst-en	brost-en
(burst)	barst	brost-en	DiOSt-CII
112. ber3-en	(barh	burg-en	borg-en
(protect)	barg	burg-en	porg-en
113. breid-en	braid	brond on	broid-en
(draw)	braid	bro3d-en	broid-en
(41410)		6.11	1.1
114. delv-en (dig)	dalf	∫dulv-en	dolv-en
Colot \	66.14	(dolv-en	
115. feht-en	\faht	fuht-en	fo <sub>3</sub> t-en
(fight) fiht-en	(fauzt		
	1, .1,,	(1 1	1 1
116. help-en	halp	Shulp-en	holp-en
(help)	(help)	(holp-en	
117. kerv-en	karf	∫kurv-en	korv-en
(carve)	(kerf)	korv-en	
118. melt-en	malt		molt-en
(melt)			

INFINITIVE.	PAST SING.	PAST PLURAL.	PAST PART.
119. sterv-en	starf	∫sturv-en	storv-en
(die)	(sterf)	storv-en	
120. swell-en	swal		swoll-en
(szvell)		,	
121. swelt-en	swalt	swult-en	
(die)			
122. swelz-en	swalh		swolg-en
(swallow)	`		Ü
123. þresch-en			þrosch-en
(thrash)			
124. werp-en	warp	wurp-en	worp-en
(throw)	(werp)		
125. wurð-en1)	warð	wurð-en	worð-en
(become) >	(werð)		,,010
word-en	,		
126. zeld-en	(3ald	auld-en	30ld-en
(yield)	3eald	30ld-en	
		(zull-en	
127. 3ell-en ( <i>yell</i> )	3al	3oll-en	
		()	

### VI. 'Drive'-conjugation.

(í.) 128. abid-en 2 (abad, abid-en<sup>2</sup> abid-en<sup>2</sup> (abide) abod 3 129. aris-en aris-en aris-en aras. (arise) aros 130. bid-en bid-en bad, bod bid-en (wait)

<sup>2</sup> In the pt. pl. and pp. the vowel i is short, but in the infinitive it is

long; see next note.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Put for werő-en = A.S. weorðan, e turning into u or o by the influence of the preceding w.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> In abad, abod, both a and o are long, so that we also find abood. Comparing the note above, we see that the verb is abid-en, pt. s. abid, abod, pt. pl. and pp. abid-en (abid-en); compare mod. E. arive, drove, driven; ride, rode, ridden, &c.

INFINITIVE.	PAST SING.	PAST PLURAL.	PAST PART.
131. biliv-en	bilaf		
(remain)	(bilef)		
132. biswik-en	Sbiswak,		biswik-en
(deceive)	biswok		
133. bit-en (bite)	bat, bot	bit-en	bit-en
134. driv-en	draf, drof	driv-en	driv-en
(drive)	flot	flit-en	O:4
135. flit-en (dispute)	пот	int-en	flit-en
136. glid-en	glad, glod	glid-en	glid-en
(glide)	B.440, 8104	Sind Cit	8.14 011
137. grip-en	∫grap,	grip-en	grip-en
(grip)	{grop		0.1
138. lið-en	lað	• • • •	lið-en
(travel)			
139. rid-en (ride)	rad, rod	rid-en	rid-en
140. rin-en	ran	• • • • •	• • • • •
(touch)			
141. ris-en (rise)	ras, ros	ris-en	ris-en
142. riv-en (rive)	raf, rof	riv-en schin-en	riv-en
143. schin-en (shine)	Schan,	schin-en	schin-en
144. schriv-en	(schraf,	schriv-en	schriv-en
(shrive)	schrof	benniv en	Sciniv Cii
145. sih-en	seh		
(trickle)			
146. siz-en (fall)	sah .	sih-en	
147. slid-en	slad, slod	slid-en	slid-en
(slide)			
148. slit-en (slit)	slat	• • • • • •	slit-en
149. smit-en	Smat,	smit-en	smit-en
(smite)	smot	(smet-en)	
150. snið-en (cut)	snað	****	****
151. stiz-en (mount)	stah, ste3	sti3-en	stig-en
(mount)			

INFINITIVE.	PAST SING.	PAST PLURAL.	PAST PART.
152. strid-en (stride)	{strad, strod		• • • • •
153. strik-en (strike)	{strak, {strok	strik-en	strik-en
154. swik-en (deceive)	swak	• • • • •	swic-en
155. þriv-en (thrive)	þraf, þrof	• • . • • •	þriv-en
156. wrih-en 1 (cover)	• • • • •	wri3-en	wri3-en
157. writ-en (write)	wrat, wrot	writ-en	wrît-en
158. wrið-en (writhe)	{wræð, {wroð	wrið-en	wrið-en (wreð-en)

In Chaucer we find *strof* as the pt. t. of *striv-en*, to strive; but the verb was originally weak, pt. t. *striv-ede*.

In Sect. I. l. 196, we find the pt. pl. repen, as if from an infinitive ripen (A. S. ripan), to reap; cf. p. 197, l. 22.

#### VII. 'Choose'-conjugation. (eo, é.) 150. beod-en bud-en bod-en bead bed bed-en 160. breow-en brow-en 2 brow-cn brew (brew) brew-en cur-en 3 161. cheos-en cor-en 3 cheas (choose) ches chos-en chos-en

ches-en

<sup>1</sup> Another form is wreon; see Conj. VII.

<sup>2</sup> Brow-en is for bruw-en, by the influence of the w.

B The A.S. forms are cur-on, cor-en, with r for s.

INFINITIVE.	PAST SING.	PAST PLURAL.	PAST PART.
162. cleov-en	clef		clov-en
(cleave, slit)	cleef)		
clev-en )			
163. creop-en )	creap '	crup-en	crop-en
(creep)			
crep-en	crep	. crop-en	
164. dreoz-en	drez	druh-en	drog-en
(endure)			
drez-en			
165. fleo-n(flee)	fleh	fluw-en	flog-en 1
fle-n	flew	flow-en	
166. fleot-en	flæt	flut-en	flot-en
(swim)	flet	flot-en	
flet-en			
167. fleoz-en \	fleh	fluw-en	flow-en 1
(f(y))	flez	flow-en	
flez-en			
fleen			
168. freos-en	fres		fror-en <sup>2</sup>
(freeze)	(frees)		
fres-en	, ,		
169. leos-en	leas	lur-en 3	lor-en s
(lose)	les (lees)	lor-en	
les-en	,		
170. leo3-en (lie)	læh	lu3-en	low-en
le3-en	leh	low-en	
171. reos-en	reas	rur-on 4	
(fall down)	res (rees)		
172. reow-en	ræw		
(rue)	rew		
rew-en			

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> These two verbs are hardly distinguishable; see Stratmann, s. v. fleozen, fleon, and fleogan, fleohan in Sweet, Conj. VII.

2 A.S. froren; Milton has frore; cf. Prov. E. frorn.

4 A.S. hruron, pt. pl. of hredsan; with r for s.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> A.S. luron, loren, in the compound verb for-lessan; with r for s. Hence Mod. E. forlorn. The M. E. forlessen is conjugated like lessen.

INFINITIVE.	PAST SING.	PAST PLURAL.	PAST PART.
173. scheot-en	scheat	schut-en	schot-en
(shoot) schet-en	schet	schot-en	
	(* ccc) * cc	and an	ood an
174. seoð-en (seethe)	seð (seeð)	sud-en sod-en	sod-en
seð-en			
175. teon¹(draw)	teah, teh	tu3-en	tog-en
176. deon2	dea3		ow-en
(flourish)	deg	og-en	
. Ten	.,		
177. wreon 3	wreih	wrug-en	wroz-en
(cover)			
(u.)			
178. buz-en (bow)	beah, beh	bu3-en	bo3-en
179. duv-en(dive)	deæf, def		
180. luk-en (lock)	{ leac	luk-en	lok-en
	{ lek	lok-en	
181. lut-en (bow	leat	lut-en	• • • • • •
down) -	6 1 6		,
182. schuv-en	schef	schuv-en schov-en	schov-en
(shove)	(schof		201- 20
183. suk-en ( <i>suck</i> )	sek (sok)	sok-en	sok-en

The past tense and past participle of bruken (A. S. brúcan), to use, enjoy, nowhere occur in E. E. or M. E.

### ALPHABETICAL INDEX TO THE LIST OF STRONG VERBS.

[In the case of uncontracted verbs, the final -en is denoted by a hyphen only. The numbers refer to the list above.]

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ak-, 31.	bak-, 33.	ber-, 54.	ber3-, 112.
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<sup>1</sup> A.S. teón, contracted form from tihan.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> A.S. Teón, contracted form from Tihan.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> A.S. wreón, contracted form from wrihan; see wrihen above, in Conj. VI, no. 156.

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### General Remarks on the Strong Conjugations.

- r. If the base of a verb ends in -e or -eo, the -e or -eo is the -e of the inflexions in the present indicative and imperative, as fleb = flees; seb = sees.
- 2. Verbs having -d or -t as the final letter of the root-syllable, take -t instead of -deo or -teo as the inflexion of the 3 pers. pres. sing., as bint = bindeth, binds; et = eateth, eats; grint = grindeth, grinds; halt = holdeth, holds; rit = rideth, rides; stont, stent = standeth, stands.
- 3. The 2nd and 3rd pers. are frequently contracted thus: est = eatest; binst = bindest; drinkb = drinks; drifb = drives.
- 4. Verbs whose base originally terminated in g often retain it under the form 3 in the 2nd and 3rd pers. sing. indic.: as drawen, to draw, drazst, drawest, drazth, draws; fleon, to fly, flizst, fliest, flizh, flies; wrien, to cover, wrizh, covers.
- 5. In some verbs the vowel is changed in the 3rd sing. pres. indic., as hoten, to command, hat, commands; standen, to stand, stent, stands.

#### ANOMALOUS VERBS.

Some verbs originally strong sometimes follow the weak conjugation:

leten, to let, pt. t. lette (for let).
gripen, to seize, ,, grapte (for grap or grop).
slepen, to sleep, ,, slepte (for slep).
treden, to tread, ,, trodde (for trad).

1. Azen, awen, ozen, owen, to own; 1st and 3rd sing. pres. indic. ah (agh, auh, awh, az, ouh, og, ow); 2nd, awe (owe); pl. azen (ozen, ogen, owen, owe); pt. t. ahte (aghte, auhte, azte, ogte, oughte).

2. Am is the 1st pers. sing. of the old infinitive wesan, to be. The other persons are as follows:—2nd pers. pres. indic. ert, art; 3rd, is; pt. t. 1st, was, wes; 2nd, were; pl. weren, were.

For an, see unnen, to grant; no. 13, p. lxxxv.

- 3. Beon, ben, to be; ger. beonne, byenne. 1st pers. pres. indic. be, bi, beo; 2nd, bist, best; 3rd, bith, beth, beeth, beoth, buth; 1st, 2nd and 3rd pers. pl. beth, beoth, buth; imp. pl. beth, buth.
- 4. Cunnen, to be able, to know; 1st sing. pres. indic. can, con; 2nd, cunne, const, canst; 3rd, can, con; pl. cunnen, connen; pt. t. cuthe, couthe, coude (Eng. could); pp. cuth, couth, known.
- 5. Dar, I dare. 1st sing. pres. indic. dar, der; 2nd darst, derst; 3rd, dar; pl. durren, dorren, dorre; pt. t. dorste, durste.
- 6. Don, to do; ger. donne, doenne, done. 1st. sing. pres. indic. do; 2nd, dest, dost; 3rd, deth; pl. doth; pt. t. dude, dide, dede; imp. pl. doth.
- 7. Duzen, dowen, dowe, to be good, to be worth; 1st and 3rd pres. dow; pl. dowen, dowe. Deih (properly a present) is sometimes used for dohte, doughte (pt. tense).
- 8. Gon, to go; ger. gonne, gone. 1st sing. pres. indic. go; 2nd, gest, gost; 3rd, geth; pl. goth; pt. t. eode, 3eode, 3ede, yode; imp. pl. goth; pp. igon.
- 9. Mugen, mogen, mozen, mowen, to be able, may; 1st sing. pres. indic. may, mai, mey; 2nd, mizt, migt; 3rd, may, mai; pl. muwen, mowen, mouen; pt. t. mizte, mighte, moghte, moughte.
- nost; 3rd, mot, mut; pl. moten; pt. t. moste, muste<sup>2</sup>.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Sind or sinden (are) occasionally occurs, but is not used after 1250.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Cp. Ger. muss, musste.

- 11. Schal. 1st sing. pres. indic. schal (ssel), shall; 2nd schalt (sselt); 3rd, schal (ssel); pl. schulen (ssollen, ssolle, ssule, sule); pt. t. schulde, scholde (ssolde).
- 12. parf. 1st and 3rd sing. pres. indic. parf (therf, par, ther), need; 2nd, thurfe; pl. thurfen; pt. t. purfte, therfte (thurte).1
- 13. Unnen, to grant. 1st sing. an, on; pl. unnen. We also find 1st sing. unne; pt. t. ude; pp. unnen.
- 14. Witen, to know. 1st sing. pres. indic. wat (woot, wot); 2nd, wost; 3rd, wat (woot, wot); pl. witeth (witen); pt. t. wiste, wuste; imp. sing. wite, pl. witeth.
- 15. Willen, to wish. 1st sing. pres. indic. wille (wolle, wulle, wile, wole, wule); 2nd, wilt, wolt, wult; 3rd, wille, wile, wole, wule; pl. willeth, wolleth, wulleth. Pt. t. wolde, wulde. See p. lxiv.

Negative Forms. Am, have, wille, wilen (know), take negative forms, as nam (= ne am), am not; nis, is not; nas, was not; nadde, had not; nile, will not; not (= ne wot), knows not; nuste, knew not.

#### Dialectal Varieties.

### INDICATIVE MOOD.

### Weak Verbs.

- a. Present Tense. (1) For the inflexions of the Northern and Midland dialects in the indic. pres. tense, see § 7, p. xli. (2) The East-Midland dialect has a tendency to omit -t in the 2nd pers. sing., as findes = findest.
- b. Past Tense. (1) The Northern dialect drops all the inflexions of persons in the sing. and pl. of weak (and strong) verbs, as 1st, 2nd, 3rd sing. loved, spak; 1st, 2nd,

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Thurste is sometimes written for durste, taking the signification belonging to purfte.

3rd pl. loved, spak. (2) The West-Midland dialect has -es (also -e3 = -es) as the inflexion of the 2nd pers. pt. tense of weak verbs, as lovedes = lovedest.

The Southern and Midland dialects frequently drop the -n in all persons of the plural, as lovede = loveden, loved.

The Northern dialect prefers the forms ledde, lefte, redde, to ladde, lafte, radde (see p. lxv).

### Strong Verbs.

- 1: The Northern dialect employs the past tenses bar, brak, gaf, spak, instead of ber, brek, gef (3ef), spek.
- 2. The Northern dialect retains the a in the pt. t. of verbs conjugated like *drink* and *drive*.

NORTHERN.	SOUTHERN.	NORTHERN.	SOUTHERN.
band,	bond.	glad,	glod.
fand,	fond.	ras,	ros (roos).
stang,	stong.	smat,	smot (smoot).

#### IMPERATIVE MOOD.

The Northern and West-Midland dialects (and occasionally the East-Midland) employ -es instead of -eth in the 2nd pers. pl. imperative of weak and strong verbs, e.g. loves, love ye.

### INFINITIVE MOOD.

- 1. The Northern dialect drops the infinitive ending -en or -e, as well as the gerundial -enne<sup>1</sup>.
  - 2. The Southern dialect abounds in infinitives in -ie2

¹ The gerundial inflection is often corrupted by Southern and Midland writers into -inge, as to sellinge=to sellenne, to sell. As early as the twelfth century we find such forms as to doende=to doenne, to do; to delende=to delenne, to divide.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> The dialects of the Southern counties still retain some of these infinitives, as sowy, to sow; milky, to milk.

(-ye, -y), remnants of older forms in -ian, as hatie, to hate (A.S. hat-i-an; herye, to praise (A.S. her-i-an); makie, to make (A.S. mac-i-an). These forms are never employed by any Northern writers.

#### PARTICIPLES.

- a. The pres. participle in the Southern dialect ends in -inde, in the Northern in -and, and in the Midland in -ende (-end).
- b. The passive participle of strong verbs ends in -en, but the n is often dropped in the Southern and Midland dialects (never in the Northern), as ibroke = ibroken; icorve = icorven (cut).

The Northern dialect always omits the prefix i- (y-), as bunden for ibunden, corven for icorven.

#### Anomalous Verbs.

The Northern dialect has the following peculiar forms:—

- Sal (= Southern schal, ssal), shall, takes no inflexion of person in the indic. mood, e. g. present tense, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, sing. sal, pl. sal; past tense, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, sing. suld, sulde (= Southern schulde, scholde, ssolde), should.
- 2. Wil (pt. t. wald, walde) = will, follows the same rule.
- 3. The verb to be is thus conjugated:—ist sing. pres. indic. is, es; 2nd, is (occasionally ert); 3rd, is, es; pl. ist, 2nd, 3rd, ar, er (occasionally es); pt. t. sing. ist, 2nd, 3rd, was (occasionally war); pl. ware (war).
- 4. The following contracted forms are of frequent occurrence:—bus = behoves; bud = behoved; ha = to have; ma = to make; mas, mase = makes; ta = to take; tas, tase = takes; tan = taken; slan = slain.
- 5. Mun, mon, shall, never occurs in any Southern dialect.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Present participles in -inge (-ing) are not uncommon in the Southern dialect, and the corruption commenced before A.D. 1300.

II. The West-Midland dialect contracts schullen or schuln (the pl. of schal) into schin (schyn) or schun, e.g. pay schin knawe = they shall know.

### § 14. ADVERBS.

#### COMPARISON.

Adverbs are compared by the affixes -er (positive) and -est (superlative). Adverbs ending in -liche often form the comparative in -luker (-loker), and the superlative in -lukest (-lokest).

See also the table of Irregular Comparison of Adjectives.

#### PREFIXES.

Some adverbs have the prefix an (= an, on, prep. on), written a- (before a consonant), an- (before a vowel); as azen, again; anihte, by night; azer, yearly; anende, lastly; anunder, under.

Occasionally we find of instead of a, as of-buve, above; of-newe, newly; adown = of dune, downwards (lit. off the hill).

The prepositions bi, be (by), for, in, on, to, umbe (about), also occur as adverbial prefixes.

#### TERMINATIONS.

- r. Adverbs that now end in -ly formerly ended in -liche. (The adjectival affix sing. is -lich.)
- 2. Adverbs are formed from adjectives by adding a final -e. Thus soth, sooth, true; sothe, soothe, truly.
- 3. Other adverbial suffixes are: -es (genitive). Hence all-es, altogether, of necessity, needs; azen-es, against; amidd-es, amidst; among-es, amongst; bisid-es, besides;

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The loss of the final -e explains the modern use of adjectives for adverbs, as right = rightly; long = long (time).

death-es, at death, dead; daz-es, by day; liv-es, alive; ned-es, of necessity; new-es, anew; nizi-es, by night; togeder-es, together. En-es, on-es, once, henn-es, hence, neod-es, needs, twi-es, twice, thri-es, thrice,—are later forms for en-e, henn-e (henn-en, heon-an), neod-e, twi-e (A.S. twiwa), thri-e (A.S. þrýwa).

4. -en (-e); as about-en, about; befor-en, befor-n, before; buv-en, buv-e, above; binn-en, binn-e, within; with-out-en, without.

5. -linge; as all-inge, altogether; hed-linge, headlong; grov-linge, on the face, prone; trif-linge, playfully. Cf. Mod. E. dark-ling, in the dark.

6. -der, motion to; as hi-der, thi-der, whi-der, hither, thither, whither.

7. -en (-e), motion from; as henn-en, henn-e, hence; thenn-en, thenn-e, thence; whenn-en, whenn-e, whence, which gave rise to later forms with genitive affix -es, as henn-es, thenn-es, whenn-es (Mod. E. hence, thence, whence).

8. -um, -om (dat. pl.); as whil-om, seld-um.

Dialectal Varieties. The Scandinavian forms hethen, hence, quethen (whethen), whence, thethen, thence, sum, as,—are not used in the Southern dialect.

The Northern dialect prefers the prefix on- (o-) to a-; as on-slepe, asleep; o-bak, aback; on-rounde, around.

In the West-Midland dialect we find *in*- as an adverbial prefix, as *in-blande*, together, mixedly; *in-lyche*, alike; *in-mydde*, amidst; *in-monge*, amongst.¹ Chaucer uses *in-fere*, together.

The Southern suffix -linge becomes -linges (Sc. -lins) in the Northern dialect; as grove-linges, on the face, prone; hand-linges, hand to hand; hed-linges, headlong.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Alike, along (on account of), among are corruptions of A.S. gelice, gelong, gemang. Cp. enough = A.S. genoh.

The Northern dialect employs -gate or -gat (way) as a suffix; as al-gate, always; how-gate, how-so; thus-gate, thus-wise; swa-gate, so-wise, in such a manner.

In-with, within, ut-with, without, forwit, before — are peculiar to the Northern dialect.

### § 15. PREPOSITIONS.

The Northern dialect employs fra for the Southern fram (vram), Midland fro, from; at, til, for the Southern to; amel, emel, for the Southern amiddes, amid. Mide, mid, with, toppe, above (= at oppe = at uppe, lit. at up), are unknown to the Northern dialect.

### § 16. CONJUNCTIONS.

If takes a negative form in the West-Midland dialect, as nif = if not.

No-but occurs in the Midland dialect for only.

Warn, warne = unless, thofquether = nevertheless, are unknown in the Southern dialect.

Ac, but, is not found in the Northern dialect.

### § 17. INTERJECTIONS.

Quine, quin (= whi-ne, why not) occurs in the Northern dialect for O that!

### SELECTED EXAMPLES.

1. Plurals in -e (for -en); -en; -es (for -en).

par were abute blosme i-noze; 16. 16.

pez crowe bi-grede him bi be mershe; 16. 304.

Horn let [sone] wurche

Chapeles and chirche; 19. 1408.

pat folc hi gunne quelle,

And churchen for to felle; 19. 62.

pah we hit nusten, heo weren vre i-fere; 17 (Jes.) 102.

(Here the Trinity MS. has iferen).

Twelf feren he hadde; 19. 19.

And bad him nimen him feres mide; 15. 2478.

2 (a). Genitives feminine in -e; strong declension.

pu ert mire soule liht; 11. 5.

Ne brekep nouht Crist eft helle dure; 17 (Jes.) 180.

Ah helle kyng is oreles; 17 (Jes.) 216.

De word bigan to springe

Of Rymenhilde weddinge; 19. 1029.

2 (b). Genitives in -e; weak declension (usually feminine).

Al min heorte blod to de ich offrie; 11. 4.

And nime seme of chirche stevene; 16. 727.

Pereuore ich de bidde holi heouene kwene; 11.83.

3. Genitives plural in -ene (-en); -e; -es.

In Englene londe; 6. 524.

Cnihtene alre fæirest; 6. 110.

Cnihten alre hendest; 6. 154.

Vor du ham hauest alesed of deoflene honde; 11. 15.

To englene londe; 11. 16; in englene reste; 11. 70. De him bar to manne frame; 12. 39. De moyses, ourg godes red,
Wrot for lefful soules ned; 15. 2523.

4. Neuters plural: (a) unchanged; (b) in -en; (c) in -es.
po heo hadde peos word i-cwede; 16. 1653.
Vmbe fiftene 3er; 6. 71.
Heo drozen heore scipen uppe pe lond; 6. 186.
Alle pine wordes beop i-sliked; 16. 841.

5. Various cases of the definite article.

Comen to pan kinge; 6. 208.

And Hengest swide fæire

Herede pane king; 6. 277.

Summe bi pa honden; summe bi pe tunge; ... summe bi per heorte; 3 a. 16.

pe forme was snaw, hat oder is, het pridde fur; 3 a. 28.

Biforen pam ilke stude; 3 a. 46.

God zescop þa niht; r. 62.

pa engles of heofene; 3 a. 5.

We eow wulled seggen of pa fredome; 3 a. 2.

De ancre pene ilke gult ne upbreide hire; 9. 276.

Hit was pare ule earding-stowe; 16. 28.

A þas hælf pere Humbre; 6. 234.

Si sterre yede to-for hem; 13.11.

6. Adjectives: (a) definite; (b) indefinite.

pis weoren pa fareste men; 6. 13.

Swa pe deor wilde; 6.86.

Hire fleschliche feder; 8 a. 2.

To luuien bene liuiende lauerd; 8 a. 6.

Mine leoue sustren; 9. 1.

Helped mid ower owune swinke; 9. 201.

To sechen lond and godne lauerd; 6.98.

Cnihtene alre feirest; 6. 178.

An rice king wes, strang and mihti; I. I.

He wolde zearceon anæ grate ladienge; 1. 6.

And itt bitacnebb clene lif

And alle clene bæwess; 5. 1592.

Seofe leies [seven flames] of seolcuore heowe, be alle weren eateliche to bihaldene and muchele strengre ben eani bing to bolien; 3 a. 19.

7. Pronouns: personal, possessive, relative, indefinite.

Eouwer wille ich wulle drizen; 6. 49.

He heom wes leof

Æfne al swa heore lif; 6. 139.

Heh heo is and hali,

Hired-men heo luuied for-bi; 6. 131.

3eo his i-hote Frea;

Heredmen hire louied; 6. 133 (later text).

Ah war mihte we hine finde? 16. 1749.

per-efter arerde god pas lage, . . . and wrate his himself in stanene wax-bredene; 1. 91.

pepe godes milche seco, iwis he mai hes [it] finden; 17 (Tr.) 219.

Se pe aihte wile holde wel pe hwile hes muze wealden, 3ieue hes for Godes luue, panne dod hes wel ihealden; 17 (Tr.) 55.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Hes=it; also hes=he hes, he it. 'He who desires to keep his property well whilst he may use it, let him give it away for the love of God, then doth he well keep it.' So also is=them; 15. 2130, 2404.

Ah hit was unker voreward; 16. 1689

Unk schal i-tide harm and schonde; 16. 1733.

Ne zeue ich for inc nowder, pat ze me mahen harmen; 8 a. 113.

Ærndraces of bisser lage were Abel, Seth, Enoc, Noe; 1.85.

bu ert mire soule liht, and mine heorte blisse; 11. 5. Of alchen viel he was war; 6. 156.

Nu we sculen eow sceawen hwile hit is heom for to heren and nawiht for to ethalden [i.e. to retain or remember them]; 3 b. 22.

Dat ha leare ham mete [moderation], hat me meosure hat; 7. 50. (Me hat = one calls, is called.)

Wostu to wan man was i-bore? 16. 716.

Hwet is he pes were pat tu art to iweddet, pat tu hauest wid-uten me pine luue ilenet, for hwam pu letest lutel of pat tu schuldest luuien? 8 a. 81.

De corn dat ge to caue bered, Al get bit otwinne; 12.268.

(Ge = she; get = ge it, she it; bit, biteth.)

### 8. Weak verbs.

(a) Like love.

Pu makedest me fleme; 19. 1291.

Alle pat pouerte wilfulliche polien; 10. 22.

Ich hopie pet hit schal beon ou swude biheue; 9. 350.

(b) Like hear.

Nouhwuder elles ne go heo, bute pider ase me sent hire; 9. 243. (Pres. s. indic.)

Hi ledden him to Rouecestre; 2. 133.

panne is mi pralhod Iwent in-to knizthod; 19. 439.

(c) Like tell.

Clodes warme and wel i-wrouhte; 9. 153.

Ne rozte he (he would not reck); 16. 427.

He wel trowede pat he seyde,

And on Godard handes leyde; 18. 382.

## 9. Strong verbs.

### (a) Like fall.

He feng on to tellen him; 8 a. 44.

Ic am . . holden in bond; 15. 2076.

Here lif hi lete pere; 19. 1262.

Heo tweien eoden . . into helle, alswa heom drihten het; 3 a. 9.

All men sulle ripen bat hie ar sewen; 17 (Tr.) 22.

(b) Like shake.

Bulted bræd

patt bakenn wass inn ofne; 5. 992.

To him his swerd he dro3; 19.882.

He wit and wald alle ping, and schop alle schafte; 17 (Jes.) 83.

(c) Like bear.

Al schal beon per peonne ikud, pat er [here] men lowen and stelen; 17 (Jes.) 165.

Hi nomen conseil betuene hem; 13.8.

(d) Like give.

De lene hauen de fette freten; 15. 2101.

Al pis pat tu hauest ispeken of; 7. 194.

He sag hise bredere misfaren; 15. 1911.

Ich wille speke toward pe Also pu speke toward me; 16. 553.

(e) Like drink.

Hi gonne me assaile; 19.637.

Heo swunken sore; 17 (Jes.) 354; he swanc sore; 17 (Tr.) 362.

Wilde der

Hauen min sune swolgen her; 15. 1975. Elewsius ward wod ut of his witte; 8 a. 127.

(f) Like drive.

Hi strike (pt. pl.) seil and maste; 19. 1025.

I smot hem alle to grunde; 19. 639.

pe sarazins he smat [miswritten smatte]; 19. 607.

(g) Like choose.

Ic pe bidde . . for pine icorene; 3 a. 77.

Scæ [she] fleh and forles par micel; 2. 122.

Al schal beon per peonne ikud, pat er men lowen and stelen; 17 (Jes.) 165.

Prest [priest] with loken kope; 18. 429.

10. Anomalous Verbs.

pus ah mon te benchen; 7. 222.

He binam him al dat he ahte to hauen; 2. 112.

Cristus him unne gode endinge; 2. 204.

He iaf him al dat he cuthe axen him; 2. 109.

Vor nis of ow non so kene

pat durre abide mine onsene; 16. 1705.

Nabbe 3e no swuch ping pet ou ne deih forto habben; 9. 189.

He mot mid me holde mid rizte; 16. 1680.

per ne parf he been adred of fure ne of peue; 17 (Jes.) 44.

Whi neltu fleon into pe bare? 16. 150.

### 11. Adverbs.

He hab giled be twie; 19. 1488.

Do hit [let her do it] allunge ut of hire heorte; 9. 278.

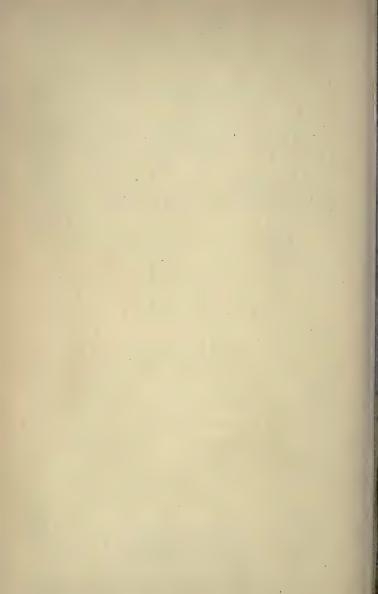
For further examples of the use of adverbs, see, in the Glossary, ær, among, ayen, eft, elles, faste, henne, heonene, hwer, hwi, hwu, hwylem, ichwer, iliche, ilome, inow, iwis, ma, midiwisse, misliche, muchel, na, nafre, nede, ofte, oderluker, seld, sone, summesweis, swide, þankes, þar, þarfore, þarin, þaron, þarto, þarwið, þenne, þer-on, þeruppe, þider, unþances, whane, whanene, whar, willes, &c.

## CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE.

		DATE
ACCESSION OF STEPHEN (Dec. 26)		1135
Stephen passes over to Normandy		1137
Battle of the Standard (Aug. 22)		1138
Stephen taken prisoner at Lincoln (Feb. 2)		1141
The Empress Maud escapes from Oxford (Dec. 20)		1142
History of British Kings; by Geoffrey of Monmouth		1147
I. Old English Homilies (MS. Cotton, Vesp. A. 22) b	efore	1150
The Earl of Chester is imprisoned		1151
Henry, son of Maud, lands in England		1152
DEATH OF STEPHEN (Oct. 25); ACCESSION OF HENRY II		1154
II. A Saxon Chronicle (1137—1154)	after	1154
The Brut (in French); by Wace		1155
Romance of the Holy Graal; by Robert de Borron	about	1170
	about	1170
Accession of Richard I		1189
Romances of Lancelot, Quest of the Holy Graal, and Mort		
Artus; by Walter Map b	efore	1196
ACCESSION OF JOHN		1199
III. Old English Homilies (MS. Lambeth 487) b	efore	1200
	efore	1200
IV. Old English Homilies (MS. Trin. Coll. Cam.) b	efore	1200
V. The Ormulum	about	1200
	about	1205
VII. Soul's Ward	about	1210
VIII. Life of Saint Juliana	about	1210
IX. The Ancren Riwle	about	1210
X. Wooing of our Lord	about	1210
XI. An Orison of our Lady	about	1210
Life of St. Margaret (ed. Cockayne)	about	1210
Life of St. Katharine (ed. Morton)	about	1210
		1216
	efore	1240
XII. A Bestiary	before	1250
Miscellaneous Poems in Jesus Coll. MS., Oxford (in Old		
Eng. Miscellany, ed. Morris)	before	1250

# CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE. xcix

								DATE
XIII. Old Kentish Sermons							before	1250
XIV. Proverbs of Alfred .		٠.					1246-	1250
XV. English Version of Gene.	sis ar	nd Ex	codus				about	1250
XVI. The Owl and the Night	inga	le.					1246-	1250
XVII. A Moral Ode (Jesus Co	oll. N	AS.)					about	1250
Chastel d'Amour; by Robert (	Gross	seteste					before	1253
Only English Proclamation of	Hen	ry III	(Oct	1. 18)				1258
Song against the King of Alma	aigne							1264
Birth of Dante								1265
ACCESSION OF EDWARD I								1272
Prisoner's Prayer (ed. Ellis)							before	1274
Debate of the Body and the Soul, Land of Cockaygne, and								
other pieces							before	1300
STEETE TE II.T TO							before	47
XIX. King Horn							before	
DEATH OF EDWARD I .							-	



### OLD ENGLISH HOMILIES.

BEFORE A.D. 1150.

The following extract, in one of the dialects of the south-east of England, is taken from the Cotton MS. Vespasian, A 22, which contains also a twelfth-century transcript of Ælfric's Homily entitled 'Sermo de Initio Creaturae, ad populum, quando volueris,' together with a fragment of another of Ælfric's discourses by an unknown transcriber. These pieces are printed in 'Old English Homilies and Homiletic Treatises' (pp. 216-245), edited by Dr. Morris for the Early English Text Society, 1867-1868.

# An Bispel (or Parable).

[Dr. Morris's Old English Homilies, pp. 230-241.]

[H]rr zelamp þat an rice king wes. strang and mihti. his land gêlest wide and side. his folc was swide ærfed-telle. his under-þeoden zewer on his cyne-rice wuneden. Þa befel hit swa þat him a þance befell to underzeite wa an alle his cyne-rice him were frend oder fend. hold oder fa. and he sam him to rede þat heom wolde zearceon anæ grate ladienge. and pider zeclepien all his underþeod. þat hi bi ene fece to his curt [berie] come sceolde and sette ænne dêziel. þat hi alle be þe låtst to þa dæziel þer were. Ac þis zesceod he hadde isett bi-tweone frend and fend. þat þan hi come to

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<sup>1</sup> Read 'deje' or 'deie.'

mistlice to berie. 3ef he frend were. me hine sceolde derew[u]r[8]lice for 8-clepien. and do hine wasse. and ziefe him his formemete. bat him to lang ne buhte to abiden o's se1 laford to be none inn-come. Gief he fend wêre. me sceolden anon 15 eter gat zemete mid gode repples and stiarne swepen. and stiarne hine besië. and binde him hand and fett. and do hine into biesternesse. and ber abide og all[e] his zeferen were zegadered. þat hi alle clene3. simle belocen were. Þa sende se king his ærndraches of fif ceden to alle his underbeoden. to 20 zela ie pis folc. hwet bute [fece] îcome sum cofer sum later sum frend sum fend. and was idon bi ham al swa ær cwede [we] bat isett was. Pa hit ber-to com. bat se hlaford into bar halle come, mid his dierewurd zeferede, mid ærlen and aldren. mid enihten mid beinen. ba ewed se hlafor[d] to his. Æêr 25 þanne we mid ure frienden to e mete go. scewie we bes uncore mæn ur zefô. þa hi to-for him côme. þa wênte he hin to ham and bus cwe8. Unwraste man wat macede6 zeu an alle mire rice pat zie hatrede and widerwardnesse azenes me 3e-win[ne] sceolde. and to mine fa 3ebugon. Swa ibrúce ic 30 mine rice ne scule zie mine mete ibite. ac scule ba be hit mid mire lufe zearnede. Pa bis was isegd. ba were cofe abruden into besternesse. be hi sturfe hungre. and se hlaford nam hit him to [h]is frenden and et and dranc and macede hine wel blive mid his and per hi hadden brad and win. and vii. sandon. 35 [N]u gode menn understanded bis bispel. Pes king is ure hlaford almihti god be is king ofer alle kingen. and hlaford ofer alle hlaforden. S[t]rang he is and michti. for he zesceop alle bing of nahte. and na bing ne mázi8 ázenes his wille. ne him widstande. for-ban him seigd se wîtîze. Qui 40 celorum contines tronos et cetera. pat is. hlaford of mihte pe

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> MS. 'of fe.' <sup>2</sup> MS. 'of.' <sup>3</sup> MS. 'clone,' <sup>4</sup> MS. 'dierewurd.' <sup>5</sup> MS. 'scepie.' <sup>6</sup> MS. 'lacede.' <sup>7</sup> MS. 'his.' <sup>8</sup> Read 'mais' or 'mai.'

halst hefenen primsettles. and tho neowelnesse be under eoree is be-locest. be dunan3 bu awighst mid4 bina hand; he is îwiss mihti for-ban be non mihte nis buton fram him. His land is all bes middenard. for he alle sesceop. and all[e] dihte wid-ute swince. He us is. king. and sceppend. 45 and fader. and hlaford. King for he mid rihtwisnesse diht man and engel god and euel. sceppende. for he us machede lichame and sawle ableow, feder for he us fett and scred, and foroteh al-se [h]is cyldren. hlaford for-ban be [h]is zeie5 and drednesse is ofer us6. and [vel as] ah to bienne. He is ure 7 50 fader, he len's us his eor'se to tolie, his corn to sawe, his eor'se us werp's corn and westm. nîatt. and dierchin. his loht leoem and lif. his water drench and fiscynn, his fer manifeald beninge. his sonne. mone. sterren. rien. daw. wind. wude. unitald fultume al pat we habbed of pese feder we habbed. 55 of wam we alle and us sielse habbed. Muze we ahot clepeien hine moder wene we. zie muze we. hwat de's si moder hire bearn. formes[t] hi hit chere810 and blissi8 be be lichte. and sebe hi die's under hire arme o'er his hafed hele's to don him slepe. and reste. Dis de all ziure drihte. he 60 blissed us6 mid dzeies licht. h[e] sweued us6 mid piestre nicht. Giet for an o're ping god zescop pa niht. He wat wel bat manîze men bie's sa ful of zêscung. mihti efre îsî Na zewold ham selfe. to bigeten w u rldlic echte. ber-for god hafð 11 zescepe ham reste. súme wile hares unbances. zeiet he 65 cwe8 a wunder worden 12 to par sawle bi pa witie ysaiam. Numquid potest mulier oblivisci infantem suum ut non misereatur filii uteri sui. bat is la lief mazie wiman forzeten his oge cild. bat hi ne milsi. hire barn of hire ogen inno%.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> MS. 'alste.'

<sup>2</sup> MS. 'tô.'

<sup>3</sup> MS. has 'inpon be dunan.'

<sup>4</sup> MS. 'eoroe belucst mid.'

<sup>5</sup> Read 'ege' or 'eie.'

<sup>6</sup> MS. 'hus.'

<sup>7</sup> MS. 'hure.'

<sup>8</sup> MS. 'he.'

<sup>9</sup> MS. 'sielpe.'

<sup>10</sup> MS. 'cheteo.'

<sup>11</sup> MS. 'hafd.'

<sup>12</sup> MS. 'worder.'

70 and zief hi forziet bah-hwêder nell îc forzete be cwed drihten. be pam be he fader is and laford he him self cweg1 be be witie. Si ego pater ubi est honor meus. si dominus ubi est timor meus. bat is. gif ic fader am2. wer is3 mi manscipe. zif ic. hlaford wer îs3 mine azêîe? ber-fore. G. m. ure king. we oze8 75 w[u]r[t]hmint. hur sceappend al bat we bied. ure fader sode lufe. ur hlaford drednesse. And bis is se 4 king be wile wite an alle his underbeode wa hine lufe and hwa hine hate hwa him is frend over fend. And per-for he hav zelaved alle folsc], to ane dzeie, bat is domes dzeie, bat hi alle ber beon 80 be þe latst. wê 5 seden ærst þat þes ærndraces wer isent of fif chesen. swa ibeos. þas fif chesen beos fif lagan. for-þan þe god is burh besen zecnówe. Si forme lage bat is si zecende lage. be god sett formest an bes mannes heorte. bat is bat non man ne don overe. buton pat pe he wolde pat me ded[e] 85 him. Wid-ute beser lage nis man be zescod habbe. Ærndraces of bisser lage wer[en] abel. Seth. enoc. Noe. and swice gode man. Seee bes middenard was zestabeled fram ba forme man to ba latst be wullto et bes wulldes ende. nas tid ne týme ne ne w[u]r8. þat god ne send gode mænn his 90 folc forte zela ie to his rice. Ac si lage sone adiligde. burh unwreaste leahtrum and manifald senne. Per-efter arerde god pas lage purh moysen pe heretoche of his folce pe he pa zecas. and wrate his him self in stanene wax bredene. and si zeleste sume wile. and per-of were larpawes and zelavieres Moises 95 and aaron, and samuel, and fele o'ere. Swa lange bat si alswa swife abreat. and adilizede. burh unhersamnesse. wat hit com to ba time be god sende be halie witige. and hi ba arêrdon mid hare wrîte burh bes halie gastes gîfe ba god lage. and rihtleceden pat folc swa se hi mihten. and bodeden ures 100 hlafordes to-cýme þes 6 helendes ihesu cristes. þe sceolde his

<sup>1</sup> MS. 'selp cwed.' 2 MS. 'ham.' 3 MS. 'his.'
4 MS. 'seo.' 5 MS. 'hwê.' 6 MS. 'ses.'

azen wille. burh his gastes zife in ure heorte write and don ús mid his mihte bat stef-creft ne mihte. and an besser lâze of be witzin, wer la ieres môche. Eft bine fece and bes lare and lage swife acolede burh manifea[1]d senne1. and hur and hur burh false godes be ælc biode ham selfe mâcede. sume of 105 golde. súm of silure. of treowe. of stane. and awente godes lof and w[u]r[t]hminte fram be sceappende to bare zesceafte. swa bat ba ure halende wes accenned of bam unwemmede mede sante Marie. al se middennard was mid senne begripe. and al folc zede in-to bes diefles mude. buton wel feawe of wam 110 his lefe moder wes istriened. he ba arerd alle godnisse. and sette his halie lage. and bat be more is. siaf miht and strenche burh2 be gief of his gaste his hesne to fulfordie. bat non o're laze ne mihte. and understande's hwu. Dri ampres were an mancyn ær his to-cyme. Ure acenneng wes ful. 115 ur³ lif unwreast. ur dea\s grislic. he com and brochte pri pin[g] ber-azên, he wes acênde of be clene mede, be efer burh-lefede mede. his lif was halize. his dea's ful of milce. his clene acennende clênsêde ure fule acennende, his hali lif rihtlecede ure unwreaste lif. his admoded deay ofer-com. and fordede 120 ure sorize and zelice dead. bis is si fierde lage. An bisser were ærndraces and zelačieres þa apostles and þe leorninch[n]ihtes. ber-efter ures helendes upstize to heuene. [comen] ba apostles and hare iunglenges be[r] efter come halie men and be hafedmen þe nu beoð in halíe cyrce. and w[u]rðeð oð4 domes dêze. 125 burh bes hali gastes zife. and al-swa ure helende ham leorde [and] manize bing [t]ehten ba folce to freme. and bis is si fifte lage. An bisser beo'd bedeles and ladieres to berie archebiscopes. and biscopes. prestes. and hare zegeng. Ac bah we fif næmmie, alle hit [is] on godes wille. and êle of ham zestren 130 and fulfelly o're. Of peses fif cepen and of hare bedeles we

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> MS. 'manifead finne.' <sup>2</sup> MS. 'burl.' <sup>3</sup> MS. 'un.'

habbed zeu zesed. Of be folce we sigged bat hit cumb fastlice. fram middenardes anginn alse fele alse deade beo's alse fele beo's to berie îcôme. wat frend. wat fa. and elce 135 dezie bicce pringes. Ac zief ze habbes understande bat we şîu er sêde. eter gate me his scýft. and ber me hi to zesceode. Si gate pat is elces mannes endedeie. pat he step ut of pese life into pan ore. Ac we sede zew1. pat zief he frend were me sceolde zief him his morze mete bat he be bet mihte abide 140 pane more mete. Swa hit is here. pat se gode man pe godes lufe had zefolged to [h]is ende cumb. witerlice2 wid-ut uuantruce3 ber cume8 be hali engles him to. and zef [he] ha8 ahte uniwasse ofer hit wulrd zewasse iber pine of be deade be he her bales. oser efter mid eselice lette. and ban lat me ba sawle 145 to merchestowe. bat is se morzemete si blisse be he had an par sawle. pat wite ze wel. nan halege na's his fulle blisse er he underso adomes dese his licame. pat w[u]r8 se fulle mete. pan se mann mid sawle and mid licame underfang's sicernesse of êcer blisse. And wat belimp hit zief he fend is4 be 150 to pare gate cump? God purh his mucele milce ne letes us nefer fandie. Ac napeles zief he fend is 4 an unwreast mann per beo anú zerédie. pe weregede gastes pe hine uniredlice underfange's mid stiarne swupen. Alse fele unpeawes alse [he]

160 frend and fend. pann cump all his underpiede him to-fore. per he sit mid his derew[u]r]e 3efered mid nizen anglene had.

hade upe him and sennenn. al swa fendes he per 3emet. hine
155 to underfô. and to don hine into piesternesse. 0% a domes
d3êi alle godes fend simle fram his 3esec&e abroden bienn
and hi [habbe&] to hare lean ham be lange scel 3eleste. Dus
hit ha& îbî and îs. and w[u]r& 0% domesdei. Ac panne hit
per-to cump pat se hlaford a pe mucele deîe. cump fortê îsî and
160 frend and fend, bann cumb all his underbiede him to-fore, ber

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> MS. '3ehw.' <sup>2</sup> MS. 'witetlice.' <sup>3</sup> Looks at first like 'miantruce' in MS. <sup>4</sup> MS. 'his.' <sup>5</sup> MS. 'oft.'

mid ber unwemmed meide his moder. mid his aposslen. mid ba hagefaderen. and bo halize witien. mid martiren. mi[d] hali confessoren mid halie meiden, mid al ban be ber midenarde for his lufe werped abec. and lagelice her him benid, wic 165 zeie. wie drednesse wurd ber. ban bat fer to-for him abernd bat middenard. ban si eor e alle cwace ban be sterren falle . si sunne and se mone abestred for godes brictnesse. be wollcne to gat. and si hali rode tacne mid be spere and mid pe neiles purh angles beo's for's ibrocht. panne pe angles cwa- 170 cia's. and the orichtwise ham adreded. wat seed se senfulle don. be isecg ber his richtwise deme. be non ne maie bechece. non beswice, he is2 him self3 witnisse and deme. Wat sceol se wrecce don. be bufon isê38 his hlaford be he segremed [h]afe8. under him helle mu8 open. abuuten him all folc. him 175 selfe bi s[c]andlice senne beswapen, ber ne mai non frend orre helpe. ælc had innôh to donne an him selfe. Pan seie 34 ham god be gelty mannen ze senezeden, an zeur écenesse, and ze scule birne an mire écenisse. Ze senezden alse lange alse 3ê lefede and 3e scule birne alse longe as îc lefie. Wite 180 into êce fer. be is zæarced mine fo and his zegen[g] Son[e] hi w[u]ree abroden of his zeseche. And han sone gee se hlaford mid his frenden to his mete. bat his to [h]is esten. be seid an ban hali write Delicie mée sunt esse cum filiis hominum, bat is. Mine esten beo's wunian mid mannen bearnen. Ac we 185 [habbed ze-] sed ziu litl her bat hi sceolden [h]abben god brad and uuin5. and vii. sonden, hi sculen habe hat brad he sei8 ibe godspel. Ego sum panis uiuus qui de celo descendit. Det is. Ic am cwuce bread be astah fram hefene. se38 ure helende. Se be of bese brad ett. ne sterfed he nefer. Dis bread was 190 imaced of ane hwete corne. al-swa se he cweb ibe 6 god-

spelle. Nisi granum frumenti. et cetera. þis corn was 3esawen þurh þes ængles muð into ees meidenes ære Marie. in þare burh of nazareth. Þis corn com ferst inne bethleem.

195 þat cweð us of breade, hit wex and bleówu<sup>1</sup>, in iudea, hit rîpede in ierusalem. Iudas and þat leoðre folc hit rêpên, and deden hit an þar rode alswa alse betwenen melstanent. Seðe<sup>2</sup> hit was idon into þer berien, alswa into ófne<sup>3</sup>, þanen hit was ibroht up into heofene to þes hahes hlafordes borde.

per hit fet. and engles. and mancinn in écenisse. and pis is hare bread. hwer scule we win finden? Al swa se he cweb. Ego sum uitis uera. et cetera.

1 Read 'bleouw.'

<sup>2</sup> MS. 'Sede.'

8 MS. 'hôfne.'

### A SAXON CHRONICLE.

A.D. 1137-1154.

THE Old English Chronicle, sometimes called the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, contains the history of Britain from the time of Cæsar's invasion to the reign of Henry II, 1154. Some suppose, without much probability, that the establishment of this early national record is due to Alfred the Great. There are several MSS, of the Chronicle: the earliest of which ends with the year 891, and is in the handwriting of the ninth century. It was first edited, with a Latin translation, by Abraham Wheloc, and published at Cambridge in 1644. It was next edited in 1692, at Oxford, by Edmund Gibson, with a new Latin translation. In 1823 it was edited by the Rev. James Ingram, with an English translation. An edition containing the texts of all the MSS, was edited, with an English translation, in 1861, by Benjamin Thorpe, in the series 'Rerum Britannicarum Medii Aevi Scriptores, or Chronicles and Memorials of Great Britain and Ireland during the Middle Ages,' published under the direction of the Master of the Rolls. A further edition was published in 1867 by Mr. Earle, the Professor of Anglo-Saxon at Oxford, accompanied by a very full Glossary, but without a translation. An edition of the Chronicle, down to the Norman Conquest, with an English translation by Mr. Richard Price, was published in 1848 among the 'Monumenta Historica Britannica.'

The following extract from the Chronicle illustrates the changes that took place in our language during the first half of the twelfth century. It has some Midland peculiarities of dialect, and is supposed to have been written in the neighbourhood of Peterborough.

## The State of England in Stephen's Reign.

[Mr. Earle's edition, pp. 261-266; Thorpe's, pp. 382-385.]

1137. Dis gære for þe king Stephne ofer sæ to Normandi j ther wes under-fangen for-þi 81 hi uuenden² 8 he sculde ben alsuic alse the eom wes. j for he hadde get his tresor, ac he to-deld it j scatered sotlice. Micel hadde 5 Henri king gadered gold j syluer. j na god ne dide me for his saule thar-of.

Pa be king Stephne to Engleland com be macod he his gadering æt Oxeneford. I par he nam be biscop Roger of Sereberi I Alex. biscop of Lincol I te Canceler Roger hise neues. I dide ælle in prisun. til hi iafen up here castles. Pa the suikes under-gæton & he milde man was I softe I god. I na justise ne dide. De dide[n] hi alle wunder. Hi hadden him manred maked I athes suoren, ac hi nan treuthe ne heolden. alle he wæron for-sworen and here treothes for-loren. for æuric rice man his castles makede I agænes him heolden. I fylden pe land ful of castles. Hi suencten

men. Da namen hi ha men he hi wenden & ani god hefden.

20 bathe be nihtes j be dæies. carl-men and wimmen. J diden heom in prisun efter gold j syluer. J pined heom untellendlice pining, for ne uuæren næure nan martyrs swa pined alse hi wæron. Me henged up bi the fet j smoked heom mid ful smoke. Me henged bi the humbes. other bi the hefed.

suy e pe uurecce men of pe land mid castel weorces. pa pe castles uuaren maked pa fylden hi mid deoules 7 yuele

25 J hengen bryniges on [her] fet. Me dide cnotted strenges abuton here hæued. J uurythen to 8 it gæde to be hærnes.

<sup>1 8 = 8</sup>xt = that.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> In this and other words uu = w.

Hi dyden heom in quarterne par nadres 7 snakes 7 pades wæron inne. 7 drapen heom swa. Sume hi diden in crucethus 8 is in an cæste þat was scort 7 nareu. 7 un-dep. 7 dide 🏑 scærpe stanes ber-inne. 7 brengde be man bær-inne. 8 him 30 bræcon alle be limes. In mani of be castles wæron lof 3 grin & wæron rachenteges & twa ober thre men hadden onoh to bæron onne. bat was sua maced. 8 is fæstned to an beom. 7 diden an scærp iren abuton þa mannes throte and his hals. & he ne myhte nowiderwardes. ne sitten ne lien 35 ne slepen. oc bæron al 8 iren. Mani busen[de] hi drapen mid hungær.

J ne can ne i ne mai tellen alle be wunder ne alle be pines & hi diden wrecce men on bis land. 7 & lastede ba xix wintre wile Stephne was king 7 æure it was uuerse 7 uuerse, 40 Hi læiden gæildes o[n] the tunes æure umwile 7 clepeden it tenserie. þa þe uurecce men ne hadden nan more to gyuen. þa ræueden hi j brendon alle the tunes. 8 wel þu myhtes faren all a dæis fare sculdest thu neure finden man in tune sittende. ne land tiled. Pa was corn dære. J fle[s]c J cæse J 45 & butere. for nan ne wæs o be land. Wrecce men sturuen of hungær, sume ieden on ælmes þe waren sum wile rice men. sume flugen ut of lande.

Wes næure gæt mare wrecce-hed on land, ne næure hethen men werse ne diden ban hi diden, for ouer sithon 50 ne for-baren [hi] nouther circe ne cyrce-iærd. oc namen al be god & par-inne was. 7 brenden sythen be cyrce 7 al te gædere. Ne hi ne for-baren biscopes land ne abbotes ne preostes. ac ræueden munekes 3 clerekes. 3 æuric man other be ouer1 myhte. Gif twa men oper iii coman ridend to an 55 tun. al be tunscipe flugæn for heom. wenden 8 hi wæron ræueres. pe biscopes and lered men heom cursede æure.

oc was heom naht par-of. for hi uueron al for-cursæd y for-suoren y for-loren.

60 War-sæ me tilede. þe erthe ne bar nan corn. for þe land was al for-don. mid suilce dædes. η hi sæden openlice & Christ slep. η his halechen. Suilc η mare þanne we cunnen sæin. we þolenden xix wintre for ure sinnes.

On al bis yuele time heold Martin abbot his abbot-rice 65 xx wintre 7 half gær 7 viii dæis. mid micel suinc, 7 fand þe munekes j te gestes al bat heom be-houed j heold mycel carited in the hus. 7 bob-wethere wrohte on be circe 7 sette bar-to landes 7 rentes. 7 goded it suythe 7 læt it refen 7 brohte heom into be neuuæ mynstre on S' Petres mæsse dæi mid 70 micel wurtscipe. 8 was anno ab incarnatione Dom. Mcxl. a combustione loci xxiii. And he for to Rome. 7 ber was wal under-fangen fram be pape Eugenie. and be-gæt thare priuilegies. an of alle be landes of babbot-rice. 7 an ober of be landes be lien to be circe-wican. 7 gif he leng moste liuen 75 alse he mint to-don of be horder-wycan. And he begæt in landes pat rice men hefden mid strengthe. of Willelm Malduit be heold Rogingham bæ castel, he wan Cotingham 7 Estun. and of Hugo of Walteuile he uuan Hyrtlingburch. and Stanewig. 7 lx sol. of Aldewingle [ælc gær]. And he 80 makede manie munekes 7 plantede winiærd. 7 makede mani weorkes. 7 wende be tun betere ban it ær wæs. 7 wæs god munec 7 god man. 7 forbi him luueden God 7 gode men.

Nu we willen sægen sum del wat belamp on Stephnes kinges 85 time. On his time þe Judeus of Noruuic bohton an Christen cild beforen Estren n pineden him alle þe ilce pining & ure Drihten was pined. n on lang fridæi him on rode hengen for ure Drihtines luue. n sythen byrieden him. Wenden & it sculde ben for-holen. oc ure Dryhtin atywede & he was hali martyr. n 90 t[h]o munekes him namen. and bebyried[en] him heglice in

pe minstre, and he maket pur[h] ure Drihtin wunderlice j manifældlice miracles. j hatte he Sanct Willelm.

1138. On þis gær com Dauid king of Scotland mid ormete færd to þis land. wolde winnan þis lande. and him com togænes Willelm eorl of Albamar þe þe king [h]adde beteht 95 Euorwic y to other æuez men mid fæu men and fuhten wid heom. y flemden þe king æt te Standard. y sloghen suithe micel of his genge.

1140. On his gær wolde he king Stephne tæcen Rodbert eorl of Gloucestre he kinges sune Henries. ac he ne myhte 100 for he wart it war.

per-efter in þe lengten þestrede þe sunne j te dæi. abuton non tid dæies. þa men eten. 8 me lihtede candles to æten bi. and þat was xiii kalend. April. wæron men suythe of-wundred.

per-efter fordfeorde Willelm ærcebiscop of Cantwarburch. 105 J te king makede Teodbald ærcebiscop þe was abbot in the Bec.  $\angle$ 

per-efter wæx suythe micel uuerre betuyx þe king ¬ Randolf eorl of Cæstre noht for-þi s he ne iaf him al s he cuthe axen him. alse he dide alle othre. oc æfre þe mare he iaf heom. þe 110 wærse hi wæron him. Þe eorl heold Lincol agænes þe king. ¬ benam him al s he ahte to hauen. ¬ te king for þider ¬ besætte him ¬ his brother Willelm de R[om]are in þe castel. ¬ te æorl stæl ut ¬ ferde efter Rodbert eorl of Gloucestre. ¬ brohte him þider mid micel ferd. ¬ fuhten suythe on 115 Candel masse dæi agenes heore lauerd. ¬ namen him for his men him suyken ¬ flugæn. ¬ læd him to Bristowe ¬ diden þar in prisun. ¬ [in fe]teres. Þa was al Engleland styred mar þan ær wæs. ¬ al yuel wæs in lande.

per-efter com he kinges dohter Henries he hefde ben Em-120 perice in Alamanie. I nu wæs cuntesse in Angou. I com to Lundene I te Lundenissce folc hire wolde tæcen. I scæ fleh I forles har micel.

per-ester pe biscop of Wincestre Henri pe kinges brother

125 Stephnes spac wid Rodbert eorl J wyd pemperice J suor heom

athas & he neure ma mid te king his brother wolde halden.

J cursede alle Je men pe mid him heoldon. J sæde heom & he

uuolde iîuen heom up Wincestre. J dide heom cumen pider.

Pa hi pær-inne wæren. pa com pe kinges cuen [mid al] hire

130 strengthe. J besæt heom. & per wæs inne micel hungær. Pa

hi ne leng ne muhten polen pa stal[en] hi ut J slugen. J hi

wurthen war widuten J solecheden heom. J namen Rodbert

eorl of Gloucestre. J ledden him to Rouecestre. J diden him

pare in prisun. J te emperice sleh into an minstre. Pa feorden

135 pe wise men be-twyx pe kinges freond J te eorles freond. J

sahtlede sua & me sculde leten ut pe king of prisun for pe

eorl. J te eorl for pe king. J sua diden.

Sithen per-efter sahtleden pe king J Randolf eorl at Stanford. J athes suoren J treuthes fæston & her nouper sculde 140 be-suiken other. J it ne for-stod naht. for pe king him sithen nam in Hamtun. purch wicce² ræd. J dide him in prisun. J ef[t] sones he let him ut purch³ wærse red. to & forewarde & he suor on halidom J gysles fand. pat he alle his castles sculde îîuen up. Sume he iaf up J sume ne iaf he noht. 145 J dide panne wærse panne he hær sculde.

pa was Engle land suythe to-deled. sume helden mid te king. I sume mid pemperice. for pa pe king was in prisun pa wenden pe eorles I te rice men pat he neure mare sculde cumen ut. I sæhtleden wyd pemperice. I brohten hire into 150 Oxen-ford. I iauen hire pe burch. Pa pe king was ute pa herde & sægen. I toc his feord I be-sæt hire in pe tur. I me læt hire dun on niht of pe tur mid rapes. I stal ut. I scæ fleh I iæde on fote to Walingford.

Pær-efter scæ ferde ouer sæ. 7 hi of Normandi wenden alle

<sup>1</sup> MS. 'stali.'

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> MS. 'burhe wicci.'

fra þe king. to þe eorl of Angæu. sume here þankes n sume 155 here un-þankes. for he be-sæt heom til hi a-iauen up here castles. n hi nan helpe ne hæfden of þe kinge.

pa ferde Eustace pe kinges sune to France y nam pe kinges suster of France to wife. wende to bigæton Normandi pærpurh. oc he spedde litel. y be gode rihte for he was an yuel 160 man. for ware-se he [com he] dide mare yuel panne god. he reuede pe landes y læide mic[ele gilde]s on. he brohte his wif to Engleland. y dide hire in pe caste[l of]..... teb.... god wimman scæ wæs. oc scæ hedde litel blisse mid him. y Christ ne wolde & he sculde lange rixan. y wærd ded 165 y his moder beien.

The eorl of Angæu wærd ded. This sune Henri toc to be rice. 7 te cuen of France to-dælde fra be king. 7 scæ com to be iunge eorl Henri. 7 he toc hire to wiue. 7 al Peitou mid hire. pa ferde he mid micel færd into Engleland. 7 170 wan castles. 7 te king ferde agenes him mid micel mare ferd. 7 bobwæthere fuhtten hi noht. oc ferden be ærcebiscop 7 te wise me[n] betwux heom. 7 makede 8 sahte 8 te king sculde ben lauerd 7 king wile he liuede. 7 æfter his dæi ware Henri A king. 7 he helde him for fader 7 he him for sune. 7 sib 7 sæhte 175 sculde ben betwyx heom. 7 on al Engleland. Dis 7 te othre foruuardes bet hi makeden. suoren to halden be king 7 te eorl 7 te biscopes & te eorles 7 rice men alle. Pa was be eorl under-fangen æt Wincestre j æt Lundene mid micel wurtscipe. 7 alle diden him man-red. 7 suoren be pais to 180 halden. 7 hit ward sone suythe god pais. sua 8 neure was here. Da was be king strengere banne he æuert[e] her was. te eorl ferde ouer sæ. 7 al folc him luuede for he dide god iustise 7 makede pais.

per his wif j his sune wæron bebyried æt Fauresfeld. Þæt minstre hi makeden. Þa þe king was ded. Þa was þe eorl

beionde sæ. 7 ne durste nan man don oper bute god for þe micel eie of him. Þa he to Engle land com. Þa was he under-190 fangen mid micel wurtscipe. and to king bletcæd in Lundene on þe Sunnen dæi be-foren midwinter dæi. and held þær micel curt.

pat ilce dæi pat Martin abbot of Burch sculde pider faren.
pa sæclede he j ward ded iv non. Jañ. j te munekes innen
195 dæis cusen oper of heom sælf. Willelm de Walteuile is gehaten. god clerc j god man. j wæl luued of þe kinge j of alle
gode men. and o[n cyric]en byrieden þabbot hehlice j sone
pe cosan abbot ferde j te muneces [mid him to] Oxen ford to
pe king [and he] iaf him þat abbot-rice. j he ferde him sone
200 [to Linc]ol j was þær bletcæd to abbot ær he ham come.
j sithen was under fangen mid micel wurtscipe at Burch. mid
micel processiun. j sua he was alsua at Ramesæie. j at
Torney. j at ... j Spallding j at S. l. bares. j ... j [he]
nu is abbot. j faire haued begunnon. Christus him unne
205 [gode endinge].

### III.

### OLD ENGLISH HOMILIES.

BEFORE A.D. 1200.

The two Homilies entitled 'In Diebus Dominicis' and 'Hic dicendum est de Propheta' are part of an incomplete series of discourses for the Christian year, contained in the Lambeth MS. 487. They have all been edited by Dr. Morris in 'Old English Homilies' (pp. 1-182). The compiler of this collection is unknown; he was probably the author of the first six discourses in the series, and translated and modernised the remainder from older English Homilies of the eleventh century. Those numbered nine and ten in Dr. Morris's edition were written by Ælfric, and bear the titles he gave them. The dialect is that of the south of England, in which many provincial elements now make their first appearance in the avritten language.

## (A) In Diebus Dominicis.

[Dr. Morris's Old English Homilies, First Series, pp. 40-53.]

[L]EOFEMEN 3ef 3e lusten wule\*. and 3e willeliche hit understonden we eow wulle\* suteliche seggen of þa fredome þe limpe\* to þan deie þe is iclepe\* sunedei. Sunedei is ihaten þes lauerdes dei and ec þe dei of blisse and of lisse and of alle irest. On þon deie þa engles of heofene ham 5 iblissie\*. forði þe þa erming saulen habbe\* rest of heore pine. Gif hwa wule witen hwa erest bi-won reste þam wrecche saule to-soþe ic eow segge. þet wes sancte paul þe apostel and mihhal þe archangel heo tweien eoden et sume time in-to helle alswa heom drihten het for to lokien 10

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hu hit ber ferde. Mihhal eode bi-foren and paul com efter and ba scawede mihhal to sancte paul ba wrecche sunfulle be per were wuniende[.] per-efter he him sceawede heze treon eisliche beorninde et-foren helle zete. and uppon þan treon 15 he him sceawede be wrecche saulen a-honge. Summe bi ba fet. summe bi þa honden. summe bi þe tunge. summe bi þe ezen. summe bi be hefede. summe bi ber heorte. Seodean he him sceaude an ouen on berninde fure he warp ut of him seofe leies uwil [c]an of seolcurre heowe be alle weren eateliche 20 to bihaldene and muchele strengre ben eani bing1 to bolien. and per wid-innen weren swide feole saule a-honge. zette he him sceawede ane welle of fure and alle hire stremes urnen fur berninde. and þa welle bi-wisten .xii. meister deoflen swilc ha weren kinges to pinen ber-widinnen ba earming 25 saulen be for-gult weren! and heore azene pine neure nere pe lesse pah heo meistres weren. Efter pon he him sceawede be sea of helle and innan ban sea weren .vii. bittere ube. be forme was snaw2. bat over is. bet bridde fur. bet feorde blod. be fifte neddren. be siste smorder. the seofebe 30 ful stunche heo wes wurse to bolien benne efreni of alle ba orre pine. Innan ban ilke sea weren un-aneomned deor summe feder-foted3. Summe al bute fet, and heore egen weren al swilc swa fur. and heore ebem scean swa ded be leit a-monge punre. pas ilke nefre ne swiken ne dei ne niht 35 to brekene ba erming licome of ba ilca men be on bisse liue her hare scrift enden nalden. Summe of pan monne sare wepe's. Summe swa deor lude reme's. summe per graninde siked. summe per reowliche gnezed his azene tunge. Summe ber wepe's. and alle heore teres beo's berninde gleden gli-40 dende ouer heore azene nebbe. and swide reowliche ilome zeized and zeorne biseched pat me ham ibureze, from pam

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> MS. 'purg.' <sup>2</sup> MS. 'swnan.' <sup>3</sup> MS. 'fotetd.'

uuele pinan[.] of bas pinan speked dauid be halie witeze. and bus seid. Miserere nostri domine quia penas inferni sustinere non possumus. Lauerd haue merci of us forcon ba pinen of helle we ham ne mazen idolien. Seod-pan he him sceawede 45 ane1 stude inne-midde-warde2 helle. and bi-foren bam ilke stude weren seofen clusterlokan bar neh ne mihte nan liuiende mon gan for ban ufele brede and ber wid-inna he him sceawede gan on ald mon bet .iiii. deoflen ledden abuten. ba escade paul to mihhal hwet be alde mon were. ba cwe's mih- 50 hal heh-engel he wes an biscop on oore liue be nefre nalde cristes lazen lokien ne halden. ofter he walde anuppon his underlinges mid wohe motien and longe dringan benne he walde salmes singen over eani over god don. Herefter iseh paul hwer .iii. deoflen ledden an meiden swide unbisorze- 55 liche! zeorne escade to mihhal hwi me heo swa ledde. ba cwe's mihhal. heo wes an meiden on o'der liue bet wel wiste hire licome in alle clenesse, ah heo nalde nefre nan over god don. Elmeszeorn nes heo nefre. ah prud heo wes swide and modi. and lizere and swikel. and wre'sful and ontful. and 60 for i heo bid wuniende inne bisse pine. Nu bi-gon paul to wepen wunderliche. and mihhal heh-engel ber weop ford mid him. ba com ure drihten of heueneriche to heom on bunres4 liche and bus cwe8. A hwi wepest bu paul. paul him onswerde. Lauerd<sup>5</sup> ic biwepe has monifolde pine &e ic her 65 in helle iseo. ba cwed ure lauerd. A hwi nalden heo witen mine laze be hwile heo weren on 6 eorde! ba seide paul him mildeliche to-zeines. Louerd nu ic bidde be zef bin wille is bet bu heom zefe rest la hwure ben sunne-dei a bet cume domes-dei. þa cweð drihten to him. paul wel ic wat hwer ic 70 sceal milcien. Ic heom wulle milcien be weren efterward

MS. 'and.'
MS. 'wunres.'

<sup>2</sup> MS. '-warde.'

<sup>3</sup> MS. 'eoore.'

<sup>5</sup> MS. 'Lauerd.'

mine milce ba hwile heo on liue weren. ba wes sancte paul swide wa. and abeh him redliche to his lauerdes fet and onhalsien hine gon mid þas ilke weord þe 3e mazen iheren. 75 Lauerd he cwe's ba. Nu ic be bidde for bine kinedome and for bine engles. and for bine muchele milce. and for alle bine weorkes. and for alle bine halezen. and ec bine icorene. bat bu heom milcie bes be redber bet ic to heom com and reste zefe ben sunne-dei a bet cume bin heh domes dei. ba on-80 swerede him drihten mildere steuene. Aris nu paul aris. Ic ham zeue reste alswa bu ibeden hauest from non on saterdei a þa[t] cume monedeis lihting. þet [bi8] efre forð to domes dei. Nu leofe bredre 3e habbed iherd1 hwa erest biwon reste bam forgulte saule. Nu bi-cumed hit berfore to 85 uwilche cristene monne mucheles be mare to halizen and to wurdien benne dei be is icleped sunne-dei. for of bam deie ure lauerd seolf seis. Dies dominicus est dies leticie & requiei. Sunne-dei is dei of blisse and of alle ireste. Non facietur in ea aliquid nisi deum orare manducare & bibere cum pace et letigo cia., Ne beo in hire nabing iwra[h]t bute chirche bisocnie and beode to criste and eoten and drinken mid grive and mid gledscipe. Sicut dicitur. pax in terra. pax in celo. pax inter homines. for swa is iset. grid on eorde. and grid on hefene. and grid bitwenen uwilc cristene monne. eft ure lauerd seolf 95 seit. Maledictus homo qui non custodit sabatum. Amansed beo be mon be sunne-dei nulle iloken. And for-bi leofemen uwilc sunne-dei is to locan alswa ester-dei for heo is munezing of his halie ariste from deee to liue. and munezeing of pam hali gast pe he sende in his apostles on pon dei pe is 100 icleped wit-sunne-dei. ec we understonde bet on sunne-dei drihten cume8 to demene al mon-cun; we azen bene sunne-

dei swipeliche wel to wurpien. and on alle clenesse to locan.

for heo haff mid hire preo wurdliche mihte be ze iheren mazen. Set forme mihte is bet heo on eorse zeues reste to alle eoree prelles wepmen and wifmen of heore prel- 105 weorkes / bet oder mihte is on heouene. for-bi ba engles heom rested' mare benn on sum oder dei. bet bridde mihte is bet ba erming saule habbed ireste inne helle of heore muchele pine. Hwa efre benne ilokie wel bene sunne-dei. o'er ba o'er halie dazes be mon beot in chirche to lokien swa be sunne-dei. 110 beo heo dal-neominde of heofene riches blisse! mid ban he feder2. and mid pan sunne. and mid pan halie gast abuten ende. amen. Quod ipse prestare dignetur qui uiuit & regnat deus, per omnia secula seculorum. Amen.

## (B) Hic dicendum est de Propheta.

[M] issus est ieremias in puteum et stetit ibi usque ad os. Qui cum aliquandiu ibi stetisset: debilitatum est corpus eius, & tandem dimissis funibus subtractus est. Et cum eorum duriciam. quia debilis erat sustinere non posset. allati sunt panni de domo regia et circumpositi sunt funibus ne [e]orum duricia lederetur. 5 Leofemen we uinde in halie boc. bet ieremie be prophete stod in ane putte. and bet in be uenne up to his mude and ba he hefede ber ane hwile istonde. ba bi-com his licome swide feble. and me nom rapes and caste in to him for3 to drazen hine ut of bisse putte. Ah his licome wes se swide 10 feble: bet he ne mihte noht ibolie be herdnesse of be rapes. ba sende me claves ut of bes kinges huse for to bi-winden be rapes. bet his licome be feble wes ne sceolde noht wursien. Leofemen beos ilke weord be ic habbe her iseid4, habbe8 muchele bi-tacnunge and god ha beo's to heren and muchele 15 betere to et-halden. Is hit god for to hiheren godes weordes

<sup>1</sup> MS, 'hem heom rested.'

<sup>2</sup> MS. 'ferde'

<sup>8</sup> MS, 'fro,'

<sup>4</sup> MS, 'iseit,'

and heom athalden : 3e fuliwis. for ure lauerd godalmihtin seid in han halie godspelle. Beati qui audiunt uerbum & custodiunt illud. Ædie and blessede beon alle beo be ihere 20 godes weordes and heom athaldes. Nu ze habbes iherd wulc hit is for to iheren godes weordes and heom ethalden. Nu we sculen eow¹ sceawen hwilc hit is heom for to heren and nawiht for to ethalden. for seint gregori seid. Melius est uiam ueritatis non agnoscere: quam post agnitam retroire. 25 Betre hit is bet mon ne iknawe noht be wei to godalmihtin be he hine icnawe and seodee hine for-hogie; and on over stude he seid. Qui obturat aures suas ne audiat legem dei : oratio eius erit execrabilis. De mon be tune's his eren in halie chirche tozeines godes laze and nule noht iheren be weordes 30 be of him beo's. his beoden beo's aweriede and unwurde gode. Puteus est peccati profunditas. quia quam diu stas in luto: tam diu iaces in mortali peccato. Pes put bitacne deopnesse of sunne. for alse longe alse we ligge\u00e8 in heued2 sunnen! al ba hwile we sto[n]de\ in the putte. and bet in be 35 uenne up to be mute alse beos men dot be ligget inne eubruche and ine glutenerie and ine mana as. and ine prude. and ine o're fule sunnen. and bet beo's riche men alremest pe habbed pes muchele prude in pis worlde. pe habbed feire huses, and feire hames, feire wifes, and feire children, feire 40 hors and feire clabes. heauekes and hundes. castles and tunes. her-uppon heo benche's muchele mare ben uppon godalmihtin þe al þis heom haueð isend þa þe liggeð inne swilc sunne. and ne penches noht for to arisen! heo delues deihwamliche heore put deoppre and deoppre. vnde propheta.

45 Non claudit super te puteus os suum nisi clauseris os tuum. þe prophete seið. þet þe put ne tuneð noht lihtliche his muð ouer us bute we tunen ure muð. ah zif we tuneð ure muð! þenne

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do we1 alse be mon be delue's ene put feower dazes o'er fiue and benne he haue's hine alra lengest idoluen ! benne ualle's he per-inne. pet him breke's pe sweore. pet. is pet he ualle's in to 50 helle pine per neuer eft ne cume's of bote. Ah leofemen godalmihtin haue's isceawed2 us wel muchele grace. benne he haue's geuen us to beon muys freo. bet we mazen mid ure mute bringen us ut of bisse putte ! be bitacnet beo deopnesse of sunne. and bet burh breo herde weies be bus beoð 55 ihaten. Cordis contricione. Oris confessione. Operis satisfactione. purò heorte bireusunge4. purh mudes openunge. burh dede wel endinge. Cordis contritione moritur peccatum. oris confessione defertur ad tumulum. operis satisfactione tumulatur in perpetuum. be[nne] we beod sari in ure heorte bet we 60 isuneged habbed benne slage we ure sunne! bene we to sunbote cumes. benne do we bi ure sunne al swa me deas bi be deade. for efter pan pet pe mon bis dead me leis pene licome in bere bruh. Al swa bu leist bine sunne in bare bruh! hwenne bu scrift underuongest of be sunnen be bu idon 65 hauest to-geines godes wille. benne bu hauest bine sunnen ibet ! efter bines scriftes wissunge. benne buriest bu bine sunnen and bringest heom ut of bine on-walde. Per ieremiam notatur quilibet peccator qui in suo peccato moram facit. Bi ieremie be prophete we azen to understonden ulcne mon 70 sunfulle. bet liv in heuie sunne and burh sove scrift his sunbendes nule slakien. funiculi amaritudines penitencie significant. De rapes be weren icast to him! bitacned be herdnesse of scrifte. for nis nan of us se strong be hefde idon bre hef[ed] sunnen bet his licome nere swide feble er he hefde idrezen 75 bet scrift be ber to bilimpe . panni circumpositi funibus! ecclesie sacramenta significant quibus penitencie duricia mitigatur. þas

<sup>1</sup> MS. 'be.'

<sup>2</sup> MS. 'isceawe'd.'

<sup>3</sup> MS, ' mud,'

<sup>4</sup> MS. 'bireusunke.'

kinges hus bitacne's hali chirch[e. pa] clases bet weren isende ut of p[es kinges huse] for to binden be rapes mid! bitacnet 80 be halie ureisuns be me singer in halie chirche, and be halie sacramens be me sacred in alesnesse of alla sunfulle. Leofemen nu ze habbed iherd1 of bis putte be bitacninge be ic habbe embe ispeken. and be bitacninge of be prophete. and bet be rapes bitacnes. and hwat ba clases bi-tacnes be be 85 rapes weren mide biwunden. Ihered nu've whulche binges wunie8 in bisse putte. ber wunie8 fower cunnes wurmes inne, bet fordog nuge al beos midelerd, ber wunieg in-ne faze neddren. and beore's atter under heore tunge. Blake tadden and habbe's atter uppon heore heorte. zeluwe frog-90 gen. and crabben. Crabbe is an manere of fissce in bere sea. bis fis is of swulc cunde. bet. euer se he mare streng e & 2 him to swsi]mminde mid be watere! se he mare swimmed abac. and be alde crabbe seide to be zunge. hwi ne swimmest. bu fordward3 in bere sea alse oder fisses dod. and heo seide. 95 Leofe moder swim bu foren me and tech me hu ic scal swimmen forðward and [heo] bi-gon to swimmen forðward mid be streme. and swam hire ber-azen. bas faze neddre bitacned bis faze folc be wuned in bisse weorlde. be speket alse feire bi-foren heore euencristene alse heo heom walde 100 in to heore bosme puten. and swa sone se hi beod iturnd awey from heom! heom to-twicches and to-drazes mid ufele weordes. Hii eciam sunt doctores & falsi christiani. pos men be bus to-draze \* heore euencristene bi-hinden heo habbed be nome of cristene ah bah heo beod cristes unwines 105 and beo's monslagen for heo slage's heore agene saule. and bringe8 heom5 in to pare eche pine of helle. pos blaca tadden

bet habbed bet atter uppon heore heorte. bi-tacned bes riche

<sup>1</sup> MS. 'iher'd.' <sup>2</sup> MS. 'streng&de&.' 3 MS. 'fordward.' 4 MS. 'drazed.' 5 MS. 'heon.'

men be habbed bes mucheles weorldes ehte and na mazen noht itimien par-of to eten ne to drinken ne na god don perof for be luue of godalmihtin be haue's hit heom al geuen. ah ligged ber-uppon alse be tadde ded in bere eorde bet neure ne mei itimien to eten hire fulle ! swa heo is afered leste beo eor'se hire trukie, peos ilke ehte pe peos pus ouerligge's heom turned to swart atter for heo falled ber-burh in to ber stronge pine bet na mon ne mei tellen. Peos zeolewe clabes. [bitacned bo bet feired heom seoluen.] for be zeolewe clad is bes deofles helfter1, beos wimmen be bus liuie82 beo8 bes deofles musestoch iclepede. for benne be mon wule tilden his musestoch he binde\delta uppon ba swike chese and bret hine for bon bet he scolde swote smelle. and burh be sweote smel of be chese! he bicherred monie mus to be stoke. Alswa do's monie of bas wimmen heo smurie's heom mid blanchet bet is bes deofles sape and clabed heom mid zeoluwe clabe bet is bes deofles helfter1, and seod an heo lokie's in be scawere. bet is bes deoffes hindene. Dus heo do's for to feiren heom seoluen. and to drazen lechurs 125 to ham, ah heo fule's heom soluen per-mide. Nu leofemenfor godes lufe wite eow wide bes deofles musestoch and wite's eow bet ze ne beo noht be foaze neddre, ne be blake tadde. ne be 30lewe frogge. be feder. and be sune. and be halie gast, iscilde us ber-wis. and wis alle sunnen a buten ende. per omnia secula seculorum. Amen.

<sup>1</sup> So in MS.

<sup>2</sup> MS, 'luuie'd.'

<sup>3</sup> MS, 'how.'

### IV.

### OLD ENGLISH HOMILIES.

#### BEFORE A.D. 1200.

The following Homilies are from a tolerably complete collection by an unknown compiler, contained in the Trinity College Cambridge MS. marked B 14. 52. None of them, as far as I have been able to ascertain, appear to be later transcripts of Ælfric's Homilies. Four discourses are copies of older English versions, and others are probably free translations from Latin originals. The whole of this series has been edited by Dr. Morris for the Early English Text Society, under the title 'Old English Homilies, Second Series.' The dialect in which they are written is Southern, with an East-Midland element closely resembling that found in the 'Story of Genesis and Exodus.' To the locality where these Homilies were written, and not to their date, must be ascribed the remarkable simplicity of their grammatical forms and syntactical structure.

## (A) Dominica Palmarum.

[Dr. Morris's Old English Homilies, Second Series, pp. 89-109.]

Turbe que precedebant dominum. et que sequebantur clamabant dicentes. osanna filio dauid: benedictus qui uenit in nomine domini. It is custume pat ech chirchsocne goö pis dai a procession. and pis wune haue pe biginni[n]gge of pe holie

<sup>1</sup> Some of the Homilies in this collection contain a play upon native words that could scarcely be suggested by the Latin Homilies.

procession be ure helende makede to-ward te stede ber he 5 wolde de's bolen. Et cum uenisset bethfage ad montem olivarum. Mittens [duos] de discipulis iussit adduci asinam et sedit super eam. Po be com to bethfage Swo hatte be brop be preste one wunien. bi-sides ierusalem on be fot of be dune be men clepen munt oliuete. / bo sende tweien of hise diciples 10 into be bureh of ierusalem. and bed hem bringen a wig one te riden. noder stede. ne palefrei. ne fair mule. ac beh he [were] alre louerdes louerd. and alre kingene ki[n]g. napeles he sende after be alre unwurbeste wig one to riden. and bat is asse. and gaf us forbisne of admodnesse on his dede. alse 15 he dod on odre stede on his speche bus quedinde. Discite a me : quia mitis sum et humilis corde. lerne of me for bat ich am milde and admod on herte. and bo tweien sanderbodes ferden and cudden in be bureh. bat be helende was biderward. and funden an asse mid fole. and ledden hit to-genes him. and 20 be holie apostles leiden here clobes beruppe and ure helende rod perone! into be holie burh. and bat burh folc hihten be hege strete and bihengen it mid palmes. and mid o'ere riche wedes. ber he wolde burh-faren to be holi temple. and wenden ut togenes him. and beren on here honde blostme sum 25 palm twig. and sum boh of oliue alse be holie boc sei %. Occurrent turbe cum floribus et palmis redemtori of bluiam. et cetera. Det folc com togenes him. mid blostmen. and mid palmes. and understoden him mid procession. swo me ki[n]g shal. and bo be ferden biforen him. and to be after 30 him comen. remden lude stefne bus quedinde. [O]sanna filio dauid benedictus qui uenit in nomine domini. Silof dauides bern blesced bie he be cumed a godes name. and bo children be weren biforen diden alse be godspel seid. Pueri hebreorum viam pro et cetera. De children briggeden be wei bi- 35 foren ure drihten. sume mid here closes. and sume mid boges be hie breken of be trewes and swo him brohten into

be holie temple. alse in his eoroliche heg settle. Dus makede ure helende his holie procession. fro betfage to 40 ierusalem, and elhe cristene man makeb dis dai procession fro chirche to chirche, and eft agen. and bitocne be holie procession be he makede bis dai. and bat mai ech man understonden. be wot wat bitocne's bese tweie names. betfage. and ierusalem. Betfage interpretatur domus bucce, uel buccarum 45 siue maxillarum. et significat ecclesiam in qua bucce funguntur officio suo peccata confitendo ueniam postulando. deum laudando. Carnem christi manducando, et sanguinem eius bibendo, gratias agendo. Betfage is cleped on englisse mudene hus. and bitocned holie chirche. bat men noten inne here mudes wike. 50 banne hie seien here sinnes. and forgiuenesse bidden., and ure louerd ihesu christ herien, and bruken his fles and his blod. bat is 2 be holi husel. and him banken. Ierusalem interpretatur uisio pacis et item significat ecclesiam in qua pax uera uidetur dum passio christi recolitur. et pacis osculum 55 datur. Ierusalem is cleped soo of sahtnesse. and bitocneo holie chirche per bileffulle men inne beð sehte. penne prest cristes proweinge mineged. and of be calice understonded tocne of sehtnesse, bat is messe cos. and be folc sent. and permide bitocne's pat ure drihten is purch be holie loc wis 60 bileffulle men maked sehte. and perfore chirche haue8 be tocninge of bethphage benne be procession ut god of ierusalem. and eft benne it in cumed. Nime we benne geme gif ure procession bi maked after ure helendes procession. On his procession ferde sume biforen him and makede his weie 65 toward ierusalem. and sume briggeden be asse mid here clodes. and sume mid boges be hie breken of be trewes. Do be be weie makeden biforen him. bien folkes lorbeawes. bisshopes and prestes. be mid here wise lore rides. and

<sup>1</sup> MS. 'heor'dliche.'

maked godes weie in to mannes heorte. Do be briggeden pe asse mid here cloves, ben po pe wissed pe folc mid faire 70 (... forbisne of here weldede. Do be briggeden be asse mid be brokene boges. ben bo be leren be folc to understonden god noht mid weldede. ac mid wise speche. bo be after him comen ben po pe here lif [leden] alse here lor eawes hem lere . bo be bisides weren on his riht half. ben bo be clene 75 lif leden to quemende gode! noht for hereworde. bo be on his. lift hond comen ben bo be clenliche liuen noht forto quemende gode! ac for hereword to hauen. De asse be ure helende uppe set. ben bo forsinegede be hauen al here bonc uppen eoroliche richeise. and sinne hem is loo to leten. and 8c unwill[i]che to bete. for hem binched bat godes hese heuieliche seme . and na eles gif hie (ful don hie shulen on heuene endelese mede fon. Ure louerd ihesu christ be makede into ierusalem bis dai his holie procession. be ech chirche to-dai mineges. wisse and fulste us swo to folgen his 85 holi eor pliche procession pat we mo ben on pe holie procession be he wile maken a domes dai mid hise chosene! fro be dome in to heuene. Quod nobis prestet qui secula per omnia regnat.

# (B) In Die Pasche.

Hec est dies quam fecit dominus exultemus et letemur in ea. Dis dai haue's ure drihten maked to gladien. and to blissen us ponked wur's him. and giarked pat holie gestninge. Pe he offe spec's pus que's inde. Ecce prandium meum paratum. Mi bord is maked. and us bidde's alle perto pus seggende. Venite prandium Cume's to borde and understonde's bred. ac er penne we's holie bord bugen. and pat bred understonde do

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> MS. 'maked.' <sup>2</sup> MS. 'bidded.' <sup>3</sup> MS. 'be.'

we also be apostel bad. seiende bus. Probet autem se ipsum homo, et sic de pane illo edat et de calice bibat. Proue ech man 10 him seluen. and gif he feled bat he is wurde ber-to: benne understonde he pat husel. and drinke of pe calice. pe man hit understondes wursliche be cumes berto on bicumeliche wise. and mid bicumeliche wede. and on bicumeliche time. On bicumeliche wise cume's be man be Erest shewe's preste 15 his sinnes and forlete's and bimurne's and nime's perof god wissinge. and over sive be holie acxen uppen his heued. and be six pinen be berto bilien. scilicet vigilias. labores. saccum. inedia, sitim, bat is weeche and swinch, harde clodes, smerte dintes, selde eten and lesse drinken. Pridde side palm 20 sunedeies procession. feore sites shere turesdaies absolucio[n] be live be sinne bendes. be fifte sive crepe to cruche on lange fridai sixte sixe on ester euen gon abuten be fantston. be bitocned be holie sepulcre. and be seuede side bat holie bord bugen and bat bred bruken. bicumeliche wede 25 ben tweire kinne. lichamliche and gostliche. be lichamliche wedes ben manie kinnes. ac of hem ne speke ich noht ac do of be gostliche. be ben ec fele kinnes. and alle hie bien faire him be be husel underfox. ac two beroffe ben swiche bat no man ne mai underfo, him seluen to hele bute he haue here 30 0'Ser on him. be ben bus clepede. Vestis innocencie. Vestis misericordie. an is loslesnesse over sinbote. Vestis innocencie restituitur in baptismo dicente sacerdote Accipe uestem candidam et inmaculatam. lo'slesnesse understonde's be man at his folcninge. and bat bitocne's be crisme clos. be be prest 35 biwinde pat child mide. and pus sei Underfo shrud wit and clene. bis shrud haue's ech man on him after his fulcninge. alle be wile be he him bereged bat he ne do ne ne quese. ne ne senche no bing for bat he bie unwursere gode! ne lovere men! be iuele is soule! Dis wede is wel bicume-40 liche and biheue ech man to hauen benne he husel underfos.

Det over gostliche shrud ich embe spece ! is mildhertnesse. be is nemed ec armhertnesse! armheorted is be man. be swifere reowed his sinne. and he hem forlet and bet, and milce bit. alse ure drihten bad seien bus. Miserere anime tue placens deo. haue reove of bin ogen sovle, benne likeste 45 gode. Mildheorted bed be man be reoud his nehgebures unsele. and like here alre sele and ofbin cle sore wrecche mannes wanrede. and freure's hem mid his weldede. No man be sineged haue's ne mai widuten bese¹ wedes holi husel underfon! bute to eche harme his soule and lichame and 50 ech man be hit underfos widuten eiser bese wedes shal ben shameliche driuen ut of bis holi gestninge. and bunden togedere his honden. and his fet. and worpen in to be ateliche pit of helle bi ure drihtenes word be seid to swiche men. Amice quomodo huc intrasti non habens uestem nupcialem et 55 cetera hwu come bu [h]ider in mid unbicumliche weden. bis dai is bicumelich time husel to underfon. Quia hec dies quam fecit dominus. non quod magis hanc quam alias, sed quia maiora quam in aliis a morte resurgendo. et nos a morte resuscitando. for bat bis makede ure drihten be makede alle o're, 60 ac he kidde o'erluker his mihte, and mankin more milce dide on his dai! hanne on ani ore. Do he aros of deare [and] rerde us mid him. Vnde exultemus et letemur in ea, he us fette ut of helle wowe. and permide us gledede. and gif we him folgies he gifs us heuene wele and permide us blisses to 65 dai bonked. wurde him. forbi bis dai is cleped estrene dai. bat is aristes dai. for bat be he bis dai aros of dea e. and we alle don! panne we holi husel undernimen. gif we ben pe[r] togenes on clene liflode. and on rihte leue. and wid alle men sehte. Ure louerd be us bit to bis gestninge. and bringe us 70 to his holi fleis and to his holi blod and leue us hem to

bruken. and pus quetinde. Accipite et commedite ex hoc omnes hic est e. c. s. m. n. et cetera. Understonded bis and bruked it alle. for it is mi lichame be giu shal alle lesen. he bet us 75 ec his holi blod be shal ben shad giu to lesende and seið bat pese two bing bien ure bileue. Caro mea uere est cibus et sanguis meus uere est potus. Mi fleis is wis mete. and mi blod iwis drinke and after pat he sei's. Nisi manducaueritis carnem filii hominis et biberilis eius sanguinem non habebilis 80 uitam in uobis. Ne muge hauen no lif on giu bute ge liuen bi mi fleis and bi mi blod. þat husel þe ge understonden : is his holi fleis and his blod. Erest it be ouelete and win. and bureh be holi word be ure helende him self seide mid his holi mud! and ester him prest hem seid atte swimesse turned be 85 bred to fleis and be win to blod. Set in carne remanet forma color et sapor. ac on be holi fleis bileued be shap and hiu. and smul of ouelete. and on be holi blod hew and smul of win. More mihte do's ure helende benne be holi word be he burh his mud spec. banne he giueth mannes cunde1 90 [his flesc and blod] and Napeles panne man ete8 and drinked bureh be lichames cunde bat bred wurd to fleis. and be drinke to blod, for-bi mai godes word turnen be ouelete to fleis. and pat win to blod. and swo dos. and pat is be felefolde heste, be is alre hestene heste bat alle 95 cristene men agen to dai to noten. for bat bis dai is cleped estre dai bat is estene da[i]. and te este is husel. and no man ne mai seien husel! wu god it is. Quia est precium mundi. for it is wurd al be wereld. and betere bene al be wereld. bis is be holi manné be ure drihten sende alse snow 100 sledrende alse be prophete seid. Pluit ille manna ad manducandum et panem celi dedit eis. Panem angelorum manducauit homo. he let hem reine manné to bi-liue. and gef hem

bred of heuene. and men eten englene [bred]. Manna interpretatur. quid est hoc? Manné bitocne's wat is tis! and bo ure drihten sende bis mete fro heuene be israelisse folke! 105 it ward on eches mud wat mete se he mest luuede. and bitocne's holi husel! be ech cristeman understont nu'e. be is be manne hegeste sweteste este be is of sinne clensed. over bigunne to clensende. and alre bitere biterest eches mannes soule be ne haue alle michele sinnes forleten. and 110 bet. o'der bigunnen alse be1 apostel seid. Qui manducat corpus domini et bibit et cetera. Ech pe understandes pat holi husel unwurdliche he understant him seluen eche pine. and endelese wowe. Nime we nu geme ure ech agen him seluen. gif we bien cumen on bicumeliche wise. bat is to so shrifte. 115 to holi axen a palm sunedai! to procession. a shere ursdai to absoluciun. a langefridai to holi cruche. an ester euen to procession [abuten be fanstone]. and gif we ben cumene mid bicumeliche wede. of lodlesnesse bat is clensinge. swo bat we haven ure sinnes forleten. and bi shriftes wissenge 120 bet. o\u00e8er bigunnen to beten. and milce bidden. \u00e4anne muge we bicumeliche to godes bord! bugen. and his bode wurdliche bruken. and bureh be holi este cumen to ariste. Quod nobis prestet qui hodie surrexit et uiuit cum deo patre in unitate spiritus sancti.

## (C) [Dominica i. post Pascha.]

Stetit ihesus in medio discipulorum suorum & dixit eis. pax uobis. legitur in ewangelio quod dominus ante passionem sedit dum discipulos docuit inter passionem et resurrectionem iacuit et quieuit. post passionem uero stetit. pacem eis opt[a]uit. we reden on he holi godspel boc. hat ure helende hrowede on 5 he holi rode. and dea% holede. and mid his e%eliche dea%e

lesde us of eche deaxe. and on be bridde dai aros of deaxe. and arerde us mid him. and bihet us eche lif on blisse. gif we lede ure lif nu swo he us wisses. We nime geme of to bre bing on his tale. on is hat biforen his broweunge he sat ofte and tahte wisdom ban be him folgeden. over is bat bitwenen his prowenge and his ariste he lai on his sepulcre and swiede, and for bat ben be bre dage biforen estre cleped swidages. De pridde is pat he stod among hise diciples. 15 and bed hem frið alse seint lucas seið on his godspelle þus que sinde 1. [S] tetit ihesus et cetera. Ure louerd stod among his diciples: and bed hem frix. and sehtnesse. Frix: for bat he hadde maked hem fre! of be deules bralsipe. be hie hadden and al ofspri[n]g one wuned. fro be time be adam 20 ure forme fader gilte forte bat ure helende mid his dea e hem alesde. Sehtnesse: for bat be he makede sehte be heuenliche fader wid ma[n]kin. and opene[de] togenes hem be giate of paradis. be burh eue gilte wid hem was er tined. His tribus modis ponimur in huius exilii miseria quod alii 25 sedent. alii iacent. alii stant. On bese bre wise we wuneden on bis wreche wereld, sume sitte's, and sume lige's, and sume we stonded. Danne we haven ure sinnes forleten, and bireused. and bet. and ben huseled. we ben hege. ac alse wat se we sinegen. we ben fro hege to loge. and beh us ure 30 sinnes rewe. and imint hauen bat we hem wile forleten. nadeles we sitted ford bat we hem forleten. and beten alse ure drihten us mineges bi be prophete bus quesinde. Surgite postquam sedistis q. m. p. d. Arise's panne ge hauen seten. ac we ne mugen pat don! widuten his [h]elpe. seie we 35 banne to him. Domine tu cognouisti sessionem meam et resurrectionem meam. louerd bu wost wu ich habbe seten. and bat ich ne mai wid-uten bin [h]elp risen. Exurge domine adiuua me. id est fac me exurgere. aris louerd! and [h]elp me up. Dus

sit man on his sinne swo ich seid haue. and bus lid swo ich nu seie wile. Danne man sineges gretliche. and him binches be 40 sinne swete, and ne wile noht forleten hit. for bat it him on sume wise like. and beh be hem forlete ne wile noht bi shriftes wissinge bete. he bed neder banne he er was. alse fro sete to leire and demd to dea e. and perto bunden. swo is be maan be halt faste his sinne. he is demd fro heuene 45 to helle. fro ure louerd ihesu christ to alle deules. fro eche liue! to eche pine. bute1 he be bendes breke. and berege him mid bote. and alle be wile be he bus lid on his sinne! be rihte bileue and be sore luue. be he ah2 to hauen to gode! ben leirede. and slaine on his heorte and ber-burh 50 he swike to undernimende alle holsum lore. Et sic ihesus iacet in sepulcro cordis illius, et quiescit aput illum a doctrina usque in diem tercium scilicet mentis illuminacionem. Primus enim dies est lux boni operis. Secundus clarificacio sermonis. Tercius illuminacio mentis, and on bat wise lid ure helende on 55 his heorte, alse on sepulcre, and swige's of holsumnesse lore togenes him! forte bat on ben bridde dai! bat [h]is heorte be liht for beh he do edie dede. be is nemned to over dai. bode him helped litel oder noht, bute he haue god bonk be is euened to be bridde dai. ac alse wat swo be bridde dage 8. 60 bat be banne his hearte understant be liht of rihte bileue. and of so e luue. benne rise ure helend on his heorte. and teches him holsum lore. and bus seis. Cur iaces pronus in terra: Surge. Wi list bu turnd on be eor e: aris. bat is to seien hwi luuest bu bine fule sunnes. forlet hem. and 65 bireuse hem. and bet hem. and bide milce! perof and gif he bis lore understondes; he arist and stant. and ure helende stant on [h]is heorte. and beded him panne frid. and sehtnesse and bus ques. Pax uobis. fris: for bat he ben banne fried of be deueles pralshipe! alse ich er seide. Sehtnesse! for 70

<sup>1</sup> MS, 'bote,' 2 MS, 'hah,'

pat hie ben penne sahtnede wid pe heuenliche fader. and is pe giate of paradis opened to-genes hem. Per quam nos introducat. Qui viuit et regnat per omnia secula seculorum amen.

## (D) [Dominica iv. post Pascha.]

Omne datum optimum et omne donum perfectum desursum est: descendens a patre luminum. Seint iacob be holie apostel. be ure drihten sette to lorbeawe. be folc of ierusalem. he nam geme of be wune! be weren bo! and get bien mid 5 mannen! fewe gode! and fele iuele. and bigan to turnen be iuele to gode. mid his wise wordes. be he wid hem spec mud wid mude, be hwile he wunede lichamliche among hem, and agen be time be ure drihten wolde him fechen fro bis wreche woreld to his blisfulle riche! bo sette he on write be wise 10 word be he spec. and bat writ sende into chirchen. and hit is cumen into bis holi minstre to dai. and biforen giu rad beh ge it ne understonden. ac we wilen bi godes wissinge and bi his helpe, perof cuben giu bese lit word. Omne datum optimum et cetera. Ech god giue and ful giue cume's of 15 heuene dunward. and ech idel. and unnit. and iuel! neden uppard. beh be unbileffulle swo ne lete. ac1 banne he haue's sineged. on bonke o'er on speche. o'er on dede. Werpe's bat gilt uppen ure drihten. and sei's. gif god hit ne wolde! swo hit ne were. and o'er while werpe's it uppen 20 sheppendes be none ben. bute god self be alle bing shop! and seid, ne was me no bet shapen, and oder hwile uppen hwate. and seid. nahte ich no betere wate. and wile uppe be deuel! and seit. he me drof perto be ne sholde. and liget eches wordes, for beh be deuel muge man bi-charre! he ne

mai no man neden. and on bis wise werpe be unbileffulle 25 man his agen gilt uppe be giltlese. Omnis autem praua cogitacio in corde ascendit, tam innata quam illata vnde dicitur in ewangelio. Ut quid ascendunt cogitaciones in cordibus uestris. ech unnit speche and bonc astight in be mannes heorte. be swo it beo. alse bis writ seid. Unus quisque tra[h]itur á 30 concupiscencia sua. abstractus. et illectus. ech man beo's [fortuht] bi sleht of his agene lichames luste alse be boc seid. [D]iabolus per sugestionem inmittet homini malam cogitacionem. be deuel mid his for-tihting1 bringe8 unnut bonc on mannes heorte. and te8 him swo to juele speche and to werse dede. 35 and on bis wis cume's ech iuel bonc. and speche. and dede. neden uppard, sam it have angun of be mannes lichames wille sam it have be biginning of the deules fortuhting. and for to bileande bat no man werpe be gilt of his sinne anuppen god! and perfore seix2 seint iacob bos word. Omne datum optimum 40 et cetera. ech god giue : and ful giue : cume of heuene send of lemene fader. Datum aliud est bonum ut quod fouet corpus Aliud est melius ut quod ornat cor. Aliud est optimum ut quod sanctificat hominem. Pat godes give is god be fet and shrut be lichame alse be blostme be cume's of coren of eor'se. and 45 of treuwe. be ben cleped werldes winne. and bat godes give is betere. be alime be man of fiffolde mihte, his egen to sen his earen to listen his nose to smellen. his mu'd to runien. and his lichame al mid to fridende and pat godes give is best. be clensed be man. of alle sinnes. and lesed of helle: 50 and to-genes him opened heuene and bat is fulcning erest and siden husel. Bonum autem aliud incoatum ut fides. Aliud provectum ut spes. Aliud perfectum ut caritas. Est-sone sum godes giue is bigunnen alse rihte leue. and fur'sre's alse trust. and longenge to godes bihese and sum mid alle ful 55

alse so luue to gode and to mannen. and swiche ben pe seuene. pe ben cleped Carismatum dona. scilicet sapiencie et intellectus et cetera. Item remissio peccatorum que datur in baptismo est datum optimum. Bonum uite eterne est donum

- 60 perfectum. Eftsone be giuenesse of sinne is be beste giue.

  and bie giue he giue's ech man in be fulluht. be giue of eche
  [lif] on blisse, is te fulle giue. and beo giue he giue's mid be
  holi husel, banne man it understonde's rihtliche. and
  holsumliche. Swiche giues. and none iuele sende's lemene
- 65 fader mankin. Leomene fader we cleped ure drihten for han he he sunne atend he steores of hire leome. and te mone of hire leome. and al his middelerd alemed. and ure ihesu christi alemed he selue sunne; he alle odre hing aleomed. and ec he man. Lumine intellectus et fidei alemed.
- 70 of understondi[ng]nesse. and of rihte bileue. Angelorum autem et omnium mortalium and brin[ne\left] on englen and on mannen be hete of so\left\( \text{e}\) luve to him seluen. He send us be gode giue be alle sinnes forgif\( \left\). and be fulle giue be giue\( \text{e}\) ech lif on blisse. Qui viuit et regnat per omnia [secula 75 seculorum].

1 MS. 'middelherd.'

### ORMULUM.

#### ABOUT A.D. 1200.

The Ormulum consists of an imperfect series of Homilies, in alternate verses of eight and seven syllables, or in iambic verse of fifteen syllables, with a metrical point in the MS. after the eighth. It is wanting in alliteration and rhyme, and was probably written in imitation of some mediæval Latin poems with which the writer was acquainted. The author was Orm, or Ormin, a canon regular of the Order of St. Augustine, and he called the poem after his own name, as he himself tells us in the opening—

' Piss boc iss nemmnedd Orrmulum, Forrbi batt Orrm itt wrohhte.'

Orm was a purist in orthography, and for the right pronunciation of his vowels he adopts a method of his own, and directs his readers to observe that the consonant is always doubled after a short vowel, and there only. In some few cases a semicircular mark over the vowel denotes its quantity. Other marks are used to denote contraction.

The date of the Ormulum is not quite fixed. By most writers it is ascribed to a later date than Lazamon's Brut. From the absence of Norman-French words, it seems to be much earlier. The simplicity of its language, almost as flexionless as Chaucer's, is due to its locality, being probably written in the neighbourhood of Lincoln, where the East-Midland dialect was spoken, with a tolerably strong infusion of the Danish element.

The Ormulum was edited in 1852 by Dr. White, from the original MS. (Junius 1) in the Bodleian Library. The extract here given is from this edition, corrected by the manuscript.

# Jewish and Christian Offerings.

[White's edition, pp. 31-57.]

[	
J nu icc wile shæwenn zuw	
summ-del wipp Godess hellpe	
Off patt Judisskenn follkess lac	
patt Drihhtin wass full cweme,	965
j mikell hellpe to be follo,	
to læredd j to læwedd,	
Biforenn þatt te Laferrd Crist	
was borenn her to manne.	
Acc nu ne gezznebb itt hemm nohht	970
to winnenn eche blisse	
pohh patt tezz standenn dazz y nihht	
v to peowwtenn Godd J lakenn;	
Forr all itt iss onnzæness Godd	
bohh batt tezz swa ne wenenn,	975
Forrpi patt te33 ne kepenn nohht	
noff Crist, noff Cristess moderr.	
J tohh-swa-þehh nu wile icc zuw	
off pezzre lakess awwnenn,	
Hu mikell god te33 tacnenn uss	980
off ure sawle nede;	
Forr all patt lac wass sett burrh Godd,	
forr þatt itt shollde tacnenn	
Hu Cristess beoww birrb lakenn Crist	
gastlike i gode þæwess,	985
Wipp all patt tatt bitacnedd wass	
purrh alle þezzre lakess.	
patt follkes lac wass shep, y gat,	
J oxe, J cullfre, and turrtle,	
J tezzre lac wass bule, J lamb,	990

J buckess twa togeddre,

V. JEWISH AND CHRISTIAN OFFERINGS.	41
7 recles smec, 7 bulltedd bræd	
batt bakenn wass inn ofne,	
7 smeredd wel wibb elesæw	
nakedd fatt nesshe;	995
Johern stund tatt lac wass bræd	
all peorrf wipputenn berrme; y. de b	
J operr stund itt bakenn wass	
full harrd j starre inn ofne;	
J operr stund tatt lac wass brennd	1000
j turrnedd all till asskess.	
7 a33 wass sallt wipp iwhille lac	
biforenn Drihhtin offredd;	
j tatt wass don, patt witt tu wel,	
forr mikell bing to tachenn.	1005
All pezzre lac wass swille J swille,	
forr operr ping to tacnenn,	
patt uss iss swipe mikell ned	
to foll3henn 7 to trowwenn;	
Forr uss birry nu biforenn Godd	1010
offrenn þa lakess alle	
Rihht o þatt wise þatt uss iss	
bitacnedd þurrh þa lakess;	
7 witt tu þatt an wazherifft	
wass spredd fra wah to wazhe,	1015
Biforenn an allterr þatt wass	
innresst i þezzre minnstre.	
patt washerifft wass henngedd tær	
forr patt itt hidenn shollde	
All patt tatt tær wippinnenn wass	1020
fra læredd folle y læwedd,	
Wipputenn patt te bisscopp sellf	

wipp blod J ec wipp recless pær shollde cumenn o þe 3er

ann siþe, y all himm áne.	1025
ர enngless, comenn offte þær	
յ wiþþ þe bisscopp spækenn	
O Godess hallfe off maniz-whatt,	
himm j hiss folle to frofrenn.	
J bi þatt allterr stodenn azz	1030
þatt follkess hali3domess,	
Patt wærenn inn an arrke þær	
wel 7 wurrplike 3emmde.	
J tær oferr þatt arrke wass	
an oferrwerre wel timmbredd,	1035
Patt wass Propitiatoriumm	
O Latin spæche nemmnedd,	
Off patt word tatt o Latin iss	
nemmnedd Propitiari,	
patt mazz onn Ennglissh nemmnedd ben	1040
millcenn, j shæwenn are,	
Forr whase dop hiss are o pe	
tibi propitiatur,	
Affterr patt itt ma33 wel inoh	
ben se33d o Latin spæche.	1045
J tær uppo þatt oferrwerrc¹	
þe33 haffdenn liceness metedd	
Off Cherubyn, 7 haffdenn itt	
o tweggenn stokess metedd.	
All ennglepeod to-dæledd iss	1050
o nizhenn kinne beode;	
7 Cherubyn 7 Seraphyn	
sinndenn þa twezzenn þeode	
Patt sinndenn Drihhtin allre nest	
J hehzhesst upp inn heoffne.	1055
7 off þatt an, off Cherubyn	
þe33 haffdenn liccness metedd	
<sup>1</sup> MS, 'offertwerre,'	

4 4	
41.7	

1000

Uppo batt oferrwerre batt wass abufenn barrke timmbredd. 7 att te minnstre-dure wass 1060 an allterr bær wibb-utenn; 7 bi batt allterr wass be lac o fele wise zarrkedd burrh preostess, alls uss sezzb sob boc. off Aaroness chilldre. 1065 7 o þatt allterr haffdenn þezz glowennde gledess 3arrkedd. 7 off batt errfe batt tær wass Drihhtin to lake zarrkedd, Himm too be bisscopp off be blod, 1070 swa summ hiss boc himm tahhte. 7 gledess inn hiss reclefatt he toc bær o batt allterr, 7 dide recless inn inoh Drihhtin pærwipp to peow[w]tenn, 1075 A33 whann he shollde ganngenn inn upp to batt oberr allterr, patt wass azz æness o be zer, 7 azz himm sellf himm ane, Forr mikell bing to tacnenn uss 1080 batt uss birrb alle trowwenn. He toc be recless 7 te blod 7 3ede upp to batt allterr patt wass wibbinnenn washerifft, swa summ icc habbe shæwedd, 1085 a tanne brennde he recless bær, to beowwtenn Godd tocweme, Swa-batt tær wass swa mikell smec off recless att tatt allterr

patt all he wass himm-sellf per hidd

g	
յ lokenn þær-wiþþinnenn;	
J toc himm þa þatt illke blod	
patt he pær haffde grezzpedd,	
patt blod tatt he pær haffde brohht,	
J warrp itt tær wibb strenncless,	1095
E33whær uppo þatt hall3he bord,	
ן e33whær o þatt allterr.	
j siþþenn 3ede he þeþenn út	
to strennkenn i þe kirrke	
Wipputenn þezzre wazherifft,	1100
swa summ hiss boc himm tahhte.	
j sippenn comm he till pe follc	
y wessh himm hise clapess,	
Acc pohh-swa-pehh he wass all da33	
unnclene anan till efenn.	1105
Nu habbe icc shæwedd 3uw summ-del	
off þa Judisskenn lakess	
patt Drihhtin toc full ædmodli3	
biforenn Cristess cóme,	
J off patt preost tati tanne wass,	1110
7 off patt bisscopp bape.	
J ec icc habbe shæwedd zuw	
summ del off þezzre wikenn.	
nu icc wile shæwenn zuw	
all þatt whatt itt bitacneþþ,	1115
J hu itt mazz zuw turrnenn all	
till zure sawless hellpe,	
j hu 3e mu3henn lakenn Godd	
gastlike i gode þæwess	
Wipp all patt Judewisshe lac	1120
patt icc 3uw habbe shæwedd;	
Forr 3uw birrh nu biforenn Godd	
offrenn þa lakess alle,	

7.	JEWISH AND CHRISTIAN OFFERINGS.	45
	All o patt wise patt 3uw iss	
	bitacnedd burrh ba lakess.	1125
	pa lakess mihhtenn clennsenn hemm	
	off sakess 7 off sinness,	
	7 gladenn Godd, 3iff patt he wass	
	hemm wrap forr heore gillte.	
	y witt tu wel patt Latin boc	1130
	full witerrlike uss kipepp	
	Whille lac wass offredd forr be preost,	
	whille forr be bisscopp offredd,	
	y whille wass offredd forr be folle,	
	to clennsenn hemm off sinne.	1135
	~' - ;' ,	
	pe ramm wass offredd forr be preost	
	to clennsenn himm off sinne,	
	J forr be bisscopp wass be callf	
	offredd o þezzre wise,	
	J forr be folle wass offredd buce,	1140
	Drihhtin to lofe j wurrhe, day	
	patt he þe33m þurrh hiss mildherrtle33c	
	forrzæfe þezzre gilltess.	
	Her habbe icc shæwedd prinne lac	
	forr prinne kinne leode,	1145
	Forr bisscopp j forr unnderrpreost,	
	J forr be follkess nede.	
	badd hise bedess prizess,	
	Biforenn batt he takenn wass	7150
	7 nazzledd uppo rode.	1150
	j tær he badd forr alle þa	
	batt onn himm sholldenn lefenn,	
	Forr bisscopp y forr unnderrpreost,	
	a ec forr læwedd leode:	775

nare wass hiss bede wurrp	
pann alle þezzre lakess,	`
To lesenn j to clennsenn menn	
off alle kinne gillte,	
J tohh-swa-þehh wass þezzre lac	1160
biforenn Cristess come	
Drihhtin full cweme inn alle þa	
patt Godess lazhess heldenn.	
7 nu icc wile shæwenn 3uw	
wipp min Drihhtiness hellpe	1165
All hu 3e mu3henn lakenn Godd	
gastlike i gode þæwess	
Wipp all patt Judewisshe lac	
patt zuw her uppe iss shæwedd;	
3iff patt tu follzhesst sop meoclezzc	1170
յ soþ unnskaþiznesse¹,	
pa lakesst tu Drihhtin wipp shep	
gastlike i þine þæwess,	
Swa þatt itt ma33 wel hellpenn þe	
to winnenn Godess are;	1175
Forr shep iss all unnskaþefull	
յ stille der յ liþe,	
J makepp itt nan mikell brace	
3iff mann itt wile bindenn,	
Ne forrhenn hær mann cwellehh itt	1180
ne wipprepp itt nohht swipe.	
7 forrhi se33h hatt Latin boc,	
patt pwerrt-ut nohht ne lezhepp,	
patt ure Laferrd Jesu Crist	
inn ure mennisscnesse	1185
Toc pildili3 wipputenn bracc	
patt mann himm band wipp wozhe,	
Rihht all swa summ be shep onnfob	
<sup>1</sup> MS. 'unnshaþijnesse.'	

	.,
Meocliz þatt mann itt clippeþþ;	
7 3iff þu cwennkesst i þe sellf,	1190
J læresst me to cwennkenn	
Inn me galnessess fule stinnch	
j hire fule lusstess,	
J follzhesst azz clænnessess slop,	
J læresst me to foll3henn,	1195
pa lakesst tu Drihhtin wipp gat	
gastlike i þine þæwess,	
Swa-patt itt ma33 wel hellpenn pe	
to winnenn Godess are;	
Forr gat iss, patt witt tu full wel,	1200
gal deor, y stinnkepp fule	
J forrbi tacnebb itt full wel	
galnessess hate stinnchess.	
j forrþi sinndenn alle þa	
þatt shulenn inntill helle	1205
Effnedd wibh gæt y nemmnedd gæt,	
o Goddspellbokess lare,	
Forrpi patt sinness fule stinnch	
shall shædenn hemm fra Criste.	
J 3iff bu foll3hesst skill J shæd	1210
n witt i gode þæwess,	
7 hafesst get, tohh þu be 3ung,	
elldernemanness läte,	
j hazherrlike ledesst te	
j dafftelike j fazzre,	1215
j ummbehennkesst azz occ azz	
hu þu mihht Drihhtin cwemenn,  ¬ lufenn himm ¬ dredenn himm	
hise lathess haldenn,	
Wibb oxe lakesst tu Dribhtin	****
gastlike i þine þæwess,	1220
Superince I princ particip,	

Swa-patt itt mazz wel hellpenn þe	
to winnenn Godess are.	
Forr oxe gap o clofenn fot	
յ shædeþþ hise clawwess,	1225
purrh whatt he tacnepp skill 3 shæd	
n witt i gode þæwess.	
y oxe ganngeþþ hazheliz	
յ aldelike láteþþ,	
J zifepp bisne off patt te birrp	1230
all hazhelike y fazzre	
J dafftelike ledenn þe,	
wipputenn brace J brappe,	
J shæwenn zet, tohh þu be zung,	
elldernemanness late.	1235
J oxe chewwebb bær he gab	
hiss cude, y tær he stanndebb,	
J chewwebb forrbenn bær he lib,	
forr be to 3ifenn bisne,	
patt te birrh ummbehennkenn azz	1240
J chewwenn i þin heorrte	
Hu bu mihht cwemenn bin Drihhtin,	
y winnenn eche blisse.	
puss þu mihht lakenn Drihhtin Godd	
wipp oxe i gode pæwess,	1245
3iff bu be ledesst all wibb skill,	
J hazhelike J fazzre,	
J ummbehennkesst nihht J da33	
hu þu mihht Drihhtin cwemenn.	#A K O
j 3iff þu firrþresst fremmde menn	1250
azz affterr bine fére,	
j arrt te sellf azz milde j meoc,	
j all wipputenn galle,	
Wipp cullfre lakesst tu Drihhtin	

JEWISH AND CHRISTIAN OFFERINGS.	49
gastlike i þine þæwess, Swa þatt itt ma33 wel hellpenn þe	1255
to winnenn Godess are.  Forr cullfre iss milde, j meoc, j swet, j all wibbutenn galle,	
j fedepp operr cullfress bridd all alls itt wære hire azhenn.	1260
j ziff þu ledesst clene lif, j murrenesst i þin heorrte	
Patt tu swa lannge dwellesst her	
swa ferr fra Godess riche, 3 geornesst tatt tu mote skét	1265
uppcumenn inntill heoffne, Upp till þi Laferrd Jesu Crist,	
to lofenn himm 3 lutenn, Wipp turrtle lakesst tu pin Godd	1270
gastlike i þine þæwess, Swa þatt itt mazz wel hellpenn þe	
to winnenn Godess are. Forr turrtle ledepp chari; lif,	
patt witt tu wel to sope, Forr fra patt hire make iss dæd	127
ne kepepp 3ho nan operr,	
Acc serrzhepp azz forrpi patt zho ne mazz himm nowwhar findenn.	
j 3iff þatt tu forrlangedd arrt to cumenn upp till Criste,	1280
nohht ne chesesst operr Godd to foll3henn ne to beowwtenn,	
Wipputenn Crist tatt wass j iss pin Drihhtin j tin hæfedd,	128

pa lakesst tu gastlike Godd wiph turrtle i bine bæwess. 1285

7 3iff þu cwennkesst i þe sellf	
all þwerrt-út modianesse,	
J lærest oþre all-swa to don	1290
purrh lare J ec purrh bisne,	
Wipp bule lakesst tu pin Godd	
gastlike i þine þæwess,	
Swa þatt itt ma33 well hellpenn þe	
to winnenn Godess are.	1295
Forr bule latepp modiliz,	
J berepp upp hiss hæfedd,	
J drifepp opre nowwt himm fra	
η hallt himm all forr laferrd.	
J 3iff bu cnawesst ribht tin Godd	1300
J herrenesst hise spelless,	
J lezzesst all bin herrte onn himm,	
j follzhesst himm j buzhesst,	
J forr be lufe off himm forrsest	
hæþene Goddess alle,	1305
J arrt te sellf azz milde J meoc,	
η soffte, η stille, η liþe,	
Wipp lamb bu lakesst tin Drihhtin	
gastlike i þine þæwess,	
Swa þatt itt magg wel hellpenn þe	1310
to winnenn Godess are.	
Forr lamb is soffte j stille deor,	
J meoc, J milde, J lipe,	
j itt cann cnawenn swipe wel	
hiss moderr pær 3ho blætepp	1315
Bitwenenn an pusennde shep,	
bohh batt tegg blætenn alle.	
J all swa birrh he cnawenn wel	
pin Godd y all hiss lare,	
J all forrwerrpenn hæþenndom	1320

J ohre Goddess alle, Swa summ he lamb fleh ohre shep, J follshehh azz hiss moderr.

he Judewisshe follkess boc hemm sezzde, patt hemm birrde 1325 Twa bukkess samenn to be preost att kirrkedure brinngenn; 7 tezz þa didenn bliþeliz, swa summ be boc hemm tahhte, 7 brohhtenn tweggenn bukkess þær 1330 Drihhtin bærwibb to lakenn. 7 att te kirrkedure toc be preost ta twezzenn bukkess, 7 o batt an he legade bær all pezzre sake j sinne, 1335 7 let itt eornenn forbwibb all ut inntill wilde wesste; = que maile, J toc J snab batt oberr bucc Drihhtin bærwibb to lakenn. All biss wass don forr here ned, 1340 7 ec forr ure nede; Forr hemm itt hallp biforenn Godd to clennsenn hemm off sinne. 7 all swa mazz itt hellpenn be, ziff þatt tu willt [itt] follzhenn. 1345 3iff batt tu willt full innwarrdliz wibb fulle trowwbe lefenn All batt tatt wass bitachedd tær, to lefenn 7 to trowwenn. pa mazz batt trowwbe furrbrenn1 be 1350

to winnenn Godess are. Da twessenn bukkess tacnenn uss an Godd off twinne kinde, patt iss be Laferrd Jesu Crist, batt iss off twinne kinde. 1355 Forr Jesu Crist iss ful iwiss . sob Godd i Goddcunndnesse, 7 he iss ec to fulle sob sob mann i mennnisscnesse1; Forr Crist iss babe Godd y mann, it dans an had off twinne kinde, 7 tiss birrb trowwenn iwhille mann batt zeornebb Godess are. An buce rann per awess all ewice compromen. wibb all be follkess sinne, 1365 7 Cristess Goddcunndnesse wass all cwice 7 all unnpinedd pær Crist wass uppo rodetreo nazzledd forr ure nede. 7 Cristess Goddcunndnesse all cwice 1370 7 all wibbutenn pine Barr ure sinnes bær awezz bær Cristess mennissenesse Dranne dæbess drinneh o rodetre forr ure worke dedess. 1375 7 all swa summ batt oberr bucc toc bær wibb dæbess pine, To wurrhenn bær Drihhtin to lac forr all be follkess sinne, All swa toc Cristess mennissclezzo 1380 wibb dæbess pine o rode,

<sup>1</sup> MS. 'men-nisscnesse.'

Forr batt he wollde wurrbenn bær offredd Drihhtin to lake. Forr uss to clennsenn burrh hiss dæb off sinness unnclænnesse. 1385 7 all swa summ batt cwike bucc comm inntill wilde wesste, All swa comm Cristess Goddcunndlezac all cwicc upp inntill heoffne Patt wass biforenn Cristess dæb 1390 swa summ itt wesste wære, Forrbi batt babe enngless 7 menn itt haffdenn ær forrworrpenn. Forr enngless haffdenn heoffness ærd forrlorenn all wibb rihhte; 1395 Forr þatt te33 wolldenn effnenn hemm zæn Godd burrh modiznesse; Forr whatt tezz fellenn sone dun off heoffne j inntill helle Till eche wa, forrbi batt tezz 1400 forrwurrpenn eche blisse. 7 alle þa þatt fellenn swa bezz sinndenn labe deofless, J stanndenn inn þurrh hěte y niþ to scrennkenn menness sawless. 1405 Acc bu mihht werenn be fra bezzm burrh rihhte læfe o Criste, 7 burrh batt weorre batt tær tolib wibb Jesu Cristess hellpe. J ure twezzenn forrme menn 1410 batt Drihhtin shop off eorbe Forrlurenn ec forr heore gillt wibb right dom heoffness blisse. purrh batt tezz forr be deofless rab

ichnia.

Drihhtiness rap forrwurrpenn;	1415
J all forrbi wass heoffness ærd	
swa summ itt wesste wære,	
Forrbi batt babe enngless 3 menn	
itt haffdenn ær forrworrpenn.	
7 Cristess Goddcunndnesse comm	1420
cwicc inntill heoffness wesste	1 a v 0.2
Wipp ure sinne i patt tatt Crist	saver
toc dæb forr ure sinne,	
All all swa summ patt bucc attrann	
ūt inntill wilde wesste	1425
All cwice, 7 barr awezz wipp himm	
þe follkess sake j sinne.	
7 ziff þatt iss þatt tu willt nu	
wipp fulle trowwpe lefenn	
patt Crist iss babe Godd 7 mann,	1430
an had off twinne kinde;	
7 3iff þatt iss þatt tu willt nu	
wipp fulle trowwpe lefenn	
patt Cristess Goddcunndnese wass	
all cwice all unnpinedd	1435
pær Crist wass dæd o rodetre	
forr all mannkinne nede;	
j ziff þatt iss þatt tu willt nu	
wipp fulle trowwpe lefenn	
patt Crist, tær he wass o þe treo	1440
nazzledd forr ure nede,	
Drah harrd 7 hefiz pine inoh	
burrh fife grimme wundess,	
pa mihht tu lakenn þin Drihhtin	
gastlike i sopfasst læfe,	1445
Wibb all batt te to trowwenn wass	
burrh ba twa bukkess tacnedd.	

7 3iff þu cwemesst tin Drihhtin	
bi dazzess, 7 bi nihhtess,	
Wibb fasstinng, 7 wibb bedesang,	1450
wibb cnelinng, 7 wibb weeche,	
pa lakesst tu wibb recless swa	
þin Godd i þine þæwess,	
Swa patt itt mazz wel hellpenn pe	
to winnenn Godess are.	1455
Forr all all swa summ recless smec	
iss swet biforenn manne,	
All all se iss swet biforenn Godd	
be gode manness bene.	
7 3iff bin herrte iss arefull,	1460
η milde, η soffte, η nesshe,	
Swa þatt tu mihht wel arenn himm	
patt iss 3æn þe forrgilltedd,	
J all forraifenn himm full neh	
þe rihhte domess wræche,	146
A33 whannse bu forr3ifesst tuss	
pin wrappe y ec pin wræche,	
A33 panne lakesst tu pin Godd	
gastlike i þine þæwess,	
Wipp laf patt iss wipp elesæw	1470
all smeredd wel 7 nesshedd.	
pe rihhte dom iss starre j harrd	
J all be ribhte wræche,	
Swa summ itt wære scorrenedd laf	
patt iss wipputenn crummess.	147
J are j millce j mildherrtlezzc	
J rihht forrzifenesse,	
Patt iss patt laf patt smeredd iss	
wipp elesæw j nesshedd.	
J 3iff patt tu willt makenn laf,	1480

þu þresshesst tine shæfess,	
J sippenn winndwesst tu pin corn,	
J fra þe chaff itt shædesst,	
J gaddresst swa be clene corn,	
all fra þe chaff togeddre,	1485
J grindesst itt, J cnedesst itt,	
J harrdnesst itt wipp hæte;	
J tanne mahht tu þin Drihhtin	
lakenn þærwiþb tocweme,	
3iff patt tu ledesst hali3 lif	1490
I pohht, i word, i dede.	
7 tu mihht ec gastlike laf	
onn oberr wise zarrkenn,	
J lakenn þin Drihhtin þærwiþþ	
well swipe wel tocweme.	1495
3iff patt iss patt tu purrh pin spell	
till rihhte læfe turrnesst	
patt flocc patt wass toskezzredd ær	
burrh fele kinne dwilde,	
pa presshesst tu pin corn wipp flezzl,	1500
I þatt tatt tu þezzm shæwesst	
Hu sinnfull lif þe33 leddenn ær,	
7 hu þe33 cwemmdenn deofell,	
7 hu þe33 haffdenn addledd wel	
to dreshenn eche pine,	1505
7 hu þe33m haffde Drihhtin all	
forr heore woh forrworrpenn;	
Wipp swille pu presshesst wel pe folle,	NY F
3iff patt tu puss hemm tælesst;	
Forr 3iff bu shæwesst me min woh	1510
j tælesst mine weorrkess, j seggesst swille j swille wass þu,	
bu presshesst me wiph wordess.	1
pu pressuesst me wipp wordess.	100

V	JEWISH AND CHRISTIAN OFFERINGS.	57
	ק siff þu shæwesst hemm off Godd	
	7 off hiss æddmodnesse,	1515
	Hu wel he takebb azz wibb ba	
	batt sekenn Godess are,	
	7 3iff þu shæwesst hemm whatt læn	
	iss zarrkedd hemm inn heoffne,	
	3iff þatt te33 takenn Crisstenndom	1520
	7 Cristess lazhess haldenn,	
	ן spedesst wiph bin spell swa wel	
	patt tezz itt unnderrfanngenn,	
	7 turrnenn till þe Crisstenndom	
	7 till þe rihhte læfe,	1525
	J shædenn fra þatt hæþenn follc	
	patt Godd iss all unneweme,	
	Forr patt itt iss patt illke chaff	
	patt helle fir shall bærnenn,	
	pa winndwesst tu bin brosshenn corn,	1530
	J fra þe chaff itt shædesst,	
	J gaddresst swa þe clene corn	
	all fra þe chaff togeddre.	
	Forr burrh batt tatt tu læresst hemm	
	to ben sammtale j sahhte	1535
	To peowwtenn an Allmahhti3 Godd	
	wipp anfald rihhte lafe,	
	J azz to ben ummbenn patt an	
	to winnenn eche blisse,	
	purrh patt tu sammnesst hemm i Godd,	1540
	bu gaddresst corn togeddre.	
	Annd purrh patt tu primmseggnesst hemm,	
	n spellesst hemm, n læresst	
	All to forrwerrpenn modislesse,	
	J harrd J grammcund herrte,	1545
	1 222 TO TOUZHEITH SOD THEOLICZZE	

wipp luffsumm æddmodnesse,	
pær þurrh þatt tu brekesst wel þin corn,	
η grindesst itt η nesshesst.	
7 burrh þatt tatt tu fullhtnesst hemm	1550
j unnderr waterr dippesst,	
pu sammnesst all bin mele inn an	
n cnedesst itt togeddre,	
Swa þatt te33 shulenn alle ben	
an bodi3 7 an sawle.	1555
Jesu Crist himm sellf shall ben	
uppo þatt bodiz hæfedd,	
To fedenn j to fosstrenn hemm,	
to steorenn j to berrzhenn.	
7 þurrh þatt tatt tu læresst hemm	1560
to polenn ille unnsellpe	
Wipp innwarrd heorrte y soptasst pild,	
all forr be lufe off Criste,	
All forr patt lufe patt iss hat	
I Cristess peowwess heorrte,	1565
pær þurrh þatt tu bakesst Godess laf	
J harrdnesst itt þurrh hæte,	
purrh patt tu harrdnesst hemm wipp spell	
to polenn ille unnseollpe	
Wipp sopfasst pild, all forr patt fir	1570
patt sopfasst lufe follzhepp.	
Forr sopfasst lufe bærnepp azz,	
loc ziff þút mihht ohht findenn,	
y whærsitt iss itt harrdnepp all	
be gode manness heorrte,	1575
To polenn wipp fullfremedd pild	
all þatt tatt iss unnsellþe.	
J sone summ þin laf beþ wel	
all grebbedd tuss 7 zarrkedd.	

to winnenn Godess are. 7 3iff bu mihht forrwerrpenn her bi faderr, 7 ti moderr, wif, 7 child, 7 hus, 7 ham,

1 MS. 'berrfling.'

1610

7 freond, 7 land, 7 ahhte, 7 all forrwerrpenn her bwerrt-ut

bitwenenn menn to biggenn,	
J ledenn harrd J haliz lif	
all ane i wilde wesste,	
J pinenn þær þi bodiz a	
wibb chèle j brisst j hunngerr,	1615
Wibb fasstinng, y wibb swinne y swat,	
wibb bedess, J wibb wecchess,	
pa mihht tu lakenn swa pin Godd	
gastlike i þine þæwess	
Wipp lac, patt all pwerrt-ut beop brennd	1620
Drihhtin to lofe J wurrhe,	
Swa patt itt beop be rihht inoh	
to winnenn Godess are.	
Forr pu ne mihht nohht ledenn her	
na bettre lif onn eorþe	1625
pann iss þatt tu þweorrt-út forrse	
J all þwerrt-út forrwerrpe	
All weorelldlike lif 7 lusst,	
J fle fra menn till wesste,	
J tær wipp harrd J haliz lif	1630
beo zeorrnfull Crist to cwemenn.	
Forr swille lif iss all pwerrt-út dæd	
Fra weorelldshipess lusstess,	
j itt iss turrnedd all þurrh fir	
off sopfasst lufe o Criste	1635
Till dusst, forrpi patt swillke menn	
sopfasst meocnesse foll3henn.	
J azz wass sallt wiff iwhille lac,	
Forr patt itt shollde tacnenn	
patt all patt tu willt offrenn Godd,	1640
3iff þatt itt shall himm cwemenn,	
All birry itt offredd ben wibk skill, waster	
all wibb luffsumm heorrte,	

Swa patt itt be clennlike don,	
off rihht-bizetenn ahhte,	1645
Swa patt te Laferrd Jesu Crist	
swetlike itt unnderrfannge.	
piss wass bitacnedd purrh be sallt	
patt ure měte swétepp,	
3iff patt iss patt mann wile itt don	1650
wipp witt J skill pærinne.	
Forr witt 7 skill iss wel inoh	
purrh salltess smacc bitacnedd,	
7 tatt forrþi þatt witt 7 skill	
iss god inn alle þinge,	1655
All swa summ sallt iss swipe god	
þær þær itt tobilimmpeþþ;	
J all forrbi wass æfre sallt	
wipp alle lakess offredd,	
Forrpi patt nohht ne mazz ben don	1660
allmahhti3 Godd tocweme,	
But iff itt be wipp witt 3 skill	
J luffsummlike forbedd.	
All puss pu mahht nu lakenn Godd	
gastlike i þine þæwess,	1665
Wipp all patt lac patt offredd wass	
biforenn Cristess come.	
T	
Icc seggde guw nu littlær her	
biforenn o þiss lare	
Summ del off—patt an washerifft	1670
was spredd fra wah to wazhe,	
Biforenn an allterr þatt wass innresst i þeggre minnstre,	
Amang be Judewisshe follo,	
biforenn Cristess come;	1675
bilotelli Olistess come,	10/5

g ec icc sezzde patt itt wass	
pær henngedd i þatt hírne,	
Forr patt itt hidenn shollde pær	
all þatt tær wass wiþþinnenn	
Fra læredd y fra læwedd follc,	1680
annd all fra þezzre sihhþe,	
Wipputenn patt te bisscopp sellf	
wipp blod J ec wipp recless	
pær shollde þeowwtenn o þe 3er	
ann sibe j all himm ane;	1685
J ec icc se33de littlær her	
biforenn o þiss lare,	
Patt bi patt allterr stodenn a	
þatt follkess hali3domess,	
patt wærenn inn an arrke þær	1690
wel j wurrplike zemedd;	
J tatt tær wass an oferrwerrc	
oferr patt arrke timmbredd;	
7 tatt te33 ec abufenn þatt	
hemm haffdenn liceness metedd	1695
Off Cherubyn 7 Seraphyn,	
off tweggenn enngleheode;	
J tatt te bisscopp o be 3er	
ann siþe j all himm ane	
Comm biderr inn to beowwtenn Godd	1700
wipp blod j ec wipp recless;	
7 tatt he brennde recless þær	
swa mikell att tatt allterr,	
patt all he wass hidd wipp be smec,	
forr mikell ping to tacnenn;	1705
J tatt he warrp sippenn be blod	
wipp strenncless o patt allterr,	
Jo patt bord, J sippenn pær	

1710

1715

wibbutenn ibe minnstre;

j tatt he comm himm siþþenn út væssh himm hise claþess;

j tatt he wass unnclene þohh þatt dazz anan till efenn;

All piss icc sezzde zuw littlær

tiss me birrh nu shæwenn zuw

y tiss me birry nu shæwenn 3uw whatt itt 3uw mazz bitacnenn,

y whærwipp itt mazz fesstnenn zuw inn zure rihhte læfe.

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Scandanavianismo = allers que Eppl. p. a. to lo x .

the exist the contraction it is a small for her than the first it tooks obund to so foul, and. it a distinction and copy may grows is governite in a come a his in the exerce to the dual deer and receive ist intom lake to 7 de the Tr. are and as test LAZAMON'S BRUT.

1 Bryelia . . . .

## ABOUT A.D. 1205.

THE 'Brut' is a versified chronicle of the legendary history of Britain. It begins with the destruction of Troy and the flight of Æneas, from whom came Brut, or Brutus, who laid the foundation of the British monarchy, and goes down to the reign of Athelstan.

The author of this Chronicle is Lazamon, or Laweman, a priest residing at Ernely (now called Areley), on the Severn, near Redstone in Worcestershire. His authorities, as he himself tells us, were three:- 'The English book that St. Bede made' (that is, Bede's Ecclesiastical History); a Latin work by St. Albin and Austin, of whose historical writings nothing is known; and a 'book that a Frence clerk hight Wace made.'

Wace's Brut is in Norman-French, and was translated in 1155 from Geoffrey of Monmouth's Latin History of the Britons. It contains 15,300 lines, which Lazamon has expanded into 32,250.

The Englishman's additions are, says Mr. Marsh, 'the finest parts of the work, almost the only parts, in fact, which can be held to possess any poetical merit.'

Lazamon preserves the old unrhymed alliterative versification, falling occasionally into the use of rhyme, which is, of course, due to Norman-French influence.

There are two manuscripts of Lazamon's Brut, the one written early in the thirteenth century, the other about half a century later. The earlier version is in the Southern dialect, while the later has many Midland peculiarities. Both texts were edited by Sir Frederick Madden in 1847, from the Cottonian MSS., for the Society of Antiquaries, under the title of 'Lazamons

65

Brut, or Chronicle of Britain; a Poetical Semi-Saxon Paraphrase of the Brut of Wace.'

The following extract from this edition has been collated with the MSS., and all contractions have been expanded.

## Hengest and Horsa.

TEXT A. [Ver

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

Vnder þan comen tivende. to Vortiger þan kinge. Þouer sæ weoren icumen: swive selcuve gumen.

5 inne pere Temese!
to londe heo weoren icummen.
preo scipen gode!
comen mid pan flode.
preo hundred cnihten!

wid-uten han scipen-monnen:

pe weoren her wid-innen.

Dis weoren ha færeste men:

hat auere her comen.

3if heo grið sohten!

20 & of his freond-scipe rohten.

Heo wisliche andswerden!

swa heo wel cuðen.

& seiden † heo walden!

speken wið þan kinge.

[Verses 13,785 to 14,387.]

TEXT B.

MS. Otho, C. xiii.

Vnder þan com týdinge. to Vortiger þan kinge. þat ouer séé weren icome :

swipe selliche gomes.

preo sipes gode!
i-come were mid pan flode.
par-on preo hundred cnihtes
alse hit were kempes.

pes weren pe faireste men! pat euere come here. ac hii weren hepene! pat was har[m] pe more. 25 & leofliche him heren!

& hælden hine for hærre. and swa heo gunnen wenden!

for to ban kinge.

pa wes Uortigerne ba king!

30 in Cantuarie-buri.

ber he mid his hirede! hæhliche spilede.

per pas cnihtes comen! bi-foren pan folc-kinge.

35 Sone swa heo hine imetten! fæire heo hine igrætten.

& seiden bat heo him wolden! hæren i þisse londe.

zif he heom wolde!

40 mid rihten at-halden.

pa andswerede Vortiger: of elchen vuele he wes war.

An alle mine iliue :

be ich iluued habbe.

45 bi dæie no bi nihtes! ne sæh ich nauere ær swulche cnihtes.

for eouwer cumen ich æm bliže !

en.

& eouwer wille ich wulle drizen :

50 bi mine quicke liuen.

Ah of eou ich wulle iwiten! burh soden eouwer wurdscipen.

peos comen to ban kinge! and faire hine grette. and seide bat hii wolde! him sarui in his londe. aif vs bou wolle! mid rihte at-holde. po answerede Vortiger! bat of eche vuele he was war. In al mine lifue: bat ich ileued habbe ! bi dai no bi nihte! ne seh ich soche cnihtes.

for 30u ich am blibe!

& mid me ze scullen bilæfu- and mid me ze solle bilefue.

Ac forst ich wolle wite ! for zoure mochele worsipe. whæt¹ cnihten 3e seon : & whænnenen 3e icumen beon.

55 & whar 3e wullen been treewe:
alde & æc neowe.

Pa answerede þe oðer:
bat wes þe aldeste broðer.

Lust me nu lauerd king:

60 & ich þe wullen cueen.

what cnihtes we beod:

& whanene we icumen seod.

Ich hatte Henges[t]:

Hors is mi broder.

65 we beo's of Alemainne:
a elest alre londe.
of pat ilken ænde:
pe Angles is ihaten.
Beo's in ure londe:
70 selcu'se tisende.

vmbe fiftene 3er:

pat folc is² isomned.

al ure iledene folc:

& heore loten werpe.

75 vppen þan þe hit falleðs: he scal uaren of londe. bilæuen scullen þa fiue: þa sexte scal forð liðe. ut of þan leode:

so to u[n]cu\*e londe.

ne beo he na swa leof mon:
uor\* he scal li\*en.

wat cnihtes beo 3eo!
and wanene 3eo i-comen
beo.

po answerede pe oper! pat was pe elder broper.

Ich hatte Hengest!
Hors hatte min brober.
we beob of Alemaine!
of one riche londe.
of ban ilke hende!
bat Englis his ihote.
Beob in vre londe!
wonder benges gonde.
bi eche fistene 3er;
bat folk his i-somned.
and werpeb bare hire lotes!
fo[r] to londes seche!
vp4 wan bat lot falleb!
he mot neod wende.

ne beo he noht so riche!

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> MS, 'whahæt,' <sup>2</sup> MS, 'him.' <sup>3</sup> MS, 'faled.' <sup>4</sup> MS, 'vt.'

For per is folc swite muchel: mære pene heo walden.

85 þa wif fareð mid childe :
swa þe deor wilde.
æueralche zere :
heo bereð child þere.
ð beoð an us feole :

90 bat we færen scolden.

ne mihte we bilæue:

for liue ne for dæše.

ne for nauer nane þinge:

for þan folc-kinge.

95 Pus we uerden pere!
& for-pi beo\times nu here.
to sechen vnder lufte!!
lond and godne lauerd.
Nu pu hæfuest iherd lauerd
ki[n]g!

pa answærede Vortiger:

of alc an vfele he wes war.

Ich ileue be cniht:

by hu me sugge sod-riht.

by me sugge so8-riht.

105 & wulche beo8 æoure ileuen;
by 3e on ileue8.
& eoure leofue godd;
be 3e to lute82.

Da andswarede Hænges[t];

nis in al pis kine-lond:

Forpe wifues gop pare mid alse pe deor wilde. [childe: bi euereche 3ere! hii gop mid childe pere. pat lot on vs ful; pat we faren solde. ne moste we bi-lefue! for life ne for deape.

Pus hit fareb bere! bar-fore we beob nou here.

Nou pou hauest ihord louerd king!
sop of vs and no lesing.
po saide Vortiger!
pat was wis and swipe war.

And woche beop 30ure biléue! pat 3eo an bi-léfep.

grid.

cniht swa muchel ne swa strong.

We habbed godes gode; be we luuie an ure mode. tis ba we habbed hope to: & heore heom mid1 mihte. De an hæhte Phebus: be over Saturnus. be bridde hæhte Woden! 120 5 is an weoli godd. be feore hæh[te] Jupiter : of alle binge he is war2. be fifte hæhte Mercurius! bat is3 be hæhste ouer us. 125 bæ sæxte hæhte Appollin : \$ is a godd wel idon. be seoue e hatte Teruagant ! an hæh godd in ure lon[d]. 3et we habbe\s anne læuedi!

heh heo is & mæhti.

heh heo is & hali f

hired-men heo luuie for-pi.

heo is ihate Fræa f

wel heo heom dihte f.

pa we scullen hæren.
Woden hehde pa hæhste laze!
an ure ælderne dæzen.
he heom wes leof!

140 æfne al swa heore lif. he wes heore walden f We habbep godes gode! bat we louied in mode.

pe on hatte Phebus!

pe oper Saturnus.

pe pri[d]de hatte Woden!

pat was a mihti ping.

pe feorpe hatte Jubiter!

of alle pinges he his war.

pe fifpe hatte Merchurius!

pat his pe hehest ouer vs.

pe sixte hatte Appolin!

pat his a god of gret win.

pe souepe hatte Teruagant!

an heh god in vre lond.

3et we habbep an leafdi!

pat heh his and mihti.

peo his i-hote Frea!
heredmen hire louiep.
To alle peos godes;
we worsipe werchep.
and for hire loue!
peos dages we heom gefue.
Mone we gefue moneday!
Tydea we gefue tisdei.
Woden we gefue wendesdei!

<sup>1</sup> MS. 'mid mid.'

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> MS. 'whar.'

<sup>3</sup> MS. 'us.'

<sup>4</sup> MS. 'seoduede.'

and heom wurdscipe duden. bene feorde dæi i bere wike! heo sifuen him to wurdscipe.

145 pa punre heo ziuen bunres dæi ?

> for-bi bat heo heom helpen mæi.

Freon heore læfdi! heo ziuen hire fridæi. Saturnus heo siuen sætterdæi !

150 bene Sunne heo ziuen sonedæi.

> Monenen heo zifuenen monedæi:

Tidea heo zeuen tisdæi. Dus seide Hæ[n]gest: cnihten alre hendest.

155 pa answerede Vortiger! of ælchen vfel he wæs wær. Cnihtes ze beo's me leofue : ah þas tiðende me beoð laye.

eouwer ileuen beog vnwraste! 160 ze ne ileoue noht an criste1. ah ze ileoue a bene wurse! be godd seolf awariede. eoure godes ne beo's nohtes ! in helle heo niver liggev.

165 Ah neo eles ich wulle eou Ac ich wolle ou at-holde s at-hælde :

pane bonre we zefue borisdai. Frea bane friday: Saturnus ban sateresdai.

Dus saide Hengest! cniht alre hendest. Do answerede Vortiger! of alle harme he was war. Cnihtes 3eo beob me leofue! ac zoure bilefues me beop lobe.

an mine anwalde.
for nord beod ha Peohtes:
swide ohte cnihtes.
he ofte leded in mine londe!
to ferde swide stronge.

& ofte do81 me muchele

& perfore ich habbe grome.
& 3if 3e me wulled wræken!
& heore hæfden me bi3eten.

175 ich eou wullen 3euen lond!
muchél seoluer & gold.

pa andswerede Hængest!
cnihtene alre feirest.

3if hit wulle Saturnus!

180 al hit scal iwure pus.
& Woden ure lauerd!
pe we on bi-liue.
Hengest nom læue!
& to scipen gon lie.

heo drozen heore scipen uppe he lond.

For wenden dringches;
to Vortigerne han kenge.
biuoren wende Hengest!

seo\sen ha Alemainisce men!

pa a\sele weoren an deden.

& seo\sen heo senden him

to!

in min anwolde.
for norp beop pe Peutes:
swipe ohte cnihtes.

pat ofte dop me same!

and par-yore ich habbe grame. And 3ef 3e wollep me wreke!
of [hire] wipere dedes.
ich 3ou wolle 3eue!
3eftes swipe deore.
po saide Hengest!

al hit sal iworpe pus.

Hengest nam lefue! and to sipe gan wende. and al hire godes! hii beore to londe.

For hii wende alle to Vortiger his halle.



heore Sæxisce cnihtes wel

of his aldene cuden.

Heo comen in to halle!

hændeliche alle.

bet' weoren iscrudde!

200 & bet² weoren iuædde.

Hængest swaine :

pene Vortigernes peines.

pa wes Vortigernes hired :

for hehne ihalden.

205 Bruttes weoren særi:
for swulchere isih e.
Nes hit nawiht longe:
pat ne comen to pan kinge.
cnihtes sunen uiue:

heo sæiden to þan kinge!

neowe tiðenden.

Nu forð-rihtes!

icumen beoð þa Peohtes.

215 purh pi lond heo ærneð: & hærzieð & berneð. & al pene norð ænde: iuæld to pan grunde. her-of pu most ræden:

220 of alle we beof dæden.
pe king hine bi-pohte;
whæt he don mihte.
he sende to pan innen;

bet² weren i-scrud! and bet weren ived. Hengestes sweines! bane Vortiger his cnihtes.

Bruttes weren sori! for pan ilke sihte. Nas noht longe! pat ne come tydinge.

pat bo forp-rihtes!
icomen were be Peutes.
Oueral pin lond hii ernep!
and sleap pin folk and bearnep.
and alle pane norp ende!
hii fallep to pan grunde.
her-of pou most reade!
oper alle we beop deade.
pe king sende his sonde!
to peos cnihtes inne.
bat hii swipe sone!

after al his monnen.

225 per com Hengest þer com Hors:

per com mani<sup>1</sup> mon ful oht. per comen pa Saxisce men: Hengestes cunnes-men.

& þa Alemainisce cnihtes!

230 be beog gode to fihte.

pis isæh þe king Vortiger! bliðe wes he <u>ba² þer.</u>? Da Peohtes duden heore

iwune; whom

a þas hælf þere Humbre heo weoren icume.

235 & pe king Vortiger:
of heore cume wes ful war.
to-gadere heo comen:
& feole per of-slozen.
per wes feht swide strong:

240 comp swide sturne.

pe Peohtes weoren ofte

iwuned:

Vortigerne to ouer-cumen. & pa heo pohten a[1]swa: ah hit ilomp an o\end{a}er pa.

245 for hit wes heom al hele: pat Hængest wes pere.

& pa cnihtes stronge! be comen of Saxelonde.

& ba ohte Alemanisce :

250 be bider comen mid Horse.

to him seolue come.

par com Hengest and his
brober!

and manian oper.

er: pat pe king Vortiger:
blipe was po per.
eore pe Peutes dude hire wone:

a pis half Vmbre hii were icome.

And be king Vortiger! of hire come was war. to-gadere hii comen! and manie par of-slozen.

pe Peutes weren ofte iwoned:

Vortiger to ouercome, and be ibenten al so: ac hit bi-ful operweies be for hii hadde mochel care: for Hengest was pare.

swide monie Peohtes! heo slozen i pan fehte. feondliche heo fuhten! feollen pa fæie.

255 Pa he non wes icumen; ha weoren Peohtes ouercumen.

& swu'se heo awæi flozen!

an ælche halue¹ heo for's

fluzen.

& alle dai heo fluzen!

260 monie & vnnifoze.

pe king Vortigerne:

wende to herberwe.

& æuere him weoren on

Hors & Hængest.

265 Hængest wes þan kinge

& him Lindesage 3ef. and he 3æf Horse: madmes inoge.

& alle heore cnihtes:

270 he swide wel dihte. & hit gode stunde!

stod a þan ilke.

Ne durste nauere Peohtes<sup>2</sup>:

cumen i þan londes.

275 no ræueres no utlazen:

† heo neoren sone of-slæzen.

& Hængest swide fæire:

for swipe manie Peutes: hii slozen in pan fihte.

po pat non was icome! po were. Peutes ouer-come.

and swipe hii awey floze! on euereche side.

And Vortiger be king : wende azen to his hin.

and to Hengest an[d] his cnihtes:
he 3ef riche 3eftes.

Ne dorste neuere Peutes! come in pisse londe. pat hii nere sone of-slaze! and idon of lifdaze, and Hengestswipe hendeliche!

herede þane king. Pa ilomp hit in ane time! 280 þ þe king wes swiðe bliðe.

an ane hæ3e dæie! imong his du3e%e monnen. Hengest hine bi-pohte! what he don mihte.

285 for he wolde wid pan kinge! holden runinge.
pan kinge he eode to-foren!
& fæire hine gon greten.

pe king sone up stod:

290 & sætte hine bi him seoluen. heo drunken heo dremden :

blisse wes among heom.

pa que's Hengest to pan
kinge!

X Lauerd hærene ti\u00e8ende.

295 & ich þe wulle ræcchen:
deorne runen.

3if pu mine lare: wel wult lusten.

& noht halden to wrake:

300 pat ich wel leare.

pe king answarede : swa Henges[t] hit wolde. pa sæide Hængest : cnihten alre fæirest.

305 Lauerd ich habbe moni a

pine monscipe ihæzed. & pin holde mon ibeon:
i richen pine hirede.

cwemde þan kinge. Þo hit bi-ful in on time! þat þe king was swiþe bliþe.

Hengest wolde wip pan kinge! holde rou[n]ing. pane kinge he come bi-vore! and faire hine grette.

po saide Hengest to pan kinge!
Louerd hercne týdinge.
and ich pe wolle telle!
of deorne rouninges.
3ef pou mine lore!
wel wolt i-hure.
and noht holde to wrappe!
3ef ich pe wel leore.
And pe king answerede!
alse Hengest hit wolde. & in ælche fæhte!
310 hæhst of þine cnihten.
& ich habbe ofte ihærd!

hohfulle ronenen.
imong bine hired-monnen!
heo hatied be swide.

315 in to þan bare dæse!
316 heo hit dursten cuse.
Ofte heo stilleliche¹ spækes:
& spilies mid runen.

of twam zunge monnen!
320 bat feor wunied hennen.

pe an hæhte Vther!
pe oder Ambrosie.
pe pridde hæhte Co[n]stance!
pes wes king i pisse lond.

purh swicfulle lazen.

Nu wulles cume pa osere:

& wræken heore broser.

al forbærnen pi lond:

330 & slæn þine leoden.

pe seoluen & pine duze\*en :

driuen ut of londe.

& pus sugge\* pine men :

per heo somned sitte\*.

beoð beyne kine-borne.
of Androeinnes kunne:
pas aðele Bruttes.
& pus þine duzeðe:

Louerd ofte ich habbe ihord:

among bine cnihtes. bat hii be hatieb swibe! into bare bare deathe.

Ofte hii stille spekep.

of two 3onge cheldren.

pe on hatte Vther:
pe oper Aurelie.
pe pridde hehte Constance:

pat pou dedest to deape.

Nou wolleb come be oper: and wreken hire brober. al for-bearne bi lond: and slean bine leode.

and bus seggeb bine men! stille bi-twine heom.

340 stille be fordeme 81.

Ah ich be wulle ræde! of muchele bire neode. B bu bizite cnihtes2: pa gode beo's to fihte.

345 & bi-tache me ænne castel : ofer ane kineliche burh. bat ich mai inne ligge! ba while ba ich libbe. Ic am uor be iuaid: .

350 bær-fore ic wene beon dæd. fare ber ic auer fare : næm ich næuere bute care. buten ich ligge faste : biclused inne castle.

355 3if bu bis me wult don! ich hit wulle mid luue a-fon. & ich wulle biliue; - laving 14 manstache senden after mine wiue. bat is a Sexisc wimmon!

360 of wisdome wel idon. & after Rouwenne: mire

dohter : be me is swide deore. Denne ich habbe mi wif! & mine wine-maies.

365 & ich beo i bine londe : fulliche at-stonde. pa bet ich wullen hiren be! 3if bu bis zettest me. pa answerede Vortiger:

Ac ich be wolle reade! of mochele bine neode. bat bou bi-zete enihtes ! bat gode been to fihte! and bi-tak me one castel!

bat ich mai on wonie.

For ich ham for be i-veibed! bat ich wene beo dead. bare ware ich euere vare! nam ich neuere boute care. bote ihc ligge faste: bi-clused in on castle. 3ef bou bis woldes don!

mi wif solde come sone.

and mi dohter Rowenne :

and moche of mine cunne.

Wan we bos beob in londe: folliche at-stonde. be bet we wolleb cweme be ! 3ef bou bis wolt granti me. po answerede Vortiger :

<sup>1</sup> MS, 'fordemed,'

<sup>2</sup> MS, 'cnihtest.'

370 of ælchen vuele he wes war.
Nim cnihtes biliue:
& send æfter þine wiue.
& æfter þine children:
þan 3ungen & þan olden.

& afeoh heom mid wunne.

benne heo to be cumes!

bu sca[1]t habben gærsume.

hæhliche heom to ueden!

see & wurstiche scruden.

Ah nulle ich castel na burh :
nane þe bi-techen.
for men me wolden scenden:
i mine kine-lond.

385 for 3e halde's þa hæ'ene la3e :

pat stod on eoure ælderen dæze.

& we halde cristes laze:
& wulle auere an ure dæze.

pa zet spæc Hængest:

zoo cnihten alre hendest.

Lauerd ich wulle pin iwil:

drigen her & ouer-al. & don al mine dæde! æfter þine ræde.

395 Nu ic wulle biliue!
sende after mine wiue.
& æfter mire dohter!
pe me is swa deore.

bat of ech vuele was war. Nim cnihtes swipe! and send after bine wifue. and after bine children: be zong and be heoldre. and after bine cunne ! [ne. and onderfang heom mid winwane hii to be comeb: bou salt habbe garisome. hehliche heom to fede ! and worbliche to scrude. Ac nelle ich castel ne borh : nanne be bi-take. for men me wolde sende s in mine kinelonde. gef ich hebene men!

londes bi-toke.

pe 3et spac Hengest! cniht alre hendest. Louerd nou ich wolle! don al pine wille.

Nou ich wolle bliue! sende after mine wifue.

& æfter ohte monnen!

400 pa bezste of mine cunne. 
and pu 3if me swa muchel
lond!

to stonden a mire azere hond.

swa wule anes bule hude! ælches weies ouer-spræden.

405 feor from ælche castle:
amidden ane ualde.
penne ne mai þe atwite:
þe hæne ne þe riche.

р þu æi hæhne burhзе:

410 hæene monne habbe bitæht.

> De king him i3ette! swa Hengest 3irnde. Hengest nom læue! & ford he gon lide.

415 & æfter his wiue sende sonde:

to his azene londe.

& he seolf wende zeond pis lond:

to sechen ænne bræ[d]ne fæld.

per he mihte wel spræde:

He com æn enne ende:
in enne fæire uelde.
he hafde ane hude:
bisite to his neode.

425 o ane wilde bule:

and pou 3ef me so mochel lond!

to stonde on min owe hond.

ase wole a bole hude!
in grene ouer-sprede.
for fram eche castle!
a-midde one felde.
panne ne mai pe atwite!
pe pore no pe riche.
pat pou eni heh borh!
hepene man bi-takest.

And be king him 3af:
bat lutel bat he 3ornde.
Hengest nam lefue:
and forb he gan wende.
and after his wifue he sende
sonde:
to his owene londe.

and him seolf wende:

oueral to bi-holde.

ware he mihte wel sprede! his bole hude.

pe wes wunder ane strong.

He hæfden ænne wisne
mon!

pe wel cu'e a craften.
pe nom pas hude!

430 & a bord leide.
and whætte his særes!
alse he schæren wolde.

Of pere hude he kærf enne

swide smal<sup>1</sup> & swide long.
435 nes he hwong noht swide
bræd:

bwong :

buten swulc a twines bræd. ba al islit wes be bong! he wes wunder ane long. a-buten he bilæde! 440 muche del of londe. He bigon to deluen: dic swife muchele. ber-uppe stenene wal! be wes strong ouer al. 445 ane burh he arerde ! muchele & mare. pa be burh wes2 al gare! ba scop he hire nome. he hæhte heo ful iwis : 450 Kaer-Carrai an Bruttisc. & Ænglisce cnihtes: heo cleopeden Dwong-Chas-

tre.

Hengest hadde one wisne man:
pat wel coupe of crafte.
he nam peos bole hude:
and a borde laide.

par-of he makede ane pwang : swipe smal and swipe lang, nas be pwang noht brod:

bote ase hit were a twined [bred.

a-boute par-mid he leide! moche deal of londe.
He lette po delue! on euerech halue.
par vppe stonene wal! swipe strong oueral.
ane castel he arerde! fair to bi-holde.
Do pe borh was al 3aru! po sette he hire name.
he hehte hire foliwis!
Cayr-Karri in Bruttesse.
and Englisse cnihtes!
Dwangchestre.

<sup>2</sup> MS, 'wel.'

nu and auere mare:

be nome sto[n]de\* bere.

455 & for nan overe¹ gome!
næueden þæ burh þene nome,
a þet come Densce men!
and driuen ut þa Bruttes.
þene þridde nome heo þer
sætte!

460 & Lane-castel hine hæhten. & for swulche gomen: \$\psi\$ tun hafde pas preo nomen.

Vnder pan com liven hider! Hengestes wif midhire scipen.

465 heo hæfde to iueren:
fiftene hundred² rider[e]n.
mid hire comen to iwiten:
muchele æhtene scipen.
þer comen inne:

& Rouwen his dohter:

be him wes swide deore.

Hit wes umbe-while:

com be ilke time.

mid pan alre bezste.

Hengest com to pan kinge:

& bad him gistninge.

& seide \$\dagger\$ he hafde an in:
480 izarked to-zeines him.

& bad pat he come per-to:

nou and euere more! be name stondeb bare.

forte pat Den[s]ce men: driuen vt pe cnihtes. pane pridde name par sette:

and Leane-castel hine cleop-

Vnder þan com liþe hider! Hengestes wif mid hire sipes.

inglition . him algorithm

it. See were

3eo hadde to ivere! fiftene hundred rideres.

and Rowen his dohter!
pat was him swipe deore.
Hit was bi on wile!
pat com pe ilke time.
pat i-3arked was pe borh!
mid pan alre beste. [kinge!
and Hengest wende to pan
and bad hine to gystninge.
and seide pat he hadde on in!
hj-makede to-3enes him.

& he scolde beon fæire under-fon.

& be king him zette! swa Hengest hit wolde.

485 Hit com to pan time:

† pe king gon ford lide.

mid pan deoreste monnen:

of alle his duzede.

ford he gon buzen:

490 \$\bar{p}\$ he to burh com.

he bi-heold pene wal:

up and dun ouer-al.

al him wel likede:

\$\bar{p}\$ he on lokede.

495 He wende in to halle!
& his hele es mid him alle.
bemen heo bleowen!
gomen men gunnen cleopien.
bord heo hetten breden!

heo æten heo drunken:
dræm wes i burhæn.

pa pe duæee hafde iæten:
pa wes heom pa bet iloten.

505 Hængest eode in to þan

per wunede Rouwenne.
he heo lette scruden:
mid vnimete prude.
al p scrud pe heo hafde on!
sto heo weoren swide wel ibon.

And he king him grantede! alse Hengest wolde.

For hii gonne wende!
pat hii come to pan ende.
pe king bi-heold pane wal!
vp and dun oueral.
al him wel likede!
pat he on lokede.
He wende in to halle!
and his cnihtes mid him alle.

bordes hii lette sprede! cnihtes þar to sete. hii eoten hii drongken! blisse was a-mang heom.

Hengest wende to be inne!

par Rowenne was inne<sup>1</sup>. he hire lette scrude! mid onimete prude.

heo weoren mid þan bezste!
ibrusted mid golde.
Heo bar an hire honde!
ane guldene bolle.
i-nulled mid wine!

be wes wunder ane god.

Hæ3e iborenne men:

heo lædden to hallen.

biuoren þan kinge:

520 fairest¹ alre þinge.

Reowen sæt a cneowe! & cleopede to þan kinge. & þus ærest sæide! in Ænglene londe.

525 Lauerd king wæs hæil! for þine kime ich æm uæin. Þe king þis ihærde! & nuste what heo seide.

pe king Vortigerne:
530 fræinede his cnihtes sone.
what weoren pat speche:

pe p maide spilede.

pa andswerede Keredic:

a cniht swise sellic.

535 he wes be bezste latimer:
bat ær com her.

Lust me nu lauerd king! & ich þe wulle cuðen.
whæt seið Rouwenne!

540 fæirest wimmonnen.

Hit beog tigende :

3eo bar in hire hond! ane goldene bolle. hi-fulled mid wine : ne mihte non be richere. Hehze ibore men! hire ladde in to halle. bi-vore ban kinge! fairest alle bing. Rowenne sat a cnouwe : and seide to ban kinge. bus erest zeo spac: in Englene lond. Louerd king wassayl: for bine comes me beob hail. De king hit ihorde! and nuste wat zeo saide. be king Vortigerne : haxede his cnihtes. wat were be speche : bat be maide speke. Do answerede Kebereh! cniht mid be wisest. he was be beste latimer : pat euere wone[de] her. Lust nou mi louerd king : and ich be wolle cuden. wat seib Rowenne : fairest of al wommanne.

Hit is2 be wone:

<sup>1</sup> MS. 'farrest.'

inne Sæxe-londe.

whær swa æi duʒe&e!
gladie& of drenche.

545 þat freond sæi&e to freonde!
mid fæire loten hende.

Leofue freond wæs hail!
þe o&er sæi& drinc hail.
þe ilke þat halt þene nap!

550 he hine drinke& up.

o&er³ uul me þider fare&!
& bi-teche&⁴ his iueren.

benne pat uul beoö icumen! benne cusseoö heo breoien.

555 Dis beo's sele lagen :
inne Saxe-londe.
& inne Alemaine:
heo beo's ihalden a\*ele.
Dis iherde Uortiger:

560 of alchen<sup>5</sup> uuele he wes war. & seide hit an Bruttisc! ne cu'é he nan Ænglisc. Maiden Rouwenne! drinc blu'éeliche penne.

\$65 Pat maide dronc up pat win: & lette don over per-in. & bi-tæhten pan kinge: & prien hine custe.

& purh pa ilke leoden:
570 pa lazen comen to pissen
londe.

ine Saxe-londe.

on building

pat freond saib to his freond: wane he sal drinke<sup>1</sup>. Leofue freond wassail: be ober saib dringhail. De ilke bat halt bane nap: bane drinke drinkb<sup>2</sup> vp. and ageo me hine fulb: and takeb his ivere.

pis beop be lawes: ine Saxlonde.

pis ihorde Vortiger!
of eche vuele he was war.
and saide hit on Bruttesse!
ne coupe he noht on Englisse.
Mayde Rowenne!
dring blopeliche panne.
pat maide dronk vt pat win!
and lette don oper par-in.
and bi-tahte pan kinge!
and he hit vp swipte.
And porh pisne ilke game!
pe lawe come to londe.

<sup>1</sup> MS. 'dringe.'

<sup>2</sup> MS. 'dringe dringp.'

<sup>3</sup> MS. 'oder.'

<sup>4</sup> MS. 'bi-theched.'

<sup>5</sup> MS, 'alchel.'

<sup>6</sup> MS. 'drong.'

wæs-hail & drinc-hæil! moni mon þer-of is fain. Rouwenne þe hende! sat bi þan kinge.

575 be king heo seorne biheold!
heo was him an heorte leof.
ofte he heo custe!
ofte he heo clupte.
al his mod & his main!
580 halde to ban mæidene.

De wurse wes per ful neh! pe in ælche gomene is ful ræh.

pe wurse ne dude næuere god:

he mæingde þas kinges mod.

585 he murnede ful swiče :

to habben þat mæiden to

wiue.

pat wes swi\(\frac{2}{2}\) ladlic \(\phi\)ing \(\frac{2}{2}\)
pat \(\phi\) cristine king.
luuede \(\pha\)t ha\(\frac{2}{2}\)ene leoden to h\(\pa\)rme.

p maiden wes pan kinge
leof:

æfne alse his azene lif. he bad Hengest his dring: ziuen him pat maide-child.

595 Hengest funde an his ræd! to don p be king him bed;

wassayl and drink¹-hayl!

pat mani men lofuiep.

pe faire Rowenne!

sat bi pan kinge.

pe king hire 3eorne bi-heold!

3eo was him leof on heorte.

ofte he hire custe!

and ofte he hire clupte.

De worse was pare wel neh! pat to soche game his wel sleh.

be worse but neuere ne dob god:

he meỳnde þare þes kinges mod.

be king mornede swibe: for habbe hire to wifue.

pat was swipe loplich ping: pat be cristene king. louede pat maide heapene: folk to harme.

To Hengest bad he king! hat he hat maide zefue him. Hengest funde on his reade! don hat he king him beade.

<sup>1</sup> MS. ' dring-hayl.

<sup>2</sup> MS. 'swide.'

he 3ef him Rouwenne!
wimmon swide hende.
Pan kinge hit was [icweme]!
600 he makede heo to quene.
al after pan lazen!
pe stoden an hæte[ne] dæzen.

he 3ef him Rowenne! womman swipe hende.

pane king hit was icweme! he makede hire to cwene.

al after pe lawes!

pat stode in heapene daize.

The set of months expositives - Now a - see the 50 hours with your to the it is nothing, but and I Simber as Severe heads aimed translated (m) there of wave, a jakubas more The Bulow entertell "he trull" who, have inself (about 1155) had transaction from of the greatest strag prin with of Layaman seen in the still Backer poetry, when I shopped white yet he often into maps a minder Short owner of energial Earth, with the y trather grelly small & in some freedo whether my construction of the waiter better that measure of the truth original.

## VII.

#### SOUL'S WARD.

#### ABOUT 1210.

'SAWLES WARDE' is the title of a Homiletic treatise contained in several MSS. (Bodleian 34; Royal 17 A 27; Titus D. 18). It has been ascribed to the author of the 'Ancren Riwle,' 'Hali Meidenhad' (Bodleian MS. 34; Cott. MS. Titus D. 18), 'pe Wohunge of Ure Lauerd' (Cott. MS. Titus D. 18); and the Lives of St. Juliana, St. Marharete, and St. Katherine (Bodl. MS. 34; Royal MS. 17 A 27).

The author of all these productions, which belong to a period not much later than Lazamon's Brut, is unknown. The dialect is Southern, with a slight admixture of Midland forms.

For a fourteenth-century version of this piece by Dan Michel of Canterbury, see 'Specimens of Early English,' Part II. p. 98.

The following extract is taken from 'Old English Homilies,' First Series, pp. 245 to 249, l. 3; and p. 259, l. 2, to p. 267.

#### HER BIGINED SAWLES WARDE.

Si sciret paterfamilias qua hora fur uenturus esset : vigilaret utique et non sineret perfodi domum suam. Ure lauerd i pe godspel teaches us purh abisne. hu we ahen wearliche to biwiten us seoluen wis pe unwiht of helle. ant wis his wrenches. 3ef pes lauerd wiste he seis hwenne ant hwuch 5 time. pe peof walde cume to his hus! he walde wakien. ne nalde he nawt polien pe peof forte breoken hire. Pis hus pe

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> MS. 'wernches.'

<sup>2</sup> Royal and T. ' be husebonde.'

ure lauerd1 speke8 of! is seolf be mon inwi8 be monnes wit. I bis hus. is be huse lauerd. ant te fulitohe wif! mei beon wil 10 ihaten. bat ga be hus efter hire! ha diht hit al to wundre. bute wit ase lauerd chasti hire be betere. ant bi-neome hire muchel of 2 bat ha walde. ant tah walde al hire hird folhin hire ouer-al! gef wit ne forbude ham. for alle hit3 beo8 untohene. ant rechelese hinen! bute 3ef he ham rihte. Ant 15 hwucche beo's beo's hinen; Summe beo's wi's-vten. ant summe wid-in-nen. beo4 wid-vten beod. be monnes fif wittes. Sihee. ant herunge. smechunge. ant smeallunge. ant euch limes felunge. beos beos hinen vnder wit. as under huse lauerd. ant hwer-se he is zemeles! nis hare nan be ne feared 20 ofte untoheliche. ant gulter ilome. over ifol semblant! over 5 in vuel dede. In-wid beod his hinen, in se moni mislich bonc to cwemen wel be husewif: azein godes wille. ant swerie's somet readliche. bat efter hire hit schal gan. bah we hit ne here nawt! we mahen ifelen hare nurhs, ant hare 25 untohe bere. a-bet6 hit cume for8. ant ba wi8 eie. ant wi8 lune tuhte ham be betere. Ne bis neauer his hus for peos & hinen wel iwist. for hwon bat he slepe. o'der ohwider [fare]7 from hame. bat is hwen mon forget his wit. ant let ham iwurden. ah ne bihoued hit nawt. hat tis hus beo irobbet. for 30 ber is inne be tre[sur] bat godd zef him seolf fore. bat is monnes sawle, forte breoke bis hus efter bis tresor, bat godd bohte mid his dea's. ant lette lif o rode! is moni peof a-buten ba bi dei ant bi niht. vnseheliche gasttes wid alle unwreaste beawes. ant azein euch god beaw. be biwite's ibis hus godes 35 deore castel8. vnder wittes wissunge bat is huse lauerd. is eauer hire unbeaw forte sechen in-30ng abute be wahes to amurorin hire prinne. pat heaved prof is be feont. be meistred

<sup>1</sup> MS. 'lauer's.'

<sup>4</sup> R. 'beos.' . 5 N

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> R. 'ofte of.' R. 'ha.'

<sup>7</sup> From R. and T.

<sup>5</sup> MS. 'oder.'

<sup>6</sup> Titus 'til þat.'

<sup>8</sup> R. s chatel.

ham alle ageines him ant his keis, be husebonde bat is wit. warned his hus bus. vre lauerd haued ileanett him fowre1 of his dehtren. pat beo's to vnderstonden be four heaued 40 beawes, be earste is warschipe icleopet, ant te ober is ihaten gastelich streng e. ant te bridde is mea . rihtwisnesse be feor e. Wit be husbonde godes cunestable cleope war-schipe ford. ant makis hire durewart. be warliche loki hwam ha leote in ant ut. ant of feor bihalde alle be cuminde. hwuch beo wuree 45 injong to habben! o\end{aber beon bisteken brute. Strengee stont nest hire. pat zef ei wule in : warschipes vn-bonkes. warni streng e fore. bat is hire suster! ant heo hit ut warpe. be bridde suster bat is mead, hire he maked meistre ouer his willesfule hirde2 bat we ear of speken. bat ha leare ham 50 mete. pat me meosure hat, be middel of twa uueless, for pat is the is beaw in euch stude ant tuht forte halden. ant hated ham have alle bat nan of ham azein hire! nohwer wid vnmeod! ne ga ouer mete. be feoree suster rihtwisnesse. sit hom nest4 as deme. ant beated peo pe azulted. ant cruned peo pe wel dod. 55 ant deme's euchan his dom efter his rihte, for dred of hire nime bis hirde euch efter bat he is warde to witene. be ehnen hare. be mu's his. be earen hare. be hondon hare. ant euch alswa of pe opre wit[es]8 pat onont him ne schal nan un-beaw cumen in. . 60

# Description of Heaven.

[I]ch am murges sonde. ant munegunge of eche lif. ant liues luue i-haten ant cume riht from heouene pat ich habbe isehen nu ant ofte ear be blisse bat na monnes tunge ne mei

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> MS. 'froure.' <sup>2</sup> MS. 'hird.' <sup>3</sup> R. 'bing.'

<sup>4</sup> MS. 'on hest'; T. 'hom nest.' 5 MS. 'dret.'

<sup>6</sup> MS. 'his'; R. 'bis.' 7 MS. 'hir's.'

<sup>8</sup> MS. 'wit'; T. 'wites'; R. 'wi'd bat wit.'

65 of tellen, be iblescede godd iseh ow offruhte. ant sumdel drupnin1 of bat fearlac talde of dea8. ant of helle. ant sende me to gleadien ow. nawt for-bi bat hit ne beo al soo bat he seide. ant bat schulen alle uuele fondin. ant ifinden. Ah ze wid be fulst of godd ne burue na bing dreden for he sit on 70 heh pat is ow on helpe. ant is al-wealdent pat haue ow to witene. A sei'd warschipe welcume liues. luue. ant for be luue of godd seolf zef bu eauer sehe him! tele us sumhwet of him. ant of his eche blisse. 3e iseo quod liues luue! Mur&des<sup>2</sup> sonde. Ich habbe isehen him ofte nawt tah alswa 75 as he is! for agein be brihtnesse ant te liht of his leor. be sunne gleam is dosc. ant bunched a schadewe. ant for-bi ne mahte ich nawt azein be leome of his wlite lokin ne bihalden! bute burh a schene schawere3 bituhhe me ant him bat schilde mine ehnen. Swa ich habbe ofte isehen be hali brunnesse. 80 feader ant sune. ant hali gast. preo an[t] unto-dealet. ah lutle hwile ich mahte bolie be leome, ah summes weis ich mahte bihalden ure lauerd ihesu crist godes sune bat bohte us o rode. Hu he sit blisful on his feader riht half bat is alwealdent rixle i bat eche lif bute linnunge, se unimete 85 feier! bat te engles ne beod neauer ful on him to bihalden. ant zet ich iseh etscene be studen of his wunden. ant hu he schawe's ham his feader to cuben hu he luuede us ant hu he wes buhsum to him be sende him swa to alesen us ant biseche's him a for moncunnes heale. Efter him ich iseh on 90 heh ouer alle heouenliche [weordes] be eadi meiden his moder marie i-nempnet sitten in a trone se swide briht wid 6 3immes i-stirret. ant hire wlite se weoleful. 7 pat euch eor dich . liht! is beoster be[r]-o-zeines, bear ich iseh as ha bit hire deore-wurde sune se zeornliche. ant se inwardliche for beo bat

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> R. 'durcnin.' <sup>2</sup> MS. 'Murhdes.' <sup>3</sup> R. 'schadewe.'

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> R. 'eðsene.' <sup>5</sup> From T. <sup>6</sup> MS. 'wid.'

<sup>7</sup> R. 'meinful.'

hire seruis. ant he hire zettes. bliseliche 1 al pat ha bi-seches. 95 pet liht ba ich ne mahte lengre bolien! Ich biseh to be engles ant to be archangles and to the ore: be beor buuen ham. iblescede gastes be beod a biuore godd ant seruid him eauer. ant singes a unwerzes. Nihe wordes per beos, ah hu ha beo's i-ordret ant sunderliche isette. be an buue be o're. ant 100 euchanes meoster were long to tellen. Se muche murh de ich hefde on hare oh sihee! bat ne mahte ich longe hwile elles hwider lokin. Efter ham ich iseh towart te patriarches ant te prophetes be makied 2 swuch murhde bat ha aren nude i bat ilke lont of blisse bat ha hefden of feor igre ide t ear 105 on eorse ant seos nu al pat isoset. pat ha hefden longe ear icwiddet of ure lauerd as he hefde ischawed ham i gastelich sih de. Ich iseh be apostles [bat weren] poure. ant lah on eorde. ifullet ant bizoten al of unimete blisse sitten i trones. ant al under hare uet bat heh is i be worlde. zarowe forte de- 110 men i be dei of dome kinges ant keiseres. ant alle cunreadnes of alle cunnes ledenes. Ich biheolt te Martyrs. ant hare unimete murhde be boleden her pinen. ant dead for ure lauerd. ant libtliche talden to alles cunnes neowcins. ant eoroliche tintreohen azeines be blisse bat godd in hare heorte schawede 115 ham to cumene. Efter ham ich biheolt be cunfessurs hird be liueden igod lif. ant haliche deiden. be schine as do steorren ibe eche blissen. ant seoo godd in his wlite bat haue alle teares iwipet of hare ehnen. Ich iseh bat schene. ant bat brihte ferreden of be eadi meidnes ilikest towart 120 engles, ant feolohlukest wid ham blissin ant gleadien, be libbinde iflesche ouerga8 flesches lahe ant ouercume8 cunde be leaded heouenlich lif in eorde as ha wunied hare murhde. ant hare blisse, be feierled of hare wlite, be swetnesse of hare song! ne mei na tunge tellen. Alle ha singe's be ber 125

<sup>1</sup> MS. 'blideliche.'

beod. Ah hare song ne mahe nane buten heo singen. Se swote smul ham folhed hwider se ha wended. bat me mahte ? libben aa bi be swotnesse. hwam se heo biseche's fore! is sikerliche iborhen, for azein hare bisocnen! godd him seolf 130 arised bat alle be odre halhen sittende ihered. Swide wel quot warschipe like't us bat tu seist. Ah nu bu hauest se wel iseid 1 of euch a setnesse! of be seli sunder-lepes sumhwet sei us nu hwuch blisse is to alle iliche meane : ant liues luue hire ondswere's. De imeane blisse is seouenfald. leng'se of lif. 135 wit. ant luue. ant of be luue a gleadunge. wid-ute met murie. loft-song. ant lihtschipe. ant sikernesse. is be seoue de. bah ich þis seið warschipe sumdel understonde! þu most unwreo bis witerluker ant openin to beos ore. ant hit schal beon sei liues luue warschipe as bu wilnest./ Ha liuie a in 140 a wlite. bat is brihtre seoueualde. ant schenre ben be sunne. ant eauer in a strengge to don buten euch swinc al pat ha wulled. ant eauer mare in a steal in al bat eauer god is widute wonunge. wid-uten euch bing bat mahe hearmin oder eilin. in al pat eauer is. softe over swote. ant hare lif is godes 145 sihe. ant godes cnawlechunge as ure lauerd seide. bat is quod he eche lif to seon ant cnawen sod 2 godd. ant him bat he sende ihesu crist ure lauerd to ure alesnesse ant beo's for-bi ilich him ibe ilke wlite bat he is. for ha seo's him as he is. nebbe to nebbe. Ha beo's se wise bat ha witen 150 alle godes reades, his runes ant his domes be derne beod. ant deopre ben eni sea dingle. ha seo i godd alle bing. ant witen of al bat is ant wes ant eauer schal iwurden. hwet hit beo. hwi. ant hwerto ant hwer of hit bigunne 3. Ha luuie

hit beo. hwi. ant hwerto ant hwer of hit bigunne<sup>3</sup>. Ha luuie's god wid-ute met. for hat ha understonde's hu he haue's bi 155 ham idon hurh his muchele godlec ant hwet ha ahen his deorewurde 4 milce to 3elden. ant euch an luue's oder ase

<sup>1</sup> MS. 'isei'.'

<sup>2</sup> MS. 'sod.'

<sup>3</sup> R. 'biginne.'

muchel as him seoluen. Se gleade ha beo's of godd! bat al is hare blisse, se muchel bat ne mei hit munne na mus. ne spealie na speche for-bi bat euchan luues over as him seoluen. Euchan haue's of o'cres 1 god ase muche murh'se 160 as of his ahne. bi bis ze mahen seon ant witen. bat euchan haue sunderlepes ase feole gleadschipes : as ha beo 2 monie alle. ant euch of be ilke gleadschipes is to eauer-euch-an ase muche gleadunge! as his ahne sunderliche. zet ouer al bis. hwen euchan luue's godd mare ben him seoluen. ant ben 165 alle be ores: mare he gleader of godd wir-uten ei etlunge ben of his ahne gleadunge. ant of alle be o\res. \ Neome\right\rightarrow nu benne zeme zef neauer anes heorte ne mei in hire underuon hire ahne gleadunge sunderliche iseide. so unimete muchel is be[n]4 anlepi blisse. bat ha nime8 in hire bus 170 monie. ant pus muchele. for-pi seide ure lauerd to peo pe him hefden icwemet. Intra in gaudium. et cetera. Ga quod he in-to bi lauerdes blisse5. bu most al gan brin. ant al beon. bigotten prin for in be ne mei hit nanesweis neomen in. herof ha herie's godd ant singe's â un-werget eauer iliche lusti 175 in þis loft-songes. as hit iwriten is. Beati qui habitant. et cetera. Eadi beo's peo lauerd, pe ipin hus wunie's ha schulen herien be from worlde into worlde. Ha beod alle ase lihte ant as swifte as be sunne gleam be scheot from est into west. ase bin ehe-lid tune's ant opene's for hwer-se-eauer be gast 180 wule be bodi is anan-riht wid-ute lettunge, for ne mei ham na bing azeines etstonden, for euch an is al6 mihti to don al bat he wule. ze makie to cwakien heouene ba ant eoree wid his an finger. Sikere ha beo's of al bis of bulli lif. of bulli wit. of bulli luue ant7 gleadunge brof. ant of bulli blisse, bat 185 hit ne mei 8 neauer mare lutlin ne wursin, ne neome nan

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> MS. 'odres.'

<sup>2</sup> MS. 'beod,'

<sup>3</sup> MS. 'odres.'

<sup>4</sup> MS. 'be'; R. 'ben.'

<sup>5</sup> R. 'hus.'

<sup>6</sup> R. 'as.'

<sup>8</sup> MS. 'me.'

ende. pis lutle ich habbe iseid of pat ich iseh in heouene ah nower neh ne seh1 ich al. ne bat zet bat ich iseh. ne ne con ich half tellen. Witerliche quo's warschipe, wel we under-190 stonde bat tu hauest ibeo pear ant so hauest iseid trof. efter pi sih e. ant wel is him pat is war. ant bisi him hu he mahe beast halden his hus bat godes tresor is in azeines godes unwine be weorre's ber towart a wid unbeawes. for bet. schal bringen him pider as he schal. al pis pat tu hauest 195 ispeken of an[t] hundret side mare of blisse buten euch bale 2 folhin ant ifinden. Quo's streng'se hwen hit swa is! hwet mei tweamen us from godd ant halden us peonne. ih am siker ine godd. bat ne schal lif ne ded! ne wa ne wunne nower to dealen us ant his luue. ah al bis us haue igarck-200 et zef we as treowe tresures wite wel his tresor bat is bitaht us to halden, as we schulen ful wel under his wengen. Warpe's ut quo's warschipe! farlac ure fa. nis nawt riht bat an hus halde peos tweien. for per as murdes sonde is! ant so's luue of eche lif. farlac is fleme. nu ut quo's stren'se farlac 205 ne schaltu na lengere leuen in ure ende. nu quod [farlac] ich seide for god al bat ich seide. ant bah hit muri nere nes na lessere mi tale ben wes murh ses sondes ne unbihefre to ow. pah hit ne beo so licwurde ne icweme. Eider of ow haued his stunde to speokene, ne nis incker no res tale to schunien 210 in his time, bu warnest of wa. he telled of wunne, muche need is bat me ow ba zeornliche hercni. Flute nu farlac bah. hwil liues luue is herinne. ant bole wid efne heorte be dom of rihtwisnesse, for bu schal[t], ful bliveliche beon under-fon in as ofte as liues luue stinte83 forto spekene. Nv is wil bat 215 husewif al stille. pat er wes so willesful. Al ituht efter wittes wissunge bat is husebonde. ant Al bat hird halt him stille. bat wes i-wunet to beon fulitohen ant don efter wil hare

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> MS. 'neh.' <sup>2</sup> R. 'balesið.' <sup>3</sup> MS. 'stutteð.'

lefdi. Ant nawt efter wit! lustned nu his lare. ant fonded euer euchan efter bat him limpe to. burh beos twa sonden. bat ha i-herd habbes. ant bat fowr sustren lerden bruppe for 220 euch unbeawes injong his warde te witene, ant te warden treowliche. Pvs ah mon te benchen ofte ant ilome. Ant wid bulliche bohtes awecchen his heorte. be i slep of zemeles for-zet hire sawle heale. efter peos twa sonden. From helle sih e biseon: to be blisse of heouene. To habben farlac of 225 bat an! luue toward bat oder, ant leaden him ant hinen, bat beo's his limen alle. nawt efter wil be untohe lefdi ant his lust leare 8. ah efter pat wit wule pat is husebonde tuhten ant teachen bat wit ga euer biuore ant teache wil efter him. to al bat he dihte ant deme to donne, ant wid be four 230 sustren! per fore be four heued beawes. Warschipe. Strence in godd. ant Me%. ant Rihtwisnesse. witen godes treosor bat is his ahne sawle. ibe hus of be bodi! from be beof of helle. bulli boht make's mon te fleon alle unbeawes ant ontent his heorte toward be blisse of heouene. bat ure lauerd 235 zeue us burh his hali milce bat wid be feder. ant ste sune ant [t]e hali gast rixled in preo had a buten ende. AMEN.

Par seinte charite bidde a pater noster for iohan hat peos boc wrat.

Hwa se pis writ haue's ired.

Ant crist him haue's swa isped.

Ich bidde par seinte charite.

Pet 3e bidden ofte for me.

Aa pater noster. ant aue marie.

Pet ich mote pat lif her drehen.

Ant ure lauerd wel icwemen.

I mi 3uhe'se ant in min elde.

Pet ich mot ihesu crist mi sawle 3elden.

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## VIII.

# THE LIFE OF ST. JULIANA.

ABOUT A.D. 1210.

Two versions of this saint's life have been carefully edited for the Early English Text Society (1872) by the Rev. Oswald Cockayne and Mr. E. Brock, from whose edition the following extract is taken (pp. 4 to 21, l. 9; p. 30, l. 1 to p. 35, l. 9).

The Latin story of St. Juliana may be read in the Acta Sanctorum, Feb. 16. There is a very early English metrical version in the Codex Exoniensis (ed. Thorpe), p. 242.

## Text A.

## [Royal MS. 17 A. 27.]

peos meiden, ant tis martir, wes iuliane inempnet, in nichomedes burh. & of hesene cun icumen, ant hire fleschliche feder wes affrican ihaten, of he hesene mest heo hat cristene weren: derfliche droh ham to dease, ah heo as heo bat te heouenlich feder luuede, leafde al hire aldrene lahen. & bigon to luuien hene liuiende lauerd he lufsum godd, hat wisses ant weldes al hat is on worlde: & al hat iwraht is. Da wes bihon time as redegunge telles. Maximian he modi keiser ine rome heinde ant heriende hesene mawmez, wis unmes muchel hird & unduhti duhese. & fordemde alle heo: he on drihtin bilefden, hes Maximian luuede an heh mon of cunne ant eke riche of rente elewsius wes ihaten, ant weren as feolahes hurh muche freontschipe, his meidenes feder &

# VIII.

# THE LIFE OF ST. JULIANA.

ABOUT A.D. 1210.

### Text B.

[Bodl. MS. 34.]

peos meiden & teos martyr pat ich of munne; wes Juliene inempnet, i Nichomedese burh. Al of heavene cun icumen & akennet. & hire fleshliche feader affrican hehte. pe heande & heascede mest men pe weren cristene. & droh ham purh derue pinen to deave. Ah heo as peo pat te hehe heouensliche lauerd hefde his luue ilenet. leafde hire ealdrene lahen & bigon to luuien pen aa liuiende gov pe lufsume lauerd. pat schupte alle schaftes & wealdev & wissev efter pet his wil is. al pat ischeapen is.

Wes ihon time as he redunge telles. he modi Maximien 10 keiser irome, heriende. & heiende heasene maumez, wis unimeas muchel hird, and wis heh duhese. & fordemde alle heo he o drihtin bilefden. hes mihti maximien luuede an eleusium biuoren monie of his men. Akennet of heh cun. & swise riche of rente. & 3unge mon of 3eres, hes 3unge mon 15

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he. weren swide wel togederes, as he sumchere iseh hire ut-15 nume feir. ant freoliche. he felde him iwundet. hat wid-uten lechnunge of hire libben he ne mahtc. Affrican wiste wel bat he wes freo boren. & bat him walde bicumen a freo boren burde. ant zettede him his dohter. & wes sone ihondsald al hire unwilles. ah heo truste on him bat ne trukene namon: 20 bat trusted treowliche on him. ant euch deis dei eode to chirche to leornen godes lare. zeornliche to witen hu ha mahte best witen hire unweommet. . . . ah as ha wende hire summes weis to witene, sende him to seggen, bat nalde 25 ha lihten swa lahe ne nehlechen him for nan liuiende mon. er ben he were under Maximian hehest in rome bat is heh reue. Sone so he iherde bis. he bi-zet et te keiser bat he zettede him reue to beonne as bat he izirnd hefde. ant he as me ba luuede. lette leaden him into cure1. & te 30 riche riden in. & tuhen him 30nt te tun: from strete to. strete. ant al be tur wes bitild. bat he wes in. wid purpre wið pal. & wið ciclatun. & deorewurðe clades, as be bat heh bing hefde to heden, ant ba he hefde bis idon: he sende hire to seggen. pat he hefde hire wil iwraht. & heo schulde his 35 wurchen.

Iuliane pe edie ihesu cristes leouemon of his blisfule luue balde hire seoluen. sende him to onswere. bi an of hire soneleusius. pat pus wes wel wid pe king. hefde iunne¹ feolahschipe to affrican. & wes iwunet ofte to cumen wid him to his in. & iseon his dohter.

As he hefde en chere bihalden swide zeorne hire utnumne feire. & freoliche zuhede; felde him iwundet in-wid in his 20 heorte wid pe flan pe of luue fleod. swa pat him puhte pet ne mahte he nanes weis wid-ute pe lechnunge of hire luue libben. Ant efter lutle stounde wid-ute long steuene. wes him seolf sonde to affrican hire feader. & bisohte him zeorne pat he hire zeue him. & he hire walde menskin wid al pat he mahte. 25 As pe ping i pe world pat he meast luuede. Affrican wiste pat he wes swide freo iboren. Ant walde wel bicumen him a freo iboren burde. & zetede him his bone. Ha wes him sone ihondsald pah hit hire unwil were. Ah ha truste upon him pat ne truked na mon. ha trewliche him truste on. 30 & eode to chirche euche dahedes dei. to leornin godes lare. biddinde zeorne wid reowfule reames. pat he wissede hire o hwuche wise ha mahte witen hire meidhad. . . . . . .

Ah heo forte werien hire wis him summe hwile: sende 35 him to seggen. pat nalde ha nawt lihten se lahe to luuien. Ne nalde ha neolechin him for na liuiende mon. ear pen he were under Maximien. hehest i Rome. pat is heh reue. He ase timliche as he hefde iherd pis. bizet ed te Keiser pet he zette him al pat he walde. & lette as me luuede pa leaden 40 him i cure up of fowr hweoles. & teon him zeon te tun pron from strete to strete. Al pe cure ouertild pat he wes itohen on: wis purpres & pelles. wis ciclatuns & cendals & deorewurse clases. As pe pat se heh ping hefde to heden. ant se riche refschipe to rihten & to readen. pa he hefde pus 45 idon. sende hire pus to seggen hire wil he hefde iwraht Nu his ha schulde wurchen. Juliene pe eadie ihesu cristes leofmon of his blisfule luue balde hire seoluen, & sende him

den. Elewsius wite bu hit wel ireadi. wrati so bu wrati. no lengre nulich hit heolen be. zef bu wult leauen be lahen 40 bat tu list in. ant leuen in godd feder. & in his deorewure sune. & ibe hali gast. ichulle wel neomen be. zef bu nult no: bu art wundi of me. & over luue sech be. Da be reue iherde bis: he wreddede him swide. & hire feder cleopede, ant feng on to tellen him. hu his dohter droh him from deie to 45 deie. ant efter pat he wende to habben his iwil so ha him bis word sulliche sende. Bi bat ilke godd quod hire feder bat me is last to gremien beo hit sos bat tu seist to wraser heale seide ha hit. ant nu ichulle o great grome al biteachen hire be. to wurchen bi wil. & al bat te wel like as mit tin ahne. 50 & me cleopede hire for biuoren hire feder. & he feng feire to fondin his dohter Mi deorewurde dohter hwer-fore uorsakestu bi sy. ant ti selhe. be weolen ant te wunnen bat walden awakenin ant waxen of bi wedlac. bat ich be to reade. for he is inoh lauerd elewsius ine rome. & tu maht beon 55 leafdi dohter zef þu wel wult. Iuliane þe eadie onswerede him & seide as beo bat ine godd hire hope hefde. zef he wule leuen an god al mihti. benne mei he speoken brof & inoh-ra e speden, ant zef bat he nule nawt, ne schal wiuen on me. wiue per his wil is. pa hire feder iherde pis: pa feng he to 60 swerien. Bi mi kinewur'e lauerd apollo. ant bi mi deore leafdi diane. pat ich muche luuie. zef pu haldest heron. ichulle leoten deor to-teoren ant to-luken be. & zeouen bi flesch: [to] fuheles of be lufte. Iuliane him onswerede & softeliche seide. ne wen bu nawiht leoue feder. bat tu affeare me swa. 65 for ihesu crist godes sune bat ich on leue & luuie as lauerd

al openliche bi sonde to seggen. bis word ha send te for nawt bu hauest iswechte. wreade se bu wreade. Do bat tu 50 do wult nule ich ne ne mei ich lengre heolen hit te zef bu wult leauen. be lahen bet tu liuest in ant leuen i godd feader. & in his deorwurde sune. & i be hali gast folkene froure. an godd þat is igret wid euches cunnes gode: Ich chule wel neome be. & zef bat tu nult no: bu art windi of me: & 55 over luue sech be. Da be hehe reue iherde bis ondswere: bigon to wreden swide: & cleopede hire feder ford. & feng on to tellen, hwuch word ha sende him. Efter bat he wende forte habben idon al bat he wilnede. Affrican hire feader wundrede him swide. & bigon to swerien. bi be ilke godes 60 bat me is las to gremien. beo hit sos bat tu seiist: to wraser heale. ha seh's hit. ant ich wulle o great grome al biteachen hire be: & tu do hire. al bat tu wult. Hé bonkede him. & heo wes icleopet for %. & Affrican hire feader feng on earst feire on; to lokin zef he mahte wid eani luue speden. Juli- 65 ene quot he mi deorewurte dohter. sei me hwi bu forsakest. þi sy & ti selhte: þe weolen & te wunnen. þe walden awakenen. & waxen of be wedlac bat ich reade be to: hit nis nan e elich bing, be refschipe of rome, ant tu maht zef bu wult. beon burhene leafdi. & of alle be londes be berto ligge 70 Juliene be eadie ontswerede him & seide. [as beo bat ine godd hire hope hefde. ] 3ef he wule luuien. & leuen godd. al mihti; benne mei he [speoken] brof. & speden inoh reade. for 3ef he pat nule no; ich segge pe pat soo is. ne schal he wiuen on me. Sei nu hwet ti wil is. affrican wreadede & 75 swor swide deopliche, for be drihtfule godd apollo mi lauerd. & mi deore leafdi be deorewurge diane bat ich muche luuie. 3ef bu haldest her-on; ich schal leote wilde deor to-luken & to-teore be & zeoue bi flesch fode to fuheles of be lufte. Juliene him ondswerede. & softeliche seide. Ne lef bu nawt 80 leoue feader bat tu offeare me swa; ich swerie azein. be ihesu

lufsumest on liue. bah ich beo forbernd. & to-loken limel. nulich heronont buhen be nawiht pa feng eft hire [feder] on wid olhnunge to fondin zef he mahte eisweis wenden hire heorte. & seide hire lufsumliche. bat ne schulde ha nane 70 wunne lihtliche wilnin: bat he ne schulde welden. wið bat ha walde hire bonc wenden Nai quo's bat meiden schuldich don me to him pat is alle deoulen bitaht. & to eche de idemet. to furwurgen wig him world abuten ende, for his wedlakes weole ofer for eni wunne. for sof ich hit segge unwurd is hit 75 me. ichulle bat he hit wite wel. ant tu eke mid him bat ich am iweddet to an bat ichulle treowliche to halden ant widuten les luuien. be is unlich him. & alle worldlich men. ne nullich him nower leauen, ne lihen for weole ne for wunne. for wa. ne for wunne bet ze mahen don me. ba feng hire 80 feder te wreden swide ferlich & swide hokerliche freinede. Me hwet is he bes were bat tu art to iweddet. bat tu hauest wid-uten me bine luue ilene[t] for hwam bu letest lutel of bat tu schuldest luuien. ne ich neuer bat ich wite nes wid him icnawen. For gode quot bet maiden bin harm is be mare 85 nawt forbi bet tu nauest ofte iherd of him zare. bat is iesu godes sune. be forto lesen moncun bat forloren schulden beon: lette his deorwurde lif on rode, ne ich ne seh him neuer bat me sare forbunched. ah ichim luuie ant leue as on lauerde, ne schal me firsin him from: nower deouel ne 90 mon. For mi lif quot hire feder be schal latin his luue for bu schalt beon ibeaten. mid besmes swa bittre bat tu wummon were schal to wrater heale iwurten. Swa muche quot crist godes sune. Jat ich on leue. & luuie as leoflukest. & lufsumest lauerd. þat ich cwic beo forbearnd base lim & lis ileitinde leie. Nulle ich þe her onont þreate se þu þreate buhe ne beien.

Affrican feng eft on. & to fondin ongon 3ef he mahte eanis weis olhnunge wenden hire heorte: & leoftede luue-liche. & seide hire sikerliche. Pat ne schulde ha lihtliche wilni na wunne; pat ha ne schulde wealden. wið perean pat ha walde hire wil wenden. Nai quoð ha pat nis nawt. schulde 90 ich do me to him. pat alle deoflen is bitaht. & to eche deað fordemet. to forwurðe wið him worlt buten ende ipe putte of helle: for his wedlackes weole oðer for ei wunne. To soðe ich hit segge pe. Vnwurð hit is me. Ich chulle pat he wite hit ful wel. & tu eke mid al; ich am to an iweddet pat ich 95 chulle treowliche wiðute leas luuien. pat is unlich him & alle worltliche men. ne nulle ich neauer mare him lihen ne leauen. for weole ne for wunne. for wa ne for wontreaðe pat 3e me mahen wurchen.

Hire feader feng on to wreath in swite ferliche & easkede 100 hire hokerliche. Ant hwet is he pes were pat tu art to iweddet. pat tu hauest with use me se for pi luue ilenet. pat tu letest lutel. of al pat tu schuldest luuien. Ne ich nes neauer pat ich wite zet. with him icnawen. for gode quot pe meiden pin hearm is pe mare. Nawt for-pi pat tu nauest iherd of 105 him zare. Pat is ihesu godes sune. pat forte alesen moncun pat schulde beon forloren al; lette lif o rode. Ich ne seh him neauer & pat me of punche. Ah ich him luuie & wulle don. & leue on as o lauerd. Ne schal me firsen him from. Nowter deouel ne mon. for mi lif quot hire feader pe schal 110 latin his luue. for pu schalt habbe prof hearm & scheome bate & nu pu schalt on alre earst. as on ernesse swa beon ibeaten wit bittere besmen. pat tu were wummon of wummone bosum to wraterial school in the service iboren ipe worlde.

ha ich iwurče him be leouere: So ich derure bing for his luue drehe. pat ti wil is: wurch nu. & he het hatterliche 95 strupen hire steortnaket. & beten hire swa luxere bat hire leofliche lich: ličeri al oblode. & swa ha duden so lučere bat te blod zet adun of be zerden. & heo bigon to zeien. Beaten so ze beaten ze beliales budeles. ne mahe ze nower mi luue ne min bileaue lutlen toward him mi lufsum leof mi 100 leowinde lauerd ne nullich leauen ower read bat forreade ow seoluen. ne ower mix mawmex bat beod bes feondes fetles heien ne herien, for teone ne for tintreow bat ze mahen timbrin. Na quod he is hit swa hit schal sutelin sone, for ichulle biteachen mislich bi bodi to elewsium be riche reue 105 irome ant he schal forswelten ant forreden be efter es wille wid alles cunnes pinen. 3e quod bis meiden bat mei crist welden, for ne mahe ze nawt don me bute hwet he wule beauien ow to muchelin mi mede & te murse bat lis to meishades menske for euer so ze mare merrid me her: so mi crune 110 big brihtre & fehere, for ichulle bligeliche drehen euereuch derf for mi deore lauerdes luue, ant softe me big euch derf hwen ich him serui bah bu me to elewsium willes biteache: ne zeue ich for inc nower. bat ze me mahen harmen, for so ze mare me her harmes. so mare ze me helpes seoueuald to 115 heouene. & 3ef 3e me doo to dea e hit bio me deorewurde ant ich schal ber-burh blide bicumen into endelese blissen ant ze schulen wrecches awei ower wurdes bat ze iboren weren sinken to wrager heale ow to be bale bitter deope into helle. Hire feder affrican burh bis bittre teone bitalite hire to elew-

Swa muche quod bat meiden ich beo him be leouere. se 115 ich derfre bing for his luue drehe. [wurch] bu bat ti wil is. 3e quo's he bliveliche. ant swite heatterliche. strupen hire steort naket. & legged se luderliche on hire leofliche lich: [bat] hit lideri o blode. Me nom hire & dude swa bat hit zeat adun of be zerden. ant heo bigon to zeien. Beaten se 120 ze beaten ze beliales budeles. ne mahe ze nower mi luue ne mi bileaue lutlin towart te liuiende godd mi leofsume leofmon. be luuewurde lauerd. ne nulle ich leuen ower read be forreade ow seolf. ne be mix maumez be beod bes feondes fetles; heien ne herien. for teone ne for tintreohe bat 3e me 125 mahe timbrin. Na nult tu quo's affrican, hit schal sone sutelin. for ich chulle sende be nu & biteache bi bodi to eleusium be riche bat reue is ouer rome, ant he schal be forreaden. & makie to forswelten. as his ahne wil is burh al bet eauer sar is. 130

3e quod bis meiden bat mei godd welden, ne mahe ze nawt do me bute bet he wule beauien & bolien ow to donne to mucli mi mede & te murh'se pat lis to meishades menske. for eauer se ze nu her mearre's me mare: se mi crune schal beon brihttre ba & fehere. for-bi ich chulle blideliche & wid 135 blive heorte drehen eauer euch derf, for mi leofmones luue be lufsume lauerd & softe me bid euch sar in his seruise. bu wult bu seist azeoue me to eleusium be ludere. a-zef me for nawiht ne zeoue ich for inc nower. Pet ze mahen ane pine me here. Ah hit ne hearmed me nawt ah helped & heued 140 up & make's mine murh'ses monifalde in heouene, ant zef ze do's me to dea's. hit bi's deore to godd. & ich schal bli'se bicumen to endelese blissen, ant ze schulen wrecches wei ower wurges. bat ze weren i be worlt iboren & i-broht forg se wrager heale ze schule sinken adun to sar & to eche sorhe 145 to bitternesse ant to bale deope into helle.

Affrican hire feader bitterliche iteonet bitahtte hire eleu-

120 sium pe luxere reue. ant he lette bringen hire biuoren him to his heh seotel as he set in dome as reue of pe burhe . . .

pa clewsius iseh pis pat ha pus feng on to festnen hire seoluen pohte pat he walde anan don hire ut of dahene & bed swide bringen hire brune of wallinde breas ant healden to be helen ant swa me dude sone. ah hire hende healent wiste hire unweommet, elewsius ward wod ut of his witte, ant nuste hwet seggen & het swide don hire ut of his ehsihde. & dreihen hire into darc hus & prisunes pine, ant he duden sone. Heo as ha prinne wes in peosternesse hire ane feng te cleopien to crist ant bidden peos bone.

Lauerd godd al mihti. mi murh e ant mi mede mi sy ant mi selh e pu isist hu ich am bista et ant bistonden festne mi bileaue steor me ant streng me. for al mi strenc is 135 uppon pe. mi feder. & mi moder for ich nulle forsaken pe: habbe forsaken me & al mi nest-falde cun me heane pet schulden mine freond beon: beo me mest feondes ant mine hinen me beo mest heanen ah habbich pin anes help ich am wil cweme ne leaf pu me neuer liuiende lauerd as pu 140 wistest daniel bimong pe wode leuns ant te preo children ananie zacharie misael inempnet. biwistest unweommet from pe ferliche fur of pe furneise swa pu wite ant witen me to witen me from sunne. lauerd purh pis lease lif: lead me to lestinde to pe hauene of heale as pu leddest israeles folc purh

sium þe luxere reue of rome & lette bringen hire biuoren his ehsihte. as he set & demde. þe hehe burh domes. . . . .

Da eleusius seh pat ha pus feng on to festnin hire seoluen 150 iso e bileaue; pohte he walde don hire anan ut of dahene: & bed biliue bringen for brune wallinde bres. & healden hit se wal hat hehe up on hire heaued. pat hit urne enddelong hire leofliche lich adun to hire healen. Me dude al as he het. Ah pe worldes wealdent pat wiste sein iuhan his 155 ewanigeliste unhurt ipe ueat of wallinde eoli per he wes idon in. pat ase hal com up prof; as he wes hal meiden. pe ilke liues lauerd. wiste him unwemmet. his brud of pe bres pat wes wallinde. swa pat ne puhte hit hire buten ase wlech weater al pat ha felde. Eleusius wod pa nuste hwet segen. 160 Ah hehte swide don hire ut of his ehsih e. & dreaien in to dorc hus to prisunes pine ant swa ha wes idon sone.

Heo as ha prinne wes i peosternesse hire ane. feng to cleopien to crist & bidde peos bone. lauerd godd almihti mi murhee & mi mede. mi sy & al be selhee. bat ich efter 165 seche bu sist al hu ich am bisteadet & bistonden. festne mi bileaue. Riht me & read me. for al mi trust is on be. Steor me & streng me for al mi streng e is of be. mi feader & mi moder for-bi bat ich nule be forsaken; habbe forsake me. & al mi nestfalde cun. bat schulde beo me best freond; beo's 170 me meast feondes. & mine inhinen; alre meast heafrlmen. herewure healent. habbe ich bin anes help. ich am wilcweme ne forleaf bu me nawt luuiende lauerd, as bu biwistest daniel bimong be wode liuns ilatet se luxere. & te preo children be chearre nalden from be lahen bat ha schulden luuien. Ana- 175 nie & Azarie & Misahel inempnet. Al bu al wealdent biwistest ham unwemmet. wix1 bat ferliche fur i be furneise. swa bu wunne of be worlt wite me & were & witere. & wisse burh bi wisdom to wite me wid sunne. lauerd liues lattow.

amen.

145 þe reade sea buten schip druifot ant hare fan senchtest þat ham efter sohten afal þu mine famen ant to-drif drihtin þen deouel þat me derueð. for ne mei na mon wið-uten þi strencðe stonden him azeines lef me þat ich mote iseon him zet schent: þat weneð me to schrenchen ant schunchen of 150 þe weie: þat leadeð to eche lif. wite me from his lað ant wið his crefti crokes, wite me wið mine unwines þat tu beo euer iheret ante iheiet in heouene ant in eorðe beo þu áá iblescet as þu were ant art, ant euer schalt beon in eche blisse.

lead me þurh þis lease. Þis lutle leastinde lif; to þe hauene 180 of heale. As þu leaddest isræles leode of egipte bute schip dru fot þurh þe reade sea. & asenchtest hare uan þe ferden ham efter. & tu folkes feader. aual mine vamen. & tu drihtin to-drif þe deouel þat me derueð. for ne mei na monnes strengðe wiðuten þin stonden him to zeines. lef me þat 185 ich mote mihti meinfule godd iseon him ischeomet zet þe weneð me to schrenchen. & schunchen of þe nearowe wei þat leadeð to eche lif. loke me from his lað liuiende lauerð. Make me war & wite me wið his crefti crokes. þat ha me ne crechen. were me swa wið þen vnwine. helpleses heale. Þat 190 tu beo iheiet & iheret eaure in eorðe. as in heouene. Beo þu aa iblescet lauerd as þu were ant art & schalt beon in eche.

# IX.

### THE ANCREN RIWLE.

ABOUT A.D. 1210.

THE 'Ancren Riwle,' or Rule of Nuns, was written for a society of three pious anchoresses at Tarente (Tarrant-Kaines, or Kingston, near Crayford Bridge) in Dorsetshire.

Richard Poor, a native of Tarente, and successively bishop of Chichester, Salisbury, and Durham, rebuilt or enlarged the little monastery of nuns founded by Ralph de Kahaines (a son of one of the first William's Norman barons), and died at Tarente in 1237. Mr. Morton, the editor of the Ancren Riwle, thinks it probable that Poor was the author of this Rule of Nuns; but this is mere conjecture.

The following selection is from Morton's edition of the Ancren Riwle (pp. 208-216; 416-430), published for the Camden Society, 1853, collated with MS. Nero A. xiv., Cleop. C. vi., Titus D. xviii.

Pus, mine leoue sustren, iše wildernesse ase 3e goš inne, mid Godes folke, toward Ierusalemes lond, þet is, þe riche of heouene, beoš swuche bestes, & swuche wurmes! ne not ich none sunne þet ne mei beon iled to one of ham seouene, 5 ošer to hore streones. Vnstašeluest bileaue azean holi lore, nis hit of prude? Inobedience her-to ualles. Sigaldren, & false teolunges! leuunge on ore & o swefnes! & alle wichchecreftes! niminge of husel ine [ani] heaued sunne, ošer ei

over sacrament, nis hit be spece of prude bet ich cleopede presumciun, zif me wot hwuch sunne hit is! & zif me not 10 nout, beonne is hit zemeleste, under accidie, bet ich cleopede slouhte: De bet ne warnet ober of his vuel, ober of his lure, nis hit slouh zemeleste, o'er attri onde? Mis-iteo eget, etholden cwide, oder fundles, oder lone, nis hit ziscunge over beofte? Etholden overes hure, ouer his rihte terme, 15 nis hit strong reflac? Det is under ziscunge. Over zif me zeme's wurse ei bing ileaned o'er biteih[t] to witene, ben he wene bet hit ouh, nis hit tricherie, oder zemeleaste of slouhde? -also is dusi biheste, over folliche ipluht trouve: & longe beon unbishped! & falsliche igon to schrifte! o\text{\text{der}} to longe 20 abiden uorte techen godchilde pater noster & credo? peos & alle swuche, beo's iled to slouh'se! bet is be ueor'se moder of be seouen heaved sunnen. (peo bet dronc eni drunch, over ei bing dude hwarvuruh no childe ne schulde beon of hire istreoned! over bet istreoned schulde uorwurven, nis 25 bis strong monsleiht, of golnesse awakened?) Alle sunnen sunderliche, bi hore owune nomeliche nomen, ne muhte no mon rikenen! auh ine peos pet ich habbe iseid, alle pe ore beo's bilokene! & nis, ich wene, no mon bet ne mei understonden him of his sunnen nomeliche, under summe of ben 30 ilke imene, bet beod her iwritene. Of beos seoue bestes, & of hore streones ide wildernesse, & of onliche liue, is iseid hiderto,-bet alle be uor&farinde uonde& to uordonne. De Liun of Prude slead alle pe prude, & alle peo pet beod heie, & ouer heie iheorted. De attri neddre alle peo ontfule, & 35 alle peo ludere idoncked. [pat beon malicius & lidere again overe1.] pe vnicorne alle peo wrevfule; & al-so of pe ovre areawe. Ase to God heo beo's isleiene2! auh heo libbe's to be ueonde, & beo's alle ine his hirde, & serue's him ine his kurt, euerichon, of bet mester, bet him to ualled. 40

<sup>1</sup> From C.

pe prude beo's his bemares, drawe's wind inward of worldlich[e] hereword, & eft, mid idel zelpe, puffe's hit utward, ase pe bemare de's, uorte makien noise [and] lud dream to scheauwen hore orhel<sup>1</sup>. Auh zif heo wel pouhten of Godes bemares,

45 & of pe englene bemen of heouene, pet schulen a uour² halue pe worlde, biuoren pe grureful[e]³ dome grisliche bloawen, Ariseĕ, deade, ariseĕ! cumeĕ to Drihtenes dome, uorte beon idemed! per no prud bemare ne mei beon iboruwen. 3if heo pouhten pis wel, heo wolden inouh-reaĕe iĕe deofles 50 seruise dimluker bemen. Of peos bemares seiĕ [Seint]

Jeremie, Onager solitarius, in desiderio anime sue, attraxit ventum amoris. Of peo pet drawed wind inward, uor luue

of hereword, sei's Jeremie, ase ich er seide4.

Summe iuglurs beoð þet ne kunnen seruen of non oðer 55 gleo, buten makien cheres, & wrenchen mis hore muð, & schulen mid hore eien. Of þis mestere serueð þeo uniselie ontfule iðe deofles kurt, to bringen o leihtre hore ontfule louerd. Uor zif ei seið wel oðer deð wel, nonesweis ne muwen heo loken þiderward mid riht eie of gode heorte! 60 auh winckeð oðere half, & biholdeð o luft & asquint: & zif þer is out to eadwiten, oðer [loken] lodlich, þiderward heo schuleð mid eiðer eien; & hwon heo ihereð þet god, heo sleateð adun boa two hore earen! auh þet lust azean þet vuel is euer wid open. Þeonne heo wrencheð hore muð mis, 65 hwon heo turneð god to vuel! & zif hit is sumdel vuel þuruh more lastunge heo wrencheð hit to wurse. Þeos beoð hore owune prophetes forcwiddares. Þeos bodieð biuoren hwu þe ateliche deouel schal zet agesten ham mid his

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> MS. 'horel'; T. 'orhel'; C. 'orezel.'

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Morton wrongly has 'an our.' <sup>3</sup> R. 'grimfule.'

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> For 'Of ..... seide,' C. has 'Of be prud drahinge in for luue of hereward seið (Jeremie) as ich seide.'

<sup>5</sup> T. 'sculeð.'

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> T. has 'base arn.'

<sup>7</sup> T. 'atterluche.'

<sup>8</sup> T. 'glopnen.'

grimme grennunge, & hu heo schulen ham sulf grennen & niuelen, & makien sur semblaunt uor be muchele angoise, 70 ite pine of helle. Auh for-bui heo beot be lesse te menen, bet heo biuorenhond leorne hore meister to makien grimme chere.

De wreefule biuoren be ueonde skirmes mid kniues, & he is his knif-worpare1, & pleie8 mid sweordes, & bere8 ham bi 75. pe scherpe orde uppen his tunge. Sweord & knif eider beod scherpe & keoruinde wordes bet he worpe frommard him, & skirme's touward o're. Auh heo bodie's hwu be deoflen schulen pleien mid ham, mid hore scherpe aules, & skirmen mid ham abuten, & dvsten ase enne pilcheclut, euchon 80 touward oder, & mid helle sweordes al snesien2 ham buruhut, bet beo's kene & keoruinde, & ateliche pinen.

De slowe lis & slepes ise deofles berme, ase his deore deorling! & te deouel lei8 his tutel adun to his earen, & tuteled him al bet he euer wule. Uor, so hit is sikerliche to 85 hwamso is idel of god! be ueond madeled zeorne, & te idele underuo luueliche his lore. Pe bet is idel & zemeleas, he is [wel] bes deofles bermes slep: auh he schal a domesdei grimliche abreiden mid te dredfule dreame of be englene bemen! & ine helle wondrede ateliche awakien. Surgite, 90 mortui qui jacetis in sepulchris: surgite, et venite ad judicium Saluatoris.

Pe ziscare is pes feondes askebavie, & liveuer iven asken, & fare abuten asken & bisiliche sture him uorte rukelen muchele & monie ruken togedere, & blowed berinne, & ablent 95 him sulf: padere8 6 d make8 perinne figures of augrim, ase beos rikenares dos 5 habbes muchel uorto rikenen. Dis is al pes canges blisse, & te ueond bihalt al pis gomen, &

I

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> C. 'snesen'; T. 'sneasin.' 1 T. 'castere.' 3 C. 'wandrede.'

<sup>4</sup> C. 'echeliche.' 5 C. 'askebath.' 6 C. 'padered'; T. 'puderes.' 7 C. 'askebades.'

lauhwed het he to-bersted. Wel understond euerich wis mon 100 [& wummon] his ! het gold & seoluer bode, & euerich eordlich eihte, nis buten eorde & asken, het ablent euerichne mon het bloawed in ham! het is, het boluwed him ine ham! huruh ham ine heorte prude! & al het he rukeled & gedered togedere, & ethalt of eni hinge het nis buten 105 asken, more hen hit beo neod, al schal ine helle iwurden to him tadden & neddren, & bode, ase Isaie seid, schulen beon of wurmes his kurtel! & his kuuertur, het nolde her he neodfule ueden ne schruden. Subter te sternetur tinea, et operimentum tuum vermis.

110 De ziure glutun is hes feondes manciple. Uor he stiked euer ide celere, oder ide kuchene. His heorte is ide disches! his houht is al ide neppe! his lif ide tunne! his soule ide

euer ide celere, oder ide kuchene. His heorte is ide disches! his pouht is al ide neppe! his lif ide tunne! his soule ide crocke. Kumed ford biuoren his louerde bismitted & bismeoruwed, a disch in his one hond, & a scoale in his oder! madeled mis wordes, & wigeled ase uordrunken mon pet haued imunt to uallen! bihalt his greate wombe, & te ueond lauhwed pet he to-bersted. God preated peos pus puruh Isaie. Servi mei comedent, et vos esurietis, &c.! 'Mine men,' he seid, 'Schulen eten, & ou schal euer hungren!' & ze schulen 120 beon ueondes fode, world a buten ende!' Quantum glori-

ficavit se et in deliciis fuit, tantum date ei luctum et tormentum.

In Apocalipsi: Contra unum poculum quod miscuit, miscete ei

duo. 3if þe gulchecuppe be weallinde bres to drincken, be 3eot
in his wide þrote þet he aswelte wiðinnen be 3iure fe azean
þe drinckares be Apocalipse.

<sup>1</sup> C. and T. 'hwitel.'

<sup>2</sup> MS, 'dischs.'

T, 'skale'; C, 'schale.'

4 MS, 'mid'; T, and C, 'mis.'

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> T. 'kelchecuppe'; C. 'keachecuppe.'

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> T. 'inewi'd'; C. 'inwi'd.'

<sup>7</sup> C. 'glutuns.'

<sup>8</sup> C. 'druncwile'; T. 'drunkensome.'

#### [pp. 416-430.]

Re. mine leoue sustren, ne schulen habben no best, bute kat one. Ancre bet haue's eihte bunche's bet husewif, ase Marthe was, ben ancre! ne none wise ne mei heo beon Marie, mid griefulnesse of heorte. Vor beonne mot heo 130 benchen of be kues foddre, and of heorde-monne huire, oluhnen bene heiward, warien hwon me punt hire, & zelden, bauh, be hermes. Wat Crist, bis is lodlich bing hwon me make's mone in tune of ancre eihte. Pauh, zif eni mot nede habben ku1, loke bet heo none monne ne eilie, ne ne hermie ! 125 ne bet hire bouht ne beo nout beron i-uestned. Ancre ne ouh nout to habben no bing bet drawe utward hire heorte. None cheffare ne driue ze. Ancre bet is cheapild [be buy for te sullen efter bizete], heo cheapey hire soule be chepmon of helle. [ping, bauh, bat ha wurches ha mei wel, 140 burh hire meistres read, for hire neod sullen, bah swa dernliche as ha mei, for misliche monne wordes.] Ne wite ze nout in oure huse of over monnes binges, ne eihte, ne cloves! ne nout ne underuo 3e be chirche uestimenz, ne bene caliz, bute aif [neod over] strence hit makie, over muchel eie! vor of TALE swuche witunge is i-kumen muchel vuel oftesiden. Widinnen ower woanes<sup>2</sup> ne lete ze nenne mon slepen. Zif muchel neode mid alle make's breken ower hus, be hwule bet hit euer is i-broken, loke bet ze habben berinne mid ou one wummon of clene liue deies & nihtes. 150

Uordi pet no mon ne i-siho ou, ne ze i-seoo nenne mon, wel mei dono of ower clodes, beon heo hwite, beon heo blake: bute pet heo beon unorne & warme, & wel i-wrouhte—uelles wel i-tauwed; & habbed ase monie ase ou to neoded, to bedde and eke to rugge.

<sup>2</sup> T. 'wahes'; C. 'wanes.'

<sup>2</sup> T. 'duhen'; C. 'don.'

Next fleshe ne schal mon werien no linene cloo, bute aif hit beo of herde and of greate heorden. Stamin habbe hwose wule; and hwose wule mei beon buten. 3e schulen liggen in on heater, and i-gurd. Ne bere ze non iren, ne 160 here, ne ilespiles felles! ne ne beate ou per mide, ne mid schurge i-ledered ne i-leaded! ne mid holie2, ne mid breres ne ne biblodge 3 hire sulf wixuten schriftes leaue! ne ne nime, et enes, te ueole disceplines. Ower schone beon greate and warme. Ine sumer ze habbed leaue uorto gon 165 and sitten baruot! and hosen widuten uaumpez! and ligge ine ham hwoso like 4. Sum wummon inouh reade wered be brech of heare ful wel i-knotted, and be strapeles adun to hire uet, i-laced ful ueste. 3if 3e muwen beon wimpel-leas, beo's bi warme keppen and peruppon [o'er hwite o'er] blake 170 ueiles. [Ancren sume sungið in hare wimlunge na lesse bene lefdi. Sum seit bat hit limpet to ei wummon cundeliche forte weri[en] wimpel. Nai! wimpel ne hef[de] nouder ne nemnes hali write; ah wriheles of heuet. Ad Corinth. Mulier uelet caput suum. Wummon seid be apostel schal 175 wrihen hire heauet. Wrihen, he seid. naut wimplin. wrihen ha schal hire scheome, as sunfule Eue dohter! i mungunge of be sunne bat she n de us erst alle! & naut drah bat wriheles te tiffung & te prude. Est wule Seinte Pauel bat wummon wreo i chirche hire neb zette, leste vuel boht arise 180 burh hire on-sihe, & hoc est propter angelos. Hwi, benne, bu chirche ancren, al beo bu iwimplet, openest bah bi neb to weopmones ehe? To-zeines be. be isist men, speked Seinte Pauel. Ah zef ei bing wrihed bi neb from monnes ehebeo hit wah, beo hit clas isi parlures burl, wel mei duhen ancre 185 of o\der wimplunge 5.] Hwose wule beon i-seien, bauh heo

<sup>1</sup> MS. 'irspiles'; T. 'yleslipes'; C. 'ylespilles.'

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> T. 'holin'; C. 'holine.'

<sup>3</sup> T. 'blodeke'; C. 'bibloogi.'

<sup>\*</sup> C. 'wule.' \* MS. 'wimlumpe.'

atisse hire nis nout muchel wunder! auch to Godes eien heo is lussumere, bet is, uor be luue of him, untissed wixuten. Ring, ne broche nabbe 3e! ne gurdel i-membred², ne glouen, ne no swuch bing bet ou ne deih³ forto habben. [Understonde& bat of alle beose binges nis nan hest ne forbot! for 190 alle ha beo& of be uttere riwle, bat is lute strence of. For hwon bat te inre beo wel iwist, as ic seide ixe frumxe, & mei beon i-changet hwerse-euer ei neod beo& oxer eni skile hit aske&, ester bat ha mei, ase busten, best seruin be leassdi riwle.]

Euer me is leouere so ze don gretture werkes. Ne makie none purses, uorte ureonden ou mide [bute te beo bat ower meistre zeue's ow his leauel! ne blodbendes of seolke [ne laz bute leaue]: auh schepies, and seouwes, and amendes chirche closes, and poure monne closes 5. No bing 6 ne 200 schule 3e 3iuen widuten schriftes leaue. Helped mid ower owune swinke, so uord so ze muwen, to schruden ou suluen and [feden zef neod is] beo bet ou serue, ase Seint Jerome lere. Ne beo ze neuer idel! uor anonrihtes be ueond beot hire his were bet ine Godes werke ne wurche 1205 he tuteles anonrihtes touward hire. Uor, peo hwule pet he isih hire bisi, [he] penche bus: vor nout ich schulde nu kumen neih hire! ne mei heo nout i-hwulen 10 uorto hercnen 11 mine lore. Of idelnesse awakene's muchel flesshes fondunge, Iniquitas Sodome saturitas panis et ocium: bet is, al Sodomes 210 cweadschipe com of idelnesse & of ful wombe. Iren bet lix stille gedere's sone 12 rust! and water bet ne sture's nout readliche 13 stinke 8. Ancre ne schal nout forwur 8en scoldiameter :

<sup>1</sup> T. 'atiffen'; C. 'atifi.'

3 T. 'deah'; C. 'i-burò'.

4 C. 'blod-binden.'

5 C. 'hettren.'

6 C. 'nan swuc þing.'

7 T. 'swinkes.'

10 C. 'atifi.'

10 C. 'atifi.'

11 T. 'bedes.'

12 C. 'muche.'

13 T. 'rabliche'; C. 'readiliche.'

meistre, ne turnen hire ancre hus to childrene scole. Hire <sup>215</sup> meiden mei, þauh, techen <sup>1</sup> sum lutel meiden, þet were dute of forto leornen among <sup>2</sup> gromes <sup>c</sup> auh ancre ne ouh <sup>3</sup> forto <sup>3</sup> jemen bute God one. [Pah, bi hire meistres read ha mei sum rihten and helpe te leren.]

3e ne schulen senden lettres, ne underuon lettres, ne writen
220 buten leaue. 3e schulen beon i-dodded four sisen ise 3ere,
uorto lihten ower heaued [oser 3ef 3e wullest i-schauen hwase
wule ieveset. Ah ha mot oftere weschen & kemben hire
heauet]! and ase ofte i-leten blod! and oftere 3if neod is!
and hwoso mei beon per wisuten, ich hit mei wel i-solien.
225 Hwon 3e beost i-leten blod, 3e ne schulen don no ping, peo
preo dawes, pet ou greue! auh talkest mid ouer meidenes
and mid peaufule talen schurtest ou to-gederes. 3e muwen

preo dawes, þet ou greue! auh talkeð mid ouer meidenes and mid þeaufule talen schurteð ou to-gederes. 3e muwen don so ofte hwon ou þuncheð heuie, oðer beoð uor sume worldliche þinge sorie oðer seke. So wisliche witeð ou 230 in our blod-letunge! and holdeð ou ine swuche reste þet

230 in our blod-letunge! and holde ou ine swuche reste pet 3e longe perefter muwen ine Godes seruise pe monluker swinken 4! and also hwon 3e i-uele eni secnesse! vor muchel sotschipe hit is uorto uorleosen, uor one deie, tene o tweolue. Wasche ou hwarse 3e habbe neode, ase 235 ofte ase 3e wulle.

Ancre bet naue nout neih hond hire uode, beo's bisie two wummen! one bet bileaue euer et hom, on o'er bet wende ut hwon hit is neod! and beo beo ful unorne [o'er a lute buhten], o'er of feir elde! and bi be weie ase heo ge's go 240 singinde hire beoden! ne ne holde heo nout none tale mid mon ne mid wummon! ne ne sitte ne ne stonde, bute bet leste bet heo mei, er ben heo kume hom. Nouhwuder elles

ne go heo bute pider ase me sent hire. Widute leaue ne ete

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> C. 'learen.'

<sup>2</sup> C. 'bimong.'

<sup>3</sup> For 'ne ouh' C. has 'nach.'

<sup>6</sup> C. 'segginde.'

heo ne ne drinke ute. De over beo euer inne, ne widute be zeate ne go heo widute leaue. Bode beon obedient to hore 245 dame in alle binges, bute ine sunne one. No bing nabben heo bet hore dame hit nute! ne ne underuon no bing, ne wet ne ziuen widuten hire leaue. Nenne mon ne leten heo in! ne be zungre ne speke mid none monne bute leaue! ne ne go nout ut of tune wixuten siker uere! ne ne ligge ute. 250 3if heo ne con o boke, sigge bi Paternostres and bi auez hire vres ! and wurche bet me hat hire wixuten grucchunge. Habbe euer hire earen opene touward hire dame. Nouver of be wummen ne beren urom hore dame, ne ne bringen to hire none idele talen, ne neowe tivinges! ne bitweonen 255 hamsulf ne singen! ne ne speken none worldliche spechen! ne lauhwen, ne ne pleien so bet ei mon bet hit iseie muhte hit to vuel turnen. Ouer alle bing leasunge and luxere 1 wordes hatien. Hore her beo i-koruen! hore heued clos sitte lowe. Eider ligge one. Hore hesmel 2 beo heie istihd : 260 al widute broche. No mon ne i-seo ham unweawed3, ne open heaued. [Inwist be wanes ha muhe werie scapeloris better hwen mantel ham heueges, ute gan i-mantlet! be heaued i-hudeket.] Louh lokunge habben. Heo ne schulen cussen nenne mon, [ne cubmon ne cunes mon ne for nan cubbe 265 621 cluppen,] ne uor luue cluppen ne ku\ ne unku\! ne wasshen hore heaued! ne loken ueste o none monne! ne toggen4 mid him, ne pleien. Hore weaden beon of swuche scheape, & alle hore aturn swuch bet hit beo excene hwarto heo beo's i-turnde. Hore lates loken warliche, bet non ne edwite 270 ham ne ine huse, ne ut of huse. On alle wise uorberen to wreeden hore dame! and ase ofte ase heo hit dod, er heo drinken oger eten, makien hore uenie akneon adun to ber

<sup>1</sup> C. 'uuele.'

<sup>8</sup> C. 'unlepped.'

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> C. 'Hare cop beo hecze isticched.'

<sup>4</sup> T. 'toggle'; C. 'toggi.'

eoree biuoren hire, & sigge Mea culpa! and underuon be 275 penitence bet heo lei's upon hire, lutende hire louwe. De ancre neuer more ber efter bene ilke gult ne upbreide hire, uor none wreete, bute zif heo eft sone ualle itet ilke! auh do hit allunge ut of hire heorte. And zif eni strif arise bitweonen be wummen, be ancre makie eiger of ham to 280 makien over venie akneon to per eoree, and eiver rihte up over, & kussen ham on ende! and be ancre legge on eiter sum penitence! more upon be ilke bet gretluker haue's agult. Dis is o bing, wute ze wel to so's, bet is God leouest-seihst]nesse & some 1-& be ueonde lovest! 285 and forti he is euer umbe to arearen sume wrette?. Nu isiho be deouel3 wel bet hwon bet fur is wel o brune, & me wule bet hit go ut, me sundred be brondes! and he ded al so onond4 bet ilke. Luue is Jesu Cristes fur bet he wule bet blasie in vre heorte: and be deouel blowed forto puffen 200 hit ut! and hwon his blowinge ne geine nout, beonne bringed he up sum luter word, oder sum [oder] nouhtunge hwar buruh heo to-hurre8 6 ei8er urommard o8er : and be Holi Gostes fur acwenche hwon be brondes, buruh wre te, beo's i-sundred. And for'si, holden ham ine luue ueste togs gederes, and ne beo ham nout of hwon be usond blowe; and nomeliche, 3if monie beo's i-ueied somed 6, and wel mid

paul be ancre on hire meidenes uor openliche gultes legge penitence, neuer-be-later to be preoste schriuen ham ofte : aco auh euer pauh mid leaue. And aif heo ne kunnen nout be mete graces, siggen in hore stude Pater noster & Aue Maria biuoren mete, and efter mete also, & Credo moare! and

luue ontende. ach de con

<sup>1</sup> T. 'somentale.'

<sup>2</sup> T. and C. 'lavoe.'

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> C. 'sweoke'; T. 'swike.'

<sup>4</sup> T. 'he dos hond to bet ilke.' 5 MS. 'hurted'; C. and T. 'hurren,

<sup>6</sup> T. 'i fest togedere.'

<sup>7</sup> C. 'no'Selatere.'

siggen bus on ende, "Veder & Sune & Holi Gost & on Almihti God, he ziue ure dame his grace, so lengre so more : & leue hire & us boxe nimen god endinge! & forzelde alle 305 bet us god dos, & milce hore soulen bet us god i-don habbes -hore soulen & alle cristene soulen. Amen." Bitweonen mele ne gruselie 1 ze nout nouver frut, ne overhwat! ne ne drinken widuten leaue: auh be leaue beo liht in alle beo binges ber nis sunne. Ette mete no word, over lut, & beo 310 beon stille. Al so efter pe ancre cumplie [avet prime] uort len mid-morwen ne don no þing, ne ne siggen, hware þuruh hire silence muwe beon i-sturbed. Non ancre seruant ne ouhte, mid rihte, uorto asken i-sette huire, bute mete & clob bet heo mei vlutten bi, & Godes milce. Ne misleue non god, 315 hwat so bitide, of be ancre, bet he hire trukie<sup>2</sup>. De meidenes blue widuten, zif heo serued be ancre al so ase heo owen, hore hure schal beon be eche blisse of heouene. Hwoso haue eie hope touward so heie hure, gledliche wule heo seruen, & lihtliche alle wo and alle teone polien. Mid eise ne mid 320 este ne kume's me nout to ber heouene 3.

wummen eueriche wike enes, uort bet heo hit kunnen. And muche neod is ou beo'e bet ze nimen to ham gode zeme; vor ze muwen muchel buruh ham beon i-goded, and i-wursed zet no o'er halue. Zif heo suneges buruh ower zemeleaste, ze schulen beon bicleoped berof biuoren be heie demare zeneleaste, ze schulen beon bicleoped berof biuoren be heie demare zeneleaste, ze schulen beon bicleoped berof biuoren be heie demare zeneleaste, zeneleaste ham to holden hore riulen, bo'e uor ou zeneleaste teches ham to holden hore riulen, bo'e uor ou zeneleaste teches ham to holden hore riulen, bo'e uor ou zeneleaste teches ham to holden hore riulen, bo'e uor swuch ouh wum- zo mone lore to beon—luuelich zeneleaste, and seldhwonne sturne.

T. 'gruse'; C. 'gruuesi.' 'truckie' with 'faile' as gloss.

<sup>3</sup> T. 'ne bue'd mon nawt blisse'; C. 'ne bud me naut blisse.'

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> T. 'wursnet.' <sup>5</sup> T. 'deme'; C. 'dom.'

<sup>6</sup> C. 'selthwenne.'

Bose hit is riht bet heo ou dreden & luuien! auh ber beo more euer of luue ben of drede. Deonne schal hit wel uaren. Me schal helden eoli and win beose ine wunden, eftere 335 godere lore! auh more of be softe eolie ben of be bitinde wine; bet is, more of lise wordes ben of suinde!! vor berof kumes binge best—bet is luue-eie. Lihtliche & sweteliche uorziues ham hore gultes hwon heo ham i-knowes and bihotes bote.

340 Se uoro ase 3e muwen of drunch and of mete and of cloo, and of ooer pinges pet neode of flesche askeo, beoo large touward ham, pauh 3e pe neruwure beon and te herdure to ou suluen: vor so deo he pe wel blowed—went pe neruwe ende of pe horne to his owune muoe, of utward pene wide.

345 And 3e don al so, ase 3e wulled bet ower beoden bemen & dreamen wel ine Drihtenes earen; and nout one to ower ones 2, auh to alle uolkes heale! ase ure Louerd leue, buruh be grace of himsulf, bet hit so mote beon. Amen!

O pisse boc rede's eueriche deie hwon 3e beo's eise—350 eueriche deie lesse o'ser more. Uor ich hopie þet hit schal beon ou, 3if se 3e rede's ofte, swu'se biheue þuruh Godes grace! and elles ich heuede vuele bitowen muchel of mine hwule. God hit wot<sup>3</sup>, me were leouere uorto don me touward Rome þen uorto biginnen hit eft forto donne. And 3if 3e 355 iuinde's þet 3e do's al so ase 3e rede's, þonke's God 3eorne! and 3if 3e ne do's nout, bidde's Godes ore, and beo's umbe þer abuten þet 3e hit bet hol holden, efter ower mihte. Veder and Sune and Holi Gost, and on Almihti God, he wite ou in his warde! He gledie ou, and froure ou, mine leoue 360 sustren! and, for al þet 3e uor him drie's and suffre's, he ne 3iue ou neuer lesse huire þen al-togedere him suluen! He

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> C. 'sturne'; T. 'suhiende.'

<sup>2</sup> T. 'anres.'

<sup>3</sup> C. and T. 'Deu le set.'

beo euer i-heied from worlde to worlde, euer on ecchenesse! Amen.

Ase ofte ase 3e reade out o pisse boc, grete pe lefdi mid one Aue Marie, uor him pet maked[e] peos riwle, and for 365 him pet hire wrot and swone her abuten. Inouh me ful ich am, pet bidde so lutel.

1 T. 'oht'; C. 'eawet."

19 18,

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AS. De has almost distance.

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It arrangement of a mire a should a will a dealth in the

### PE WOHUNGE OF URE LAUERD.

ABOUT A.D. 1210.

THE 'Wooing of Our Lord' is a lengthy paraphrase of a portion of the seventh part of the Ancren Riwle (pp. 397-401). See 'A Luue Ron' in 'An Old English Miscellany' (ed. Morris), for a poetical version of the 'Wooing.'

The selection here given, for the sake of the West Midland peculiarities introduced by a later transcriber, is taken from Old English Homilies, First Series, pp. 277-283.

Ihesu mi liues luue riche ar-tu as lauerd in heuene and in eor\*e. and tah poure pu bicom for me. westi and wrecched. Poure pu born was of pe meiden pi moder. for penne ipi bur\* tid in al pe burh of belleem ne fant tu hus lewe per pine 5 nesche childes limes inne mihte reste. Bot in a waheles hus imiddes pe strete. Poure pu wunden was irattes and i clutes and caldeliche dennet in a beastes cribbe. Bote swa pu eldere wex! swa pu pourere was. For i pi childhad hafdes tu pe pappe to pi fode. and ti moder readi hwen pu pappe 10 3erndes. Bote hwen pu eldere was. pu pat fuhel ofluht. fisch iflod folc on eor\*e fedes! poledes for wone of mete moni hat hungre as clerkes witerliche in godspel reden. and tu pat heuene and eor\*e and al pis werld wrahtes. nauedes in al pis werld hwer pu o pin ahen pi heaued mihtes reste.

wrihe bine banes. Ah atte laste of bi lif hwen bu for me swa rewliche hengedes on rode. ne hafdes in al bis world hwer-wid bat blisfule blodi bodi bu mihtes hule and huide. and swa mi swete lefmon poure bu be self was. and te poure bu raveste cheas. pouerte bu luuedes, pouerte bu tahtes. and 20 ziuen bu haues echeliche bin endelese blisse. til alle bat clenli for bi luue mesaise and pouerte wilfulliche bolien. A hu schulde i beo riche, and tu mi leof swa poure! for-bi swete ihesu crist wile i beo poure for be; as tu was for be luue of me. for to beo riche wid be i bin eche blisse, for wid pouerte 25 and wid wa schal mon wele buggen. A ihesu swete ihesu leue bat te [luue of be beo al mi likinge]. Bote pouerte wid menske is eas for to polien. Ah pu mi lef for mi luue wis al pi pouerte was schomeliche heaned. for hu mon be ofte seide schomeliche wordes and la fule hokeres. long weren hit al to tellen. 30 Bote muche schome bu boledes. hwen bu bat neauer sunne dides! was taken as untreowe. Broht biforen sinfule men pa hea'ene hundes of ham to beo demet. pat demere art of werlde. Per bu bote of mon-kin schomeliche was demed. and te monquellere fra de es dom was lesed. For as i be 35 godspel is writen. alle þai crieden o wode wulues wise Heng heng bat treitur ihesus on rode. Heng him o rode. and lese us Baraban. was tat barabas a peof pat wid tresun i pe burh hafde a mon cwelled, bote mare schome bu boledes hwen bat te sunefule men i bi neb spitted. A ihesu hwa mihte mare 40 bolen cristen over heaven! ben mon him for schendlac i be beard spitted. And tu i bi welefulle wlite. i bat lufsume leor swuche schome boledes. And al be menske buhte for be luue of me, bat tu mihtes wid bat spatel bat swa biclarted ti leor wasche mi sawle. and make hit hwit and schene and semlike 45 i bi sihte. and for-bi bu biddes me her-up-on benche. Scito, quoniam propter te sustinui oprobrium operuit confusio faciem

meam. Vnderstond bu seist and herteliche benke bat i for pe luue of be bolede schome and bismere. and schomeliche 50 spateling of unwurdi ribauz ba headene hundes hilede mi neb for be. As tah he seide, ne dred tu nawt for be of me to bole schome of worlde wid-ute bine Gulte. Bote schome ouer schomes boledes tu hwen bu wes henged bituhhe twa beofes.

As hwa se seie. He pis is mare pen peof. And for-pi as hare 55 meister he henges ham bituhhen. A ihesu mi liues luue hwat herte ne mai to-breke hwen ha herof penches hu pu pat menske art of al mon-kin. of alle bales bote. mon for to menske swuch schome poledes. Mon spekes ofte of wundres and of selcues pat misliche and monifald hauen bifallen.

60 bote his was te measte wunder hat eauer bifel on eor e. 3a wunder ouer wundres hat tat kidde keiser cruned in heuene. schuppere of alle schaftes, for to mensken hise fan, walde henge bituhhe twa peoues. A ihesu swete ihesu hat tu wes schent for mi luue leue hat te luue of he &c. Inoh were

65 pouerte and schome wis-uten osre pines bote ne puhte pe neauer mi liues luue. pat tu mihtes fulliche mi frendschipe buggen hwils pe lif pe lasted A. deore cheap hefdes tu on me. ne was neauer unwursi ping chepet swa deore. Al pi lif on eorse wes iswink for me swa lengre swa mare.

70 Ah bifore pin ending swa unimeteliche pu swanc and swa sare pat reade blod pu swattes for as. seint luk seið i þe godspel, pu was i swa strang a swinc¹ pat te swat as blodes dropes eorn dune to þe eorðe. Bute hwat tunge mai hit telle, hwat heorte mai hit penche for sorhe and for reowðe

75 of alle þa buffetes and ta bali duntes þat tu þoledest i þin earst niminge hwen þat iudas scharioth brohte þa helle bearnes þe to taken and bringen biforen hare princes. hu ha þe bunden swa hetelifaste þat te blod wrang ut at tine finger neiles as halhes bileuen and bunden ledden rewli and dintede

unrideli o rug and o schuldres. and bifore be princes buffeted 80 and beten. Siden bifore pilat hu bu was naket bunden faste to be piler. bat tu ne mihtes nowhwider wrenche fra ba duntes. per pu wes for mi luue wid cnotti swepes swungen swa bat ti luueliche lich mihte beo to-torn and to-rent. and al bi blisfule bodi streamed on a gore1 blod. Sixen o bin 85 heaued wes set te crune of scharpe bornes. bat wid eauriche born wrang ut te reade blod of bin heali heaued. Siden zette buffetet and to-dunet i be heaved wid be red zerde bat te was ear in honde siuen be on hokerringe. A hwat schal i nu don? Nu min herte mai to-breke, min ehne flowen al o 90 water. A nu is mi lefmon demd for to deien. A nu mon ledes him for to munte caluarie to be cwalm-stowe. A lo he beres his rode up on his bare schuldres. and lef ba duntes drepen me bat tai be dunchen and brasten be for ward swide toward ti dom. A lefmon hu mon folhes te. bine frend 95 sariliche wid reming and sorhe, bine fend hokerliche to schome and wundren up o be. A nu haue bai broht him bider. A nu raise bai up be rode. Setis up be warh-treo. A nu nacnes mon mi lef. A. nu driuen ha him up wid swepes and wid schurges. A hu liue i for reowde pat seo mi 100 Iefmon up o rode. and swa to-drahen hise limes bat i mai in his bodi euch ban tellen. A hu bat ha nu driuen irnene neiles burh bine feire hondes in to hard rode burh bine freoliche fet. A nu of þa honden and of þa fet swa luueli. streames te blod swa rewli. A nu beden ha mi leof pat seid pat him pristes! 105 aisille surest alre drinch menged wid galle bat is bing bittrest. Twa bale drinch i blodleting swa sur and swa bittre, bote ne drinkes he hit noht. A nu swete ihesu, zet up on al bi wa ha eken schome and bismer. lahhen be to hokere ber bu o rode hengest. þu mi luueliche lef þer þu wið strahte earmes 110 henges o rode! was reow to rihtwise. lahter to be lutere.

And tu bat al be world fore mihte drede and diuere! was unwreste folk of world to hoker lahter. A bat luuelike bodi bat henges swa rewli swa blodi and swa kalde. A hu schal 115 i nu liue for nu deies mi lef for me up o be deore rode? Henges dun his heaued and sendes his sawle. Bote ne binche ham nawt zet bat he is ful pinet. ne bat rewfule deade bodi nulen ha nawt fridie. Bringen ford longis wid bat brade scharpe spere. He burles his side cleues tat herte. 120 and cumes flowinde ut of bat wide wunde. be blod bat bohte. be water bat te world wesch of sake and of sunne.

# XI.

#### ON GOD UREISUN OF URE LEFDI.

#### ABOUT A.D. 1210.

THE 'Orison of our Lady' is a short rhyming poem of 171 lines, which the writer speaks of as an 'English lay.' It is probably a translation of a Latin poem by a monk named John. See Preface to 'Old English Homilies,' First Series, p. ix.

The whole poem is printed in 'Old English Homilies,' First Series, from Cott. MS. Nero A ix. (pp. 191-199).

Cristes milde moder seynte marie. Mines lines leome mi leone lefdi. To be ich buwe and mine kneon ich beie. And al min heorte blod to be ich offrie. Du ert mire soule liht. and mine heorte blisse. 5 Mi lif and mi tohope min heale mid iwisse. Ich ouh wurdie de mid alle mine mihte. And singge be lofsong bi daie and bi nihte. Vor bu me hauest iholpen aueole kunne wise. And ibrouht [me] of helle in-to paradise. IO Ich hit bonkie & mi leoue lefdi. And bonkie wulle be hwule det ich liuie. Alle cristene men owen don & wurschipe. And singen &e lofsong mid swude muchele gledschipe. Vor &u ham hauest alesed of deoflene honde. 15 And i-send mid blisse to englene londe. Wel owe n we be luuien mi swete lefdi. Wel owen we uor bine luue ure heorte beien.

TC

VOL. I.

Du ert briht and blisful ouer alle wummen. And god &u ert and gode leof ouer alle wepmen. 20 Alle meidene were wurded be one. Vor bu ert hore blostme biuoren godes trone. Nis no wummon iboren bet &e beo iliche. Ne non ber nis bin efning wid-inne heoueriche. Heih is bi kinestol onuppe cherubine. 25 Biuoren dine leoue sune wid-innen seraphine. Murie dreame's engles biuoren bin onsene. Pleie's. and sweie's. and singe's. bitweonen. Swude wel ham liked biuoren be to beonne. Vor heo neuer ne beo's sead bi ueir to iseonne. 30 pine blisse ne mei nowiht understonden. Vor al is godes riche an-under bine honden. Alle bine ureondes bu makest riche kinges. bu ham ziuest kinescrud beies and gold ringes. Du ziuest eche reste ful of swete blisse. 35 per 'e neure dea' ne com ! ne herm ne sorinesse Der blowe's inne blisse blostmen, hwite and reade. Der ham neuer ne mei. snou. ne uorst iureden. per ne mei non ualuwen. uor ber is eche sumer. Ne non liuiinde þing woc þer nis ne zeomer. 40 per heo schulen resten be her de dod wurschipe. 3if heo zeme's hore lif cleane urom alle queadschipe. Der ne schulen heo neuer karien ne swinken. Ne weopen ne murnen ne helle stenches stinken. per me schal ham steoren mid guldene chelle. 45 And schenchen ham eche lif mid englene wille. Ne mei non heorte benchen ne nowiht arechen. Ne no mu's imelen ne no tunge techen1. Hu muchel god ou zeirkest wid-inne paradise. Ham bet swinked dei and niht idine seruise. 50

1 MS. 'tegen.'

Al bin hird is i-schrud mid hwite ciclatune. And alle heo beo's ikruned mid guldene krune. Heo beo's so read so rose so hwit so be lilie. And ever more heo beo's gled and singe's buruhut murie. Mid brihte zimstones hore krune is al biset. 55 And al heo do bet ham like so bet no bing ham ne let. Di leoue sune is hore king and bu ert hore kwene. Ne beo's heo never i-dreaved mid winde ne mid reine Mid ham is euer more dei wi\u00e8-ute nihte. Song wid-ute seoruwe and sib wid-ute uihte. 60 Mid ham is muruhe moniuold wie-ute teone and treie. Gleobeames and gome inouh liues wil and eche pleie. Dereuore leoue lefdi long hit bunched us wrecchen. Vort bu of bisse erme liue to be suluen us fecche. We ne muwen neuer habben fulle gledschipe. 65 Er we to be suluen kumen to bine heie wurschipe. Swete Godes moder softe meiden and wel icoren. Din iliche neuer nes ne neuermore ne wurd iboren. Moder bu ert and meiden cleane of alle laste. Duruhtut hei and holi in englene reste. 70 Al englene were and alle holie bing. Sigge& and singe& bet tu ert liues welsprung. And heo sigges alle bet se ne wontes neuer ore. Ne no mon bet de wurded ne mei neuer beon uorloren. Du ert mire soule [leome] wid-ute leasunge. 75 Efter bine leoue sune! leouest alre binge. Al is be heouene ful of bine blisse. And so is al bes middeleard of bine mildheortnesse So muchel is bi milce and bin edmodnesse. pet no mon bet de zeorne bit of helpe ne mei missen. 80 Ilch mon bet to be bisih bu zivest milce and ore. Pauh he &e habbe swude agult and i-dreaued sore. Dereuore ich se bidde holi heouene kwene.

Det tu zif bi wille is iher mine bene. Ich &e bidde lefdi uor bere gretunge. 85 Det Gabriel de brouhte urom ure heouen kinge. And ek ich Se biseche uor ihesu cristes blode. Det for ure note was i-sched offere rode. Vor &e muchele seoruwe &et was oxine mode. Do bu et de deade him bi-uore stode. 90 Det bu me makie cleane wid-uten and eke wid-innen. So bet me ne schende none kunnes sunne. Dene love deouel and alle kunnes dweoluh've. Aulem urom me ueor awei mid hore fule fulde. Mi leoue lif urom bine luue ne schal me no bing to-dealen. Vor o'se is al ilong mi lif and eke min heale. Vor bine luue i swinke and sike wel ilome. Vor bine luue ich ham ibrouht in to beoudome. . Vor bine luue ich uorsoc al bet me leof was.

# XII.

#### A BESTIARY.

BEFORE A.D. 1250.

THE Old English Bestiary is a free translation of the Physiologus of Thetbaldus, in Latin verse. (See Old English Miscel-

lany, p. 201.)

It has been frequently printed: twice by Mr. Thomas Wright, in (1) 'Altdeutsche Blätter,' vol. ii. Leipzig, 1837; (2) in 'Reliquiæ Antiquæ,' vol. i. p. 208; by Mätzner, in his 'Altenglische Sprachproben'; and by myself in 'An Old English Miscellany,' p. 1, from the Arundel MS. 292.

In the Codex Exoniensis (ed. Thorpe) there are two very curious descriptions of the panther (p. 355), and of the whale (p. 360), which may have formed part of an Old English poetical Bestiary. Mr. Wright has printed Philippe de Thaun's 'Livres des Creátures' and 'Le Bestiaire' in his 'Popular Treatises on Science written during the Middle Ages' (1841).

The dialect in the Old English Bestiary is East-Midland.

# Natura leonis ja.

De leun stant on hille, and he man hunten here, Over vurg his nese smel Smake vat he negge, Bi wilc weie so he wile To dele niver wenden, Alle hise fet-steppes After him he fille,
Drages dust wis his stert
ser he [dun] steppes,
Oser dust oser deu,
sat he ne cunne is finden,
driues dun to his den
sar he him bergen wille.

IO

15

20

30

#### ija.

An over kinde he hauev; wanne he is ikindled, Stille liv ve leun, ne stirev he nout of slepe Til ve sunne hauev sinen vries him abuten, vanne reisev his fader him mit te rem vat he makev.

#### iija.

De \*ridde lage haue\* \*e leun; \*anne he lie\* to slepen,
Sal he neure luken \*e lides of hise egen.

### Significacio prime nature.

Welle heg is tat hil, \*at is heuen-riche, vre louerd is te leun, \*e liue\* \*er abuuen; wu \*o him likede to ligten her on er\*e,

35

55

Migte neure diuel witen, fog he be derne hunte, hu he dun come, Ne wu he dennede him in fat defte meiden, Marie bi name, fe him bar to manne frame.

# ija et iija.

Do ure drigten ded was, 40 and doluen, also his wille was, In a ston stille he lai til it kam če Sridde1 dai. His fader him filstnede swo tat he ros fro dede to. 45 vs to lif holden, wake's so his wille is. So hirde for his folde: He is hirde, we ben sep: Silden he us wille. 50 If we heren to his word tat we ne gon nowor wille.

# Natura aquile.

Kišen i wille še ernes kinde, Also ic it o boke rede, wu he neweš his gušhede, hu he cumeš ut of elde, Sišen hise limes arn unwelde, Sišen his bec is al to-wrong, Sišen his fligt is al unstrong,

1 MS. 'dridde.'

and his egen dimme;	бо
Here's wu he newe's him.	00
A welle he seked tat springed ai	
bo e bi nigt and bi dai,	
er-ouer he fleges, and up he tes,	
til *at he *e heuene se*,	65
ourg skies sexe and seuene	
til he cume's to heuene;	
So rigt so he cunne	
he houe's in &e sunne;	
de sunne swided al his fligt,	70
and oc it make's his egen brigt,	
Hise feeres fallen for de hete,	
and he dun mide to be wete	
Falle's in sat welle grund,	
der he' wurded heil and sund.	75
and cume's ut al newe.	10
Ne were his bec untrewe.	
His bec is get biforn wrong,	
Yog hise limes senden strong,	
	0 -
Ne maig he tilen him non fode	80
him self to none gode,	
Yanne go's he to a ston,	
and he billed der-on,	
Bille til his bec biforn	
haue's se wreng'se forloren,	85
Siden wid his rigte bile	
take's mete tat he wile.	

# Significatio.

Al is man so is tis ern, wulde ge nu listen,

Old in hise sinnes dern,	90
Or he bicume's cristen;	
and tus he newed him dis man,	
*anne he nime to kirke,	
Or he it bidenken can,	
hise egen weren mirke;	9:
Forsaket Fore satanas,	
and ilk sinful dede;	
Take's him to ihesu crist,	
for he sal ben his mede;	
Leue's on ure loue[r]d crist,	100
and lere's prestes lore;	
Of hise egen were's 'se mist,	
wiles he drecched dore.	
his hope is al to gode-ward,	
and of his luue he lere's,	10
at is te sunne sikerlike,	
ŏus his sigte he beteŏ;	
Naked falle in e funt-fat,	
and cume's ut al newe,	
buten a litel; wat is tat?	110
his mud is get untrewe;	
his mu'd is get wel unku'd	
wið pater noster and crede;	
Fare he nor8, er fare he su8,	
leren he sal his nede;	111
bidden bone to gode,	
and tus his mu's rigten;	
tilen him so be sowles fode,	

durg grace off ure drigtin.

# Natura formice.

De mire is magti,	
mikel ge swinkeð	235
In sumer and in softe weder,	
So we ofte sen hauen;	
In &e heruest	
hardilike gange8,	
and renne's rapelike,	240
and rested hire seldum,	
and feche's hire fode	
čer ge it mai finden,	
gaddre's ilkines sed	
boten of wude and of wed,	245
Of corn and of gres,	
čat [h]ire to hauen es,	
hale's to hire hole,	
čat sičen hire helpeč	
dar ge wile ben winter agen;	250
caue ge haue's to crepen in,	
Sat winter hire ne derie;	
Mete in hire hule *at	
at ge muge biliuen.	
ðus ge tileð ðar,	255
wiles ge time haue,	
so it her telle8;	
oc finde ge &e wete,	
corn fat hire qweme,	
Al ge forleted dis oder sed	260
*at ic her seide;	
Ne bit ge nowt %e¹ barlic	
beren abuten;	
1 MS, 'de,'	

oc sune it and sake for ,
so it same were.
get is wunder of is wirm
more sanne man wene ,
se corn sat ge to caue bere al get bit otwinne,
sat it ne forwur e 270
ne waxe hire fro,
er ge it eten wille.

# Significacio.

1 MS. dere.2

De mire mune's us mete to tilen. Long liueno de, 275 is little wile če we on čis werld wunen: for \*anne we of wenden, Zanne is ure winter; we sulen hunger hauen 280 and harde sures, buten we ben war here. do we forši so doš šis der. \*anne be we derue On Sat dai Sat dom sal ben, 285 \* \* at it ne us harde rewe: Seke we ure liues fod, %at we ben siker ĕere¹. So dis wirm in winter is, čan ge ne tileš nummore. 290 te mire suned te barlic, Yanne ge fint te wete;

1 MS. 'bekued.'

#### XIII.

#### OLD KENTISH SERMONS.

#### BEFORE A.D. 1250.

M. PAUL MEYER found five short sermons in the Kentish dialect in Laud MS. 471 (Bodleian Library), along with their original in French, by Maurice de Sully.

These five sermons are printed in 'An Old English Miscellany,' pp. 26-36.

### Sermo in Die Epiphanie.

Cym natus esset ihesus in betleem jude in diebus herodis regis ecce magi ab oriente uenerunt ierosolimam dicentes. Vbi est qui natus est rex iudeorum. ¶ We redeth i bo holi godespelle of te dai ase ure louerd god almichti i-bore was of ure lauedi seinte Marie i be cite of bethleem. bet si sterre 5 was seauinge of his beringe. swo apierede te bo brie kinges of hebenesse. to-janes bo sunne risindde. And al swo hi bi-knewe his beringe bi bo sterre. swo hi nomen conseil be-tuene hem bet hi wolden gon for to hyne an-uri. and bet hi wolden offri him. gold. and stor. and Mirre. And al swo 10 hi hedden aparailed here offrendes swo kam si sterre bet yede to-for hem in-to ierusalem. Dere hi speken to herodes and hym askede, wer was se king of gyus bet was i-bore. And herodes i-herde bet o king was i-bore bet solde bi king of geus. swo was michel anud. and alle hise men. for bet 15 he was of-dred for to liese his king-riche of ierusalem. Po dede he somoni alle bo wyse clerekes bet kube be laghe and

hem askede wer crist solde bien i-bore. Hi answerden bet ine ierusalem. for hit was swo i-seid and be-hote hwilem bi 20 bo profetes. And al-swo herodes i-herde bis. swo spac te

- po profetes. And al-swo herodes i-herde pis. swo spac te po prie kinges. and hem seide. Gop ha seide into bethleem and sechep pet child. and wanne ye hit habbeth hi-funde swo an-uret hit. and efter pet cometh to me. and hic wille go and an-uri hit. Pet ne seide he nocht herodes for pet he hit
- 25 wolde on-uri! ac for þet he hit wolde slon. yef he hit michte finde. Þo kinges hem wenten and hi seghen þo sterre þet yede bi-fore hem. al-wat hi kam over þo huse. war ure louerd was. and al swo hi hedden i-fonden ure louerd! swo hin an-urede. and him offrede hire offrendes. Gold. and.
- 30 stor. and Mirre. Do nicht efter bet aperede an ongel of heuene in here slepe ine metinge and hem seide and het. bet hi ne solde a-yen wende be herodes. ac be an ober weye wende into hire londes. ¶ Lordinges and leuedis bis is si glorius miracle. and si glorius seywinge of ure lordes beringe.
- 35 bet us telb bet holi godespel of te day, and ye muee wel under-stonde be be speche of be godspelle bet me sal to dai mor makie offrinke ban an obren dai, and ber-of us yeft ensample be brie kinges of hebenesse, bet comen fram verrene londes ure louerd to seche, and him makie offrinke.
- 4º And be bet hi offrede gold. bet is cuuenable yefte to kinge: seawede bet he was sothfast king¹. and be bet hi offrede Stor. bet me offrede wylem be be ialde laghe to here godes sacrefise! seawede be[t] he was verray prest. And be bet hi offrede Mirre. bet is biter bing. signefieth bet hi hedde bi-
- 45 liaue þet he was diadlich. þet diath solde suffri for man-ken. Nu i-hiereth wet signefieth þet Gold. þet. Stor. þet Mirre. And offre we Gostliche to ure lorde. þet [h]i offrede flesliche. Þet Gold þet is bricht and glareth ine þo brichtnesse of þo sunne. signefieth the gode beleaue. þet is bricht ine þe

gode cristenemannes herte. Si gode beleaue licht and is 50 bricht ine bo herte of bo gode Manne ase gold. Offre we banne god almichti god gold. Be-leue we stede-fast-liche. bet he is fader and sune. and holy gost. is on-lepi god. Wo so hath beleaue ine gode swo offreth him god gold. bet Stor signefied gode werkes, for ase se smech of be store 55 wanne hit is i-do into be ueréé and goth upward to bo heuene and to gode ward swo amuntet si gode biddinge to gode of bo herte of bo gode cristenemanne. Swo we mowe sigge bet stor signefieth be herte. and se smech luue of gode. Bi 1 bet Mirre bat is biter. and be bo biternesse defendet bet Cors 60 bet is mide i-smered. bet no werm nel comme i-hende! signefiet bo gode werkes bet is biter to bo yemernesse of ure flesce. Si Mirre signefiet uastinge, for bo luue of gode wakie. go ine pelrimage. uisiti be poure. and to sike. and to do alle be gode bet he may do for godes luue. bo ilke 65 binges so bieth bitere to bo wrichede flessce. Ac al-so si mirre loket bet bodi bet no werm ne may ber i-hende come : so us defendet bo ilke binges fram senne. and fram be amonestement of bo dieule bet ha ne may us mis-do. Lordinges nu ve habbet i-herd bo signefiance of bo offringes bet maden 70 po prie kinges of hepenesse to gode. ye2 habbet to gode i-offred of yure selure. and of yure erbliche godes. Ne ne offreth him nacht on-lepiliche to day, ac alle bo daies i bo yere gostliche. Gold. and Stor. and Mirre. ase hic habbe i-told. Gold! fore Gode belaue. Stor! for holy urisun. 75 Mirre, for gode werkes, bet bieth bo offringes, bet ure louerd be-sekep aueriche daye po cristenemanne. and werefore se christenman yef has dep : of-seruet po blisce of heuene. And ihesu crist bet for us wolde an erbe bi [i]-bore. and anured of bo brie kinges of painime : he yeu[e] us his grace 80 of bo holi gost in ure hertes wer-bi we moue hatie bo ilekepinges þet he hatedh. and lete þo ilke ¹ þinges þat he for-biet. and luuie þo ilke þinges² þat he luued. and do þo ilke³ þinges þat he hóót. ine him so bileue and bidde and serui. þet we 85 mowe habbe þo blisce of heueriche. Quod uobis prestare dignetur per. [&c.]

#### Domini [ca] secunda post octavam epiphanie. Sermo Euan.

Nuptie facte sunt in chana galiléé. et erat mater ihesu ibi. Vocatus est autem ihesus ad nuptias et discipuli eius. ¶ Det holi godspel of to day us telp. bet a bredale was i-maked ine go bo londe of ierusalem, in ane cite bat was i-cleped Cane in pa time pat godes sune yede in erbe flessch]liche ac. To pa bredale was ure leuedi seinte Marie, and ure louerd ihesus crist and hise deciples. so iuel auenture bet wyn failede. at bise bredale. bo seide ure leuedi seinte Marie. to here sune. 95 hi ne habbet no wyn. And ure louerd answerde and sede to hire. Wat be-longeth hit to me oper to be wyman. Nu ne dorste hi namore sigge. ure lauedi. Hac hye spac to bo serganz bet seruede of bo wyne. and hem seyde. al bet he hot yu do ! so dob. And ure louerd clepede be serganz and 100 seyde to him. Fol-vellet ha seyde. bos Ydres. bet is to sigge bos Cróós. ober bos faten of watere. for ber were. vi. Ydres of stone. bet ware i-clepede babieres wer bo gius hem wesse for clenesse. and for religiun. Ase be custome was ine bo time. bo serganz uuluelden bo faten of watere 105 and hasteliche was i-went into wyne. bie bo wille of ure louerde. bo seide ure lord. to bo serganz. Moveth to-gidere and bereth to Architriclin. bat was se bet ferst was i-serued. And al-so hedde i-drunke of bise wyne bet ure louerd hedde i-maked of be watere: ha niste nocht be miracle. ac bo 110 serganz wel hit wiste. bet hedde bet water i-brocht. bo seide

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> MS. 'ileke.' <sup>2</sup> MS. 'ilek þinkes.'

Architriclin to bo bredgume. Oper men seyde he dop forp bet beste wyn bet hi habbeb ferst at here bredale, and bu hest ido be contrarie bet bu hest i-hialde bet beste wyn wat nu! bis was be commencement of bo miracles of ure louerde bet he made flesliche in erbe, and bo beleuede on him! his 115 deciples. Ine sigge nacht bet hi ne hedden ber before ine him beliaue! ac fore be miracle bet hi seghe! was here beliaue be more i-strengbed. Nu ye habbeb i-herd be Miracle, nu i-hereb be signefiance. Pet water bitockned se euele christeneman, for al-so bet water is natureliche chald and 120 a-kelb alle bo bet hit drinkeb! so is se euele christeman chald of bo luue of Gode, for bo eucle werkes bet hi dob. Ase so is Lecherie, spusbreche, Roberie. Manslechtes, Husberners. Bakbiteres. and alle opre euele deden. purch wyche binkes man ofserueth bet fer of helle. Ase godes oghe 125 mudh hit seid. and alle bo signefied bet water! bet burch. yemere werkes. oper burch yemer i-wil liesed bo blisce of heuene. bet wyn bat is naturelliche hot ine him-selue! and an-het alle bo bet hit drinked! be-tokned alle bo bet bied an-héét of be luue of ure lorde. Nu lordinges ure lord god 130 almichti. bat hwylem in one stede. and ine one time flesliche makede of watere wyn! yet habbeb manitime maked of watere wyn! gostliche, wanne burch his grace maked of bo euele manne good man. of be orgeilus umble. of be lechur chaste, of be nibinge large, and of alle obre folies: so ha 135 maket of bo watere wyn. bis his si signefiance of be miracle. Nu loke euerich man toward him-seluen. yef he is win! bet is to siggen yef he is an-heet of po luue of gode. oper yef he is water, bet is yef bu art chold of godes luue, yef bu art euel man! besech ure lorde bet he do ine be his uertu. bet 140 ha be wende of euele into gode. and bet he do be do swiche werkes bet bu mote habbe bo blisce of heuene. Quod uobis. prestare dignetur [&c.]

#### XIV.

#### PROVERBS OF ALFRED.

A.D. 1246-1250.

THE poem containing the Proverbs of Alfred was once very popular in England. It professes to contain the wise sayings delivered by Alfred to his Witenagemôt at Seaford. Allusions are made to these Proverbs in the poem of the Owl and Nightingale.

There is a MS. of this poem in Jesus College, Oxford (29), and another in Lincoln College, Oxford. There were copies in Trinity College, Cambridge, and Cotton Collection, Galba A xix, which are now lost.

The present selection, in the Southern dialect, is taken from 'An Old English Miscellany' (edited for the Early English Text Society by Dr. Morris, 1872), pp. 102-130.

Incipiunt documenta Regis Aluredi.

I.

AT Seuorde séte peynes monye. fele Biscopes. and feole bok-iléred. Eorles prute. knyhtes egleche.

XIV. PROVERBS OF ALFRED.	147
par wes be eorl Alurich.	
of pare lawe swipe wis.	
And ek Ealured	
englene hurde.	10
Englene durlyng:	
on englene londe he wes kyng.	
Heom he bi-gon lére.	
so ye mawe i-hure.	
hw hi. heore lif	15
lede scholden.	
Alured. he wes in englene lond.	
and king. wel swipe strong.	
He wes king. and he wes clerek.	
wel he luuede godes werk.	20
He wes wis on his word.	
and war. on his werke.	
he wes be wysuste mon!	
pat wes engle-londe on.	

2.

pvs queb Alured	25
englene frouer.	
wolde ye mi leode	
lusten éure louerde.	
he óu wolde wyssye.	
wisliche þinges.	30
hw ye myhte worldes.	
w[u]rþsipes welde.	
and ek eure saule.	
somnen to criste.	
wyse were be wordes.	35
þe seyde þe king Alured.	

L 2

Mildeliche ich Munye. myne leoue freond. poure and riche. leode myne bat ye alle a-drede. vre dryhten crist. luuyen hine and lykyen. for he is louerd of lyf. He is one. god! ouer alle godnesse. He is one gleaw. ouer alle glednesse. He is one. blisse. ouer alle blissen. He is one monne. Mildest mayster. He is one, folkes fader. and frouer. He is one, rihtwis, and so riche king. bat him ne schal beo wone. nouht of his wille. be 1 hine her on worlde. w[u]rpie penchep.

4.

pus quep Alured. pe eorl and pe epelyng. iburep vnder gódne king. pat lond to leden. myd lawelyche deden. 40

45

50

55

60

75

And be clerek and be knyht.

he schulle démen euelyche riht.

be poure, and be ryche.

démen ilyche.

Hwych so be mon soweb!

al swuch he schal mowe.

And eueruyches monnes dom.

to his owere dure churreb. . . .

#### 10.

· bus queb Alured. Monymon weneb 160 bat he wene ne barf. longes lyues. ac him lyeb be wrench. for banne his lyues alre best luuede. 165 benne he schal léten! lyf his owe. for nys no w[u]rt wexynde1 a wude, ne a velde, bat euer mvwe bas feye 170 furb vp-holde. Not no mon bene tyme. hwanne he schal, heonne turne. Ne nomon bene ende. hwenne he schal heonne wende. 175 Dryhten hit one wot. dowebes louerd. hwanne vre lif leten schule.

1 .MS. 'uexynde.'

12.

bus queb Alured. 195 Ne ilef bu nouht to fele. uppe be séé bat floweb. If bu hafst madmes monye and inowe. gold and seoluer. 200 hit schal gnyde to nouht. to duste hit schal dryuen. Dryhten schal libben euere. Monymon for his gold. haueb godes vrre. 205 And for his seoluer. hym seolue for-yemeb. for-veteb and forleseb. Betere him by-come iboren bat he nére. . 210

14.

pus queb Alured.

If pu hauest seorewe.

ne seye pu hit nouht pan arewe.

seye hit pine sadelbowe.

and ryd pe singinde forp.

penne wile wene.

pet pine wise ne con!

pat pe pine wise wel lyke.

serewe if pu hauest.

and pe erewe hit wot!

by-fore. he pe menep!

by-hynde he pe telep.

230

235

TIV. PROVERBS OF ALFRED.	151
bu hit myht segge swyhc mon.	
bat be ful wel on.	
wyb-vte echere ore.	240
he on be Muchele more.	
By-hud hit on pire heorte!	
bat be eft ne smeorte.	
Ne let bu hyne wite.	
al pat pin heorte by-wite	245
22,	
bus queb Alured.	410
NE gabbe þu ne schotte.	
ne chid bu wyb none sotte.	
ne myd manyes cunnes tales.	
ne chid bu wib nenne dwales.	
Ne neuer þu ne bi-gynne.	415
to telle pine typinges.	
At nones fremannes borde.	
ne haue bu to vale worde.	
Mid fewe worde. wismon	
fele biluken wel con.	420
And sottes bolt is sone i-scohte.	
for-pi ich holde hine for [a] dote.	
pat sayp al his wille.	
panne he scholde beon stille.	
For ofte tunge brekep bon:	425
beyh heo seolf nabbe non.	

23.

pus queb Alured.Wis child is fader blisse.If hit so bi-tydeb

þat þu bern ibidest.	430
þe hwile hit is lutel.	
ler him mon-pewes.	
panne hit is wexynde!	
hit schal wende þar-to.	
þe betere hit schal iwurþe	435
euer buuen eorpe.	
Ac if bu him lest welde.	
werende¹ on worlde.	
lude and stille.	
his owene wille.	440
hwanne cumeb ealde.	
ne myht þu hyne awelde.	
panne dep hit sone.	
pat be bib vnyqueme.	
Ofer-howep pin ibod.	445
and makeb be ofte sory-mod.	
Betere be were.	
iboren pat he nere.	
for betere is child vnbore.	
pane vnbuhsum.	450
pe mon pe sparep yeorde.	
and yonge childe.	
and let hit arixlye.	
pat he hit areche ne may.	
pat him schal on ealde:	455
sore reowe. Amen.	

## Expliciunt dicta Regis Aluredi.

<sup>1</sup> Read wexende ; see 1. 433.

### XV.

### ENGLISH VERSION OF GENESIS AND EXODUS.

### ABOUT A.D. 1250.

THE following passages in the life of Joseph are taken from 'The Story of Genesis and Exodus,' an Early English song, edited for the Early English Text Society by R. Morris, 1865.

Nothing is known of the author of this interesting version; the MS. from which it is edited was written shortly before A.D. 1300, and the dialect is most probably the East-Midland of South Suffolk.

FOr sextene ger ioseph was old, Quane he was in-to egipte sold; He was iacobes gunkeste sune. Brictest of wastme1, and of witter wune. 1910 If he sag hise breeere mis-faren, His fader he it gan vn-hillen & baren: He wulde gat he sulde hem ten at he wel ewed sulde ben: for-vi wexem wid [him] gret nid 1915 And hate, for it in ille lix. Yo wex her hertes ni\ful & bold Quanne he hem adde is dremes told. \*at his handful stod rigt up soren, And here it leigen alle hem bi-foren; 1920

And sunne, & mone, & sterres .xie. wurdeden him wid frigti luue: Yo seide his fader, 'hu mai Yis sen Yat You salt Yous wurked ben. Yat Yine breyere, and ic, and she 1925 Sat Se bar, sulen luten Se?' Sus he chidden hem bi-twen. Yoge Yhogte iacob siYe it sulde ben. Hise breeere kepten at sichem Hirdnesse. & iacob to sen hem 1930 sente ioseph to dalen ebron: And he was redi his wil to don. In sichem feld ne fonde hem nogt. In dotayin he fond hem sogt; He knewen him fro feren kumen, 1935 Hate hem on ros, in herte numen: Swilc ni & hate ros hem on. He redden alle him for to slon. 'Nai,' quad ruben, 'slo we him nogt, O'er sinne may ben wrogt, 1940 Quat-so him drempte for quiles he slep. In \is cisternesse 1, old and dep, Get wurd [h]e worpen naked and cold, Quat-so his dremes owen a-wold.' vis dede was don wid herte sor, 1945 Ne wulde ruben nogt drechen for: He gede and sogte an over stede, His erue in bettre lewse he dede; Vdas dor quiles gaf hem red, tat was fulfilt of derne sped; 1950 fro galaad men wid chafare

Sag he for kumen wid spices ware; To-warde egipte he gunne ten. Iudas tagte hu it sulde ben, Ioseph solde de bredere ten. 1955 for .xxx. plates to be chapmen; Get wast bettre he ous was sold. dan he for storue in here wold. Tan ruben cam Sider a-gen, to fat cisternesse he ran to sen; 1960 He missed Ioseph and Shogte swem, wende him slagen, set up an rem; Nile he blinnen, swilc sorwe him 1 cliued, Til him he sweren dat he liued. to nomen he te childes srud, 1965 e iacob hadde madim in prud; In kides blod he wenten it. to was tor-on an rewli lit. Sondere men he it leiden on, And senten it iacob in-to ebron, 1970 And shewed it him, and boden him sen If his childes wede it migte ben; Senten him bode he funden it. to iacob sag dat sori writ, He gret, and seide \*at 'wilde der 1975 Hauen min sune swolgen her.' His closes rent, in haigre srid, Long grot and sorge is him bi-tid. His sunes comen him to sen, And hertedin him if it migte ben; 1980 'Nai! nai!' quat he, 'helped it nogt,

Mai non herting on me ben wrogt:

ic sal ligten till helle dale, And groten for min sunes bale.' (For was in helle a sundri stede, wor be seli folc reste dede: For he stunden til helpe cam, Til ihesu crist fro deden hem 1 nam.) ŏe chapmen skinden² here fare. In-to egipte ledden dat ware; wið putifar de kinges stiward, He maden swide bigetel forward, So michel fe for is hem told. He hauen him bogt, he hauen sold.

1990

2040

2045

2050

1985

Ovtifar trewid hise wiwes tale, And haued dempt iosep to bale; He bad [him] ben sperd fast[e] dun, And holden harde in prisun. An litel stund, quile he was \eta. So gan him luuen te prisuner, And him de chartre haue bi-tagt, wid do prisunes to liuen in hagt. Or for misdede, or for on-sagen, For woren to Fat prisun dragen, On tat te kinges kuppe bed, And on te made te kinges bred; Hem drempte dremes boen onigt, And he wurden swide sore o-frigt; Ioseph hem seruede for on sel, At here drink and at here mel. He herde hem murnen, he hem freinde for-quat; Harde dremes ogen awold &at.

<sup>1</sup> MS. ' deden he.'

<sup>2</sup> MS, 'skiuden,'

to seide he to to butuler,	2055
'Tel me 'sin drem, mi bro'er her.	
Queder-so it wurde softe or strong,	
*e reching wur* on god bi-long.'	
Me drempte, ic stod at a win-tre,	
MI dat adde waxen buges dre,	2060
Orest it blomede, and siden bar	
če beries ripe, wurš ic war;	
*e kinges [kuppe] ic hadde on hond,	
de beries dor-inne me dhugte ic wrong,	
And bar it drinken to pharaon,	2065
Me drempte, als ic was wune to don.'	
' cood is,' qua's Ioseph, 'to dremen of win,	
U heilnesse an blisse is *er-in;	
re daies ben get for to cumen,	
Eu salt ben ut of prisun numen,	2070
And on in offiz set agen;	
Of me du dhenke dan it sal ben,	
Bed min herdne to pharaon,	
8a[t] ic ut of prisun wuree don,	
for ic am stolen of kinde lond,	2075
and her wrigteleslike holden in bond.	
Quad dis bred-wrigte, 'lided nu me,	
me drempte ic bar bread-lepes &re,	
And for-in bread and offer meten,	
Quilke ben wune & kinges to etcn;	2080
And fugeles hauen *or-on lagt,	
For-fore ic am in sorge and hagt,	
for ic ne migte me nogt weren,	
Ne čat mete fro hem beren.'	
'Te wore leuere,' quad Ioseph,	2085
M 'Of eddi dremes rechen swep;	2003
* after *e *ridde dei,	
and the contract con	

2090

2095

2100

2105

2110

2115

ben do on rode, weila-wei! And fugeles sulen &i fleis to-teren. \*at sal non agte mugen \*e weren." So's wur's so ioseph seide &at. dis buteler Ioseph sone for-gat. Two ger sičen was Ioseph sperd for in prisun wid-uten erd; To drempte pharaon king a drem, dat he stod bi de flodes strem. And \*eden ut-comen .vii. neet, Euerilc wel swide fet and gret, And .vii. lene after to. Se deden Se .vii. fette wo. de lene hauen de fette freten; vis drem ne mai ve king for-geten. An oder drem cam him bi-foren, .vii. eares wexen fette of coren, On an busk, ranc and wel tidi, And .vii. lene rigt or-bi, welkede, and smale, and drugte numen, te ranc he hauen to ouer-cumen, To-samen it smiten and, on a stund, The fette Trist hem to To grund. te king abraid and woc in thogt, Yes dremes swep ne wot he nogt, Ne was non so wis man in al his lond, Ye kude vn-don Yis dremes bond; to him bi-thogte tat buteler Of Sat him drempte in prisun Ser, And of ioseph in &e prisun, And he it tolde &e king pharaun.

Ioseph was sone in prisun to sogt,

1 MS. 'hogt.'

2125

2130

2135

2140

2145

2150

And shauen, & clad, & to him brogt; Se king him bad ben hardi & bold, If he can rechen \sis dremes wold: He told him quat him drempte o nigt, And iosep rechede his drem wel rigt. 'dis two dremes boden ben on. God wile 'e tawnen, king pharaon; To .vij. ger ben get to cumen, In al fulsum-hed sulen it ben numen, And .vij. o\en sulen after ben, Sori and nedful men sulen is sen; Al čat čise first .vii. maken. Sulen &is odere vii. rospen & raken; Ic rede &e king, nu her bi-foren, To maken lates and gaderen coren, Sat Sin folc ne wurd vnder-numen. Quan do hungri gere ben ford-cumen.' King pharaon listnede hise red, at wurd him siden seli sped. He bi-tagte iosep his ring, And his bege of gold for wurking, And bad him al his lond bi-sen. And under him hegest for to ben, And bad him welden in his hond His folc, and agte, & al his lond; to was vnder him tanne putifar, And his wif at hem so to-bar. Iosep to wive his dowter nam, Offer is nu fan ear bi-cam: And ghe der him two childer bar. Or men wurd of dat hunger war, first manassen and effraym;

1 MS. 'him.

2 MS. 'quan.'

He luueden god, he geld it hem. če .vii. fulsum geres faren, Iosep cube him bi-foren waren; čan coren wantede in očer lond, to youg [was] vnder his hond. TTvnger wex in lond chanaan, And his .x. sunes iacob for-\and an Sente in to egipt to bringen coren: He bilef at hom ee was gungest boren. Ye .x. comen, for nede sogt, To Iosep, and he ne knewen him nogt; And tog he lutten him frigtilike. An's seiden to him mildelike, 'We ben sondes for nede driven To bigen coren for-bi to liuen.' (Iosep hem knew al in his \hogt Als he let he knew hem nogt.) 'It semet wel dat ge spies ben, And in to dis lond cumen to sen, And cume ge for non over ving, but for to spien ur lord be king.' 'Nai,' he seiden euerilc on. 'Spies were we neuer non, Oc alle we ben on faderes sunen, For hunger doxes hider cumen.' 'Oc nu ic wot ge spies ben, for bi gure bering men mai it sen; Hu sulde oni man, poure for-geten, swilke and so manige sunes bigeten? for seldum bi-tid self ani king swilc men to sen of hise ofspring.' A louerd, merci! get is for on, A migt he nogt fro his fader gon;

2155

2160

2165

2170

2175

2180

He is gungest, hoten beniamin, 2185 for we ben alle of ebrisse kin.' 'Nu, bi be feib ic og to king pharaon, sule ge nogt alle exen gon, Til ge me bringen beniamin, \*a[t] gungeste broder of gure kin.' 2190 For to was Iosep sore for-dred \*at he wore oc \*hurg hem for-red; He dede hem binden, and leden dun, And speren faste in his prisun; Se Sridde dai he let hem gon, 2195 Al but &e ton broeer symeon; Vis symeon bi-lef Vor in bond, To wedde under Iosepes hond. des odere bredere, sone on-on, Token leue and wenten hom; 2200 And sone he weren \*eden went. Wel sore he hauen hem bi-ment. And seiden hem San Sor bi-twen. 'Wrigtful we in sorwe ben, for we sinigeden quilum or 2205 On hure broger michil mor, for we werneden him merci. Nu drege we sorge al for-8i.' Wende here non it on his mod, Oc Iosep al it under-stod. 2210 Tosepes men for quiles deden Al-so Iosep hem adde beden; To bredere seckes hauen he filt. And in euerile de siluer pilt at for was paid for fe coren, 2215 And bunden &e mudes dor bi-foren; Oc de bredere ne wisten it nogt

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2240

2245

Hu dis dede wurde wrogt; Oc alle he weren ouer-Yogt, And hauen it so to iacob brogt, And tolden him so of here sped, And al he it listnede in frigtihed; And quan men to seckes tor un-bond, And in &e coren &o agtes fond, Alle he woren Sanne sori ofrigt. Iacob &us him bi-mene o-rigt, 'Wel michel sorge is me bi-cumen, Sat min two childre aren me for-numen: Of Iosep wot ic ending non. And bondes ben leid on symeon; If ge beniamin fro me don, Dead and sorge me seged on: Ai sal beniamin wis me bi-lewen For quiles ic sal on werlde liuen. To quat iudas, 'us sal ben hard, If we no holden him non forward.' TITEX derve, vis coren is gon, Iacob eft bit hem faren agon, Oc he ne duren de weie cumen in, 'but ge wid us senden beniamin;' To quat he, 'quan it is ned, And [I] ne can no bettre red, Bere's dat siluer hol agon. tat hem tor-of ne wante non, And ofer siluer for bi-foren,

1 MS. 'eðimodes.'

for to bigen wid over coren; fruit and spices of dere pris, Bered dat man dat is so wis; God hunne him edemoded ben,

And sende me min childre agen.'	2250
to nomen he fort weie rigt,	
Til he ben cumen in-to egypte ligt;	
And quanne Iosep hem alle sag,	
¹ Kinde \ogt in his herte was.	
He bad his stiward gerken is meten,	2255
He seide he sulden wie him alle eten;	
He ledde hem alle to Iosepes biri,	
Her non hadden so loten miri.	
'Louerd,' he seiden to euerile on,	
'Gur siluer is gu brogt a-gon,	2260
It was in ure seckes don,	
Ne wiste ur non gilt For-on.'	
'Be's nu stille,' quad stiward,	
'for ic nu haue min forward.'	
for cam dat broder symeon	2265
And kiste is bredere on and on;	
Wel fagen he was of here come,	
for he was numen for to nome.	1
It was vndren time or more,	
Om cam dat riche louerd dore;	2270
And al to brittere, of frigti mod,	
fellen bi-forn &at louerd-is fot,	
And bedden him riche present	
*at here fader hi[m] adde sent;	
And he leuelike it under-stod,	2275
for alle he weren of kinde blod.	
'T Iue's,' quad he, 'Sat fader get,	
Mat 'sus manige sunes bi-gat?'	
'louerd,' he seiden, 'get he liue':-	
Wot ic for non fat he ne biues:-	2280
'And 'sis is gunge beniamin,	
1 ? Kind dogt was in his herte dag.	

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Hider brogt after bode-word 8in.' to Iosep sag him tor bi-foren. Bi fader & moder brover boren, Him ouer-wente his herte on-on, Kinde luue gan him ouer-gon; Sone he gede ut and stille he gret. Sat al his wlite wurd teres wet. After &at grot, he weis is wliten, And cam dan in and bad hem eten: He dede hem wassen and him bi-foren. And sette hem as he weren boren: Get he Shogte of his faderes wunes Hu he sette at 'se mete hise sunes: Of euerilc sonde, of euerilc win, most and best he gaf beniamin. In fulsum-hed he wurden glade. Iosep ne Soht Sor-of no scase, Oc it him likede swide wel, And hem lerede and tagte wel. And hu he sulden hem best leden, Quene he comen in vnkinde \eden: 'And al &e bettre sule ge speden, If ge wilen gu wid treweide leden.' Eft on morwen quan it was dai, Or or de bredere ferden a-wei, Here seckes woren alle filt wid coren. And &e siluer &or-in bi-foren: And te seck tat agte beniamin Iosepes cuppe hid was for-in; And quuan he weren ut tune went, Iosep haue's hem after sent. vis sonde hem ouertakev rave. And bi-called of harme and scade:

'Vn-seli men, quat haue ge don? 2315 Gret vn-sel\end{e}he is gu cumen on, for is it nogt min lord for-holen, \*a[t] gure on haue is cuppe stolen.' %[o] seiden ĕe breĕere sikerlike, 'Vp quam &u it findes witterlike, 2320 He [be] slagen and we agen driuen In-to Sraldom, euermor to liuen.' He gan hem ransaken on and on, And fond it for sone a-non. And nam so bresere euerilk on, 2325 And ledde hem sorful a-gon, And brogte hem bi-for iosep Wid rewell lote, and sorwe, and wep. to quat iosep, 'ne wiste ge nogt Sat ic am o wol witter Sogt? 2330 Mai nogt longe me ben for-holen Ouat-so-euere on londe wurd stolen.' 'Louerd!' quad Iudas, 'do wid me Quat-so & wille on werlde be, Wid-dan-dat du fride beniamin; 2335 ic ledde [him] ut on trewthe min, čat he sulde ef[t] cumen a-gen to hise fader, and wid him ben.' to cam iosep swilc rewte up-on, he dede halle ut be tobere gon, 2340 And spac un-exes, so e gret, \*at alle hise wlite wurd teres wet. 'Ic am iosep, drede's gu nogt, for gure helde or hider brogt; To ger ben nu \*at der e is cumen, 2345 Get sulen .v. fulle ben numen, at men ne sulen sowen ne sheren.

So sal drugte &e feldes deren. Rape's gu to min fader a-gen, And sei\delta him quilke min blisses ben. 2350 And do's him to me cumen hider. And ge and gure orf al to-gider; Of lewse god in lond gersen sulen ge sundri riche ben.' Euerilc he kiste, on ilc he gret, 2355 Ilc here was of is teres wet. Cone it was king pharaon kid Hu dis newe tiding wurd bi-tid: And he was blive, in herte fagen, \*at Iosep wulde him \*sider dragen, 2360 for luue of Iosep migte he timen. He bad cartes and waines nimen, And fechen wives, and childre, and men, And gaf hem for al lond gersen, And het hem gat he sulden hauen 2365 More and bet \*an be kude crauen. Iosep gaf ilc here twinne srud. Beniamin most he made prud; fif weden best bar beniamin. For hundred plates of siluer fin, 2370 Al-so fele orre for-til. He bad ben in is faderes wil, And .x. asses wid semes fest: Of alle egiptes welche best Gaf he is bredere, wid herte blide, 2375 And bad hem rapen hem homward swite; And he so deden wid herte fagen. Toward here fader he gunen dragen, And quane he comen him bi-foren, Ne wiste he nogt quat he woren. 2380 'Louerd,' he seiden, 'israel, Iosep &in sune grete de wel, And sende de bode dat he liueth, Al egipte in his wil cliue. Iacob a-braid, and trewed it nogt, 2385 Til he sag al dat welde brogt. 'Wel me,' qua's he, 'wel is me wel, Yat ic aue abiden Yus swillc] sel! And ic sal to min sune fare And sen [him], or ic of werlde chare.' 2390 Acob1 wente ut of lond chanaan, And of is kinde wel manie a man: Josep wel faire him vnder-stod, And pharaon Yogte it ful good; for at he weren hirde-men, 2395 He bad hem ben in lond gersen. Iacob was brogt bi-foren &e king for to geuen him his bliscing. 'fader dere,' quas pharaon, 'hu fele ger be 'e on?' 2400 'An hundred ger and .xxx. mo Haue ic her drogen in werlde wo, yog vinkey me vor-offen fo, ŏog ic is haue drogen in wo. sičen ic gan on werlde ben, 2405 Her vten erd, man-kin bi-twen; So \inked euerilc wis[e] man, de wot quor-of man-kin bi-gan, And &e of adames gilte mune , at he her uten herdes wuned.' 2410 Tharaon bad him wurken wel in softe reste and seli mel; Him<sup>2</sup> and hise sunes in reste dede 2 MS. 'he.' Read Jacob.

In lond gersen, on sundri stede;
Sičen dor was mad on scité, 241
če was y-oten Ramesé.
Iacob on liue wunede *or
In reste fulle .xiiij. ger;
And god him let bi-foren sen
Quilc time hise ending sulde ben; 2420
He bad iosep his leue sune
On Shing Sat [he] offe wel mune,
at quan it wurd mid him don,
He sulde him birien in ebron;
And witterlike he it aue's him seid, 2425
e stede for abraham was leid;
So was him lif to wurden leid,
Quuor ali gast stille hadde seid
Him and hise eldere(.) fer ear bi-foren,
Quuor iesu crist wulde ben boren, 2430
And quuor ben dead, and quuor ben grauen;
And quuor ben dead, and quuor ben grauen; He *ogt wi* hem reste to hauen.
He dogt wid hem reste to hauen.
He *ogt wi* hem reste to hauen.  Iosep swor him al-so he bad,
He *ogt wi* hem reste to hauen.  Iosep swor him al-so he bad, And he *or-of wur* bli*e & glad.
He *ogt wi* hem reste to hauen.  Iosep swor him al-so he bad, And he *or-of wur* bli*e & glad.  Or *an he wiste off werlde faren,  2435
He *ogt wi* hem reste to hauen.  Iosep swor him al-so he bad, And he *or-of wur* bli*e & glad.  Or *an he wiste off werlde faren, He bade hise kinde to him charen,
He *ogt wi* hem reste to hauen.  Iosep swor him al-so he bad, And he *or-of wur* bli*e & glad.  Or *an he wiste off werlde faren, He bade hise kinde to him charen, And seide quat of hem sulde ben,
He *ogt wi* hem reste to hauen.  Iosep swor him al-so he bad, And he *or-of wur* bli*e & glad.  Or *an he wiste off werlde faren, He bade hise kinde to him charen, And seide quat of hem sulde ben, Hali gast dede it him seen;
He *ogt wi* hem reste to hauen.  Iosep swor him al-so he bad, And he *or-of wur* bli*e & glad.  Or *an he wiste off werlde faren, He bade hise kinde to him charen, And seide quat of hem sulde ben, Hali gast dede it him seen; In clene ending and ali lif,
He *ogt wi* hem reste to hauen.  Iosep swor him al-so he bad, And he *or-of wur* bli*e & glad.  Or *an he wiste off werlde faren, He bade hise kinde to him charen, And seide quat of hem sulde ben, Hali gast dede it him seen; In clene ending and ali lif, So he for-let *ois werldes strif.  2440
He *ogt wi* hem reste to hauen.  Iosep swor him al-so he bad, And he *or-of wur* bli*e & glad.  Or *an he wiste off werlde faren, He bade hise kinde to him charen, And seide quat of hem sulde ben, Hali gast dede it him seen; In clene ending and ali lif, So he for-let *\text{\delta}s werldes strif.  Osep¹ dede hise lich faire geren,
He *ogt wi* hem reste to hauen.  Iosep swor him al-so he bad, And he *or-of wur* bli*e & glad.  Or *an he wiste off werlde faren, He bade hise kinde to him charen, And seide quat of hem sulde ben, Hali gast dede it him seen; In clene ending and ali lif, So he for-let *sis werldes strif.  Osep¹ dede hise lich faire geren, Wassen, and riche-like smeren,
He *ogt wi* hem reste to hauen.  Iosep swor him al-so he bad, And he *or-of wur* bli*e & glad.  Or *an he wiste off werlde faren, He bade hise kinde to him charen, And seide quat of hem sulde ben, Hali gast dede it him seen; In clene ending and ali lif, So he for-let *ois werldes strif.  Osep¹ dede hise lich faire geren, Wassen, and riche-like smeren, And spice-like swete smaken;
He *ogt wi* hem reste to hauen.  Iosep swor him al-so he bad, And he *or-of wur* bli*e & glad.  Or *an he wiste off werlde faren, He bade hise kinde to him charen, And seide quat of hem sulde ben, Hali gast dede it him seen; In clene ending and ali lif, So he for-let *ois werldes strif.  Osep¹ dede hise lich faire geren, Wassen, and riche-like smeren, And spice-like swete smaken; And egipte folc him bi-waken
He *ogt wi* hem reste to hauen.  Iosep swor him al-so he bad, And he *or-of wur* bli*e & glad. Or *an he wiste off werlde faren, He bade hise kinde to him charen, And seide quat of hem sulde ben, Hali gast dede it him seen; In clene ending and ali lif, So he for-let *is werldes strif. Osep¹ dede hise lich faire geren, Wassen, and riche-like smeren, And spice-like swete smaken; And egipte folc him bi-waken xl. nigtes and .xl. daiges,  2448
He *ogt wi* hem reste to hauen.  Iosep swor him al-so he bad, And he *or-of wur* bli*e & glad.  Or *an he wiste off werlde faren, He bade hise kinde to him charen, And seide quat of hem sulde ben, Hali gast dede it him seen; In clene ending and ali lif, So he for-let *ois werldes strif.  Osep¹ dede hise lich faire geren, Wassen, and riche-like smeren, And spice-like swete smaken; And egipte folc him bi-waken

And pharaon king cam bode bi-foren. 2475 at Iosep haue his fader sworen; And he it him gatte for he wel dede, And bad him nimen him feres mide. Wel wopnede men and wis of here[n], dat noman hem bi weie deren; 2480 at bere is led, is folc is rad. he foren a-buten bi adad: ful seuene nigt he eer abiden, And bi-mening for iacob deden; So longe he hauen deden numen. 2485 To flum iurdon Sat he ben cumen, And ouer pharan til ebron; for is fat liche in biriele don. And Iosep in to egipte went. Wid al is folc ut wid him [s]ent. 2490 TTise bredere comen him danne to, And gunnen him bi-seken alle so: "Vre fader,' he seiden, 'or he was dead, Vs he 'sis bodewurd seigen bead, Hure sinne &u him for-giue, 2495 Wix-zanne-zat we vnder ze huen. Alle he fellen him for to fot, To begen mege and bedden ot 1: And he it for-gaf hem mildelike, And luuede hem alle kinde-like. 2500 Osep an hundred ger was hold, And his kin wexen manige-fold; He bad sibbe cumen him bi-foren. Or he was ut of werlde boren; 'It sal,' quay he, 'ben soy, bi-foren 2505 \*at god had ure eldere sworen;

He sal gu leden in his hond Hegen to gat hotene lond: for godes luue get bid ic gu. Lesteš 1 it Sanne, hotes it nu. 2510 Sat mine bene ne be for-loren. wid gu ben mine bones boren.' He it him gatten and wurd he dead, God do &e soule seli red! Hise liche was spice-like maked. 2515 And longe egipte-like waked, And to biried hem bi-foren. And siden late of londe boren. Hise o're bredere, on and on, Woren ybiried at ebron. 2520 An her endede, to ful in wis. te boc te is hoten genesis, Se moyses, Surg godes red, Wrot for lefful soules ned. God schilde hise sowle fro helle bale. 2525 Te made it. Tus on engel tale! And he dat dise lettres wrot. God him helpe weli mot, And berge is sowle fro sorge & grot Of helle pine, cold & hot! 2530 And alle men, &e it heren wilen. God leue hem in his blisse spilen Among engeles & seli men, Wixuten ende in reste ben, And luue & pais us bi-twen, 2535 And god so graunte, amen, amen!

1 MS. 'Lested.'

## XVI.

### NICHOLAS DE GUILDFORD.

A.D. 1246-1250.

THE poem entitled 'The Owl and the Nightingale' (edited for the Roxburghe Society by the Rev. J. Stevenson, 1838; for the Percy Society by Thomas Wright, M.A., F.S.A., 1843; and by Francis Henry Stratmann, of Krefeld, 1868) is attributed to Nicholas de Guildford, who is mentioned in the poem itself as living at Portesham in Dorsetshire.

The precise date of the piece is a matter of dispute, some critics ascribing it to the reign of Henry III, and others to that of Edward I, but it is certainly not later than the time of Henry III. For proofs of date see 'An Old English Miscellany,' Preface, p. xi.

The poem is written in the dialect of the south of England, but is free from any of those broad provincialisms which characterise a particular county.

# The Owl and the Nightingale.

[Collated with Cotton MS. Calig. A. ix, and Jesus College MS., Oxford, 29.]

> Ich was in one sumere dale, In one swipe dizele hale, I-herde ich holde grete tale An ule and one niztingale.

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Pat plait was stif and starc and strong, Sum wile softe, and lud among; An[d] aiper azen oper swal, And let pat vule mod ut al. And eiper seide of operes custe Pat alre-worste pat hi wuste; And hure and hure of opere[s] songe Hi heolde plaiding swipe stronge.

pe niztingale bi-gon þe speche,
In one hurne of one beche;
And sat up one vaire boze,
par were abute blosme i-noze,
In ore waste þicke hegge,
I-meind mid spire and grene segge.
Heo was þe gladur vor þe rise,
And song a vele cunne wise:
Bet þuzte þe drem þat he were
Of harpe and pipe, þan he nere,
Bet þuzte þat he were i-shote
Of harpe and pipe þan of þrote.

po stod on old stoc par bi-side, par po ule song hire tide, And was mid ivi al bi-growe, Hit was pare ule earding-stowe. pe nistingale hi i-sea,

And hi bi-heold and over-sez,
And buzte wel vule of pare ule,
For me hi halt loplich and fule:
'Unwizt,' heo sede, 'awei bu fleo!

<sup>7</sup> J. 'eyher.' C. 'sual'; J. 'swal.' 8 C. 'wole.' 12 C. 'holde'; C. 'sube.' 14 C. 'breche'; J. 'beche.' 19 C. 'Ho.' J. 'gladdre.' 20 J. 'veole.' 21 C. 'Het.' 30 C. 'bi-hold.' 31 C. 'wl.' 33 C. 'ho'; C. 'flo.'

Me is the weelrs bat ich be seo; I-wis for bine vule lete 35 Wel oft ich mine song for-lete; Min heorte at-flib, and falt mi tunge. Wonne bu art to me i-brunge. Me luste bet speten, bane singe Of bine fule zozelinge.' 40 Deos ule abod fort hit was eve. Heo ne miste no leng bileve, Vor hire heorte was so gret, bat wel nez hire fnast at-schet: And warp a word par-after longe: 45 'Hu binche nu bi mine songe? Wesnist bu bat ich ne cunne singe. pez ich ne cunne of writelinge? I-lome bu dest me grame, And seist me bobe teone and schame: 50 3if ich be heolde on mine uote. So hit bi-tide pat ich mote! And bu were ut of bine rise, pu scholdest singe an ober wise.' De niztingale 3af answare: 55 '3if ich me loki wit be bare, And me schilde wip be blete, Ne recche ich nost of bine brete: 3if ich me holde in mine hegge, Ne recche ich never what bu segge. 60 Ich wot bat bu art un-milde Wib heom bat ne muze from be schilde;

34 C. 'so'; J. 'iseo.' 35 C. 'wle.' 37 C. 'horte.' C. 'tonge.'
41 C. 'pos hule.' 42 C. 'Ho.' 43 C. 'horte.' 50 C. 'tone.'
51 C. 'holde.' 57 C. 'wit.' 62 C. 'hom.' C. 'se.'

And bu tukest wrope and uvele Whar bu mist over smale fusele; Vor-bi bu art lob al fuzel-kunne. 65 And alle heo be driveb heonne, And be bi-schricheb and bi-gredet, And wel narewe be bi-ledet: And ek forbe be sulve mose Hire bonkes wolde be to-tose. 70 Du art lodlich to bi-holde, And bu art lob in monie volde: Di bodi is short, bi sweore is smal, Grettere is bin heved ban bu al; Din ezen beob col-blake and brode, 75 Rizt swo heo weren i-peint mid wode; Du starest so bu wille abiten Al bat bu mist mid clivre smiten; Di bile is stif and scharp and hoked, Rizt so an owel pat is croked, 80 par-mid bu clackes[t] oft and longe, And pat is on of pine songe, Ac bu bretest to mine fleshe, Mid bine clivres woldest me meshe; De were i-cundur to one frogge, 85 [pat sit at mulne under cogge], Snailes, mus, and fule wiste, Beob bine cunde and bine riste. Du sittest adai, and flizst anizt, Du cubest bat bu art on un-wist; 90 bu art lodlich and un-clene, Bi bine neste ich hit mene,

65 C. 'fuel-kunne.' 66 C. 'ho.' C. 'honne.' 73 C. 'swore.' 75 C. 'bob.' 78 C. 'mist.' 86 From J.

And ek bi jine fule brode, pu fedest on heom a wel ful fode.

Deos word agaf be niztingale, And after bare longe tale 140 Heo song so lude and so scharpe, Rist so me grulde schille harpe. peos ule luste bider-ward, And heold hire ege neoper-ward, And sat to-swolle and i-bolze, 145 Also heo hadde on frogge i-swolze. For heo wel wiste and was i-war Dat heo song hire a bisemar: And nobeles heo 3af andsware, 'Whi neltu fleon into be bare. 150 And schewi wheeer unker beo Of brister heowe, of vairur bleo?' 'No, bu havest wel scharpe clawe, Ne kepich nost bat bu me clawe, Du havest clivers swipe stronge, 155 pu twengst par-mid so dop a tonge. pu poztest, so dob bin i-like, Mid faire worde me bi-swike; Ich nolde don bat bu me raddest Ich wiste wel bat bu me misraddest; 160 Schamie be for bin un-rede! Un-wrozen is bi swikel-hede;

94 C. 'hom.' 139 C. 'pos.' 141 C. 'He.' 143 C. 'pos hule.' 144 C. 'hold.' C. 'noperwad.' 145 C. 'i-suolle.' 146-151 C. 'ho.' 146 C. 'i-suolle.' 148 C. 'andsuare.' 150 C. 'fon.' 151 C. 'Sewi'; J. 'schewi.' 152 C. 'howe.' C. 'blo.' 155 C. 'sube.' 156 C. 'tuengst.' 162 C. 'suikel-hede.'

Schild bine swikeldom vram be lizte,	
And hud bat wose amon[g] be riste.	
pane bu wilt bin un-rist spene,	165
Loke bat hit ne beo i-sene;	
Vor swikedom have schome and hete,	
3if hit is ope and under-zete.	
Ne speddestu nost mid bine un-wrenche,	
For ich am war, and can wel blenche;	170
Ne helph nost hat hu beo to hriste;	-,-
Ich wolde viste bet mid liste,	
pan bu mid al bine strengbe;	
Ich habbe on brede, and ek on lengbe	
Castel god on mine rise;	175
"Wel fizt þat wel flizt," seiþ þe wise.	-10
Ac lete we awei peos cheste,	
Vor swiche wordes beob un-wreste;	
And fo we on mid riste dome,	
Mid faire worde and mid isome.	180
pez we ne beon at one acorde,	
We muze bet mid fayre worde,	
Wit-ute cheste, and bute fizte,	
Plaidi mid foze and mid rizte;	,
And mai ure eiber wat he wile	185
Mid rizte segge and mid skile.'	
po quab be ule, 'wo schal us seme,	
pat kunne and wille rist us deme.'	
'Ich wot wel,' quab be niztingale,	
'Ne parf parof beo no tale.	190
Maister Nichole of Guldeforde,	290

163 C. 'suikeldom.' 166, 181, 190 C. 'bo.' 167 C. 'haved.' 174 C. 'ech.' 178 C. 'suiche.' C. 'bob.' 180 C. 'wsdome.' 185 C. 'hure.' C. 'hi.' 187 C. 'hule.' C. 'pu.'

He is wis and war of worde; He is of dome swipe gleu. And him is lob evrich unbeu; He wot insist in eche songe, 195 Wo singet wel, wo singet wronge; And he can schede vrom be riste pat woze, bat buster from be liste.' Do ule one wile hi bi-bozte. And after ban bis word up-brozte: 200 'Ich granti wel bat he us deme. Vor bez he were wile breme, And leof him were niztingale, And oper wiste, gente and smale, Ich wot he is nu swibe acoled. 205 Nis he vor be nost afoled, Dat he for bine olde luve Me adun legge and be buve; Ne schaltu nevre so him queme, pat he for be fals dom deme. 210 He is nu ripe and fastrede, Ne lust him nu to none un-rede: Nu him ne lust na more pleie, He wile gon a rizte weie.' De niztingale was al zare 215 Heo hadde i-leorned wel aiware: 'Ule,' heo sede, 'seie me sob, Wi dostu bat un-wistes dob? Du singest anist, and nost adai,

193-205 C. 'supe.' 199 C. 'hule.' 203 C. 'lof.' 211 C. 'him.' 216 C. 'Ho.' C. 'ilorned.' 217 C. 'Hule.' C. 'ho.'

220

And al bi song is wailawai;

Du mist mid bine songe afere

VOL. I.

Alle pat i-herep pine i-bere;
pu schirchest and zollest to pine fere,
pat hit is: grislich to i-here,
Hit pinchest bobe wise and snepe
Nozt pat pu singe, ac pat pu wepe.
pu flizst anizt, and nozt adai;
parof ich w[u]ndri, and wel mai:
Vor evrich ping pat schuniet rizt,
Hit luvep puster and hatiet lizt;
And evrich ping pat luvep misdede,
Hit luvep puster to his dede.'

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260

beos hule luste swibe longe. And was of-teoned swipe stronge: Heo quab, 'bu hattest niztingale, Du mistest bet hoten galegale, Vor by havest to monie tale. Lat bine tunge habbe spale! Du wenest bat bes dai beo bin oze: Lat me nu habbe mine proze; Beo nu stille, and lat me speke, Ich wille beon of be a-wreke, And lust hu ich con me bi-telle Mid rigte sobe wib-ute spelle. Du seist bat ich me hude adai, par-to ne segge ich nich ne nai; And lust ich telle be ware-vore Al wi hit is and ware-vore; Ich habbe bile stif and stronge,

265

 <sup>223</sup> J. 'scrichest.'
 231 C. 'is lof.'
 253 C. 'pos.' C. 'sube.'

 254 C. 'of-toned sube.'
 255 C. 'Ho.'
 259, 261 C. 'bo.'

 262 C. 'bon.'
 264 C. 'wit-ute.'
 266 J. 'nik no.'

305

310

315

And gode clivers scharp[e] and longe, 270 So hit bi-cume to havekes cunne; Hit is min hizte, hit is mi wune, Dat ich me draze to mine cunde, Ne mai noman pare-vore [me] schende; On me hit is [ful] wel i-sene, 275 Vor rigte cunde ich am so kene, Vor-bi ich am lob smale fogle, pat fleob bi grunde and bi buvele, Hi me bi-chermet and bi-gredeb, And heore flockes to me ledeb; 280 Me is leof to habbe reste. And sitte stille in mine neste.

Wenestu þat havec beo þe worse, þe3 crowe bi-grede him bi þe mershe, And goþ to him mid heore chirme, Ri3t so hi wille wiþ him schirme? þe havec fol3eþ gode rede, He fli3t his wei, and lat hem grede.

Jet bu me seist of oper binge,
And telst bat ich ne can nost singe,
Ac al mi reorde is woning,
And to i-here grislich bing.
Dat nis nost sob, ich singe efne
Mid fulle dreme and lude stefne.
Du wenist bat ech song beo grislich
Dat bine pipinge nis i-lich:
Mi stefne is bold and nost un-orne,

278 C. 'flop.' 303, 315 C, 'bo.' 312 C. 'i-hire.' 280, 305 C. 'hore.'
308 C. 'And.'

281 C. 'lof.'
311 C. 'rorde.'

Heo is i-lich one grete horne,	
And bin is i-lich one pipe	
Of one smale weode un-ripe.	320
Ich singe bet þan þu dest:	
Du chaterest so dop on Irish prest;	
Ich singe an eve arizt[e] time,	
And seoppe won hit is bed-time,	
pe pridde sipe at middelnizte,	325
And so ich mine song adizte	
Wone ich i-seo arise veorre	
Oper dai-rim oper dai-sterre,	
Ich do god mid mine prote,	
And warni men to heore note.	330
Ac þu singest alle longe nizt,	
From eve fort hit is dai-list,	
And evre lesteb bin o song	
So longe so be nist is long,	
And evre crowep pi wrecche crei,	335
pat he ne swikep nizt ne dai;	
Mid bine pipinge bu adunest	
Das monnes earen har hu wunest,	
And makest bine song so un-wist	
Pat me ne telp of pe nowizt.	340
Evrich murzhe mai so longe i-leste,	
Pat heo shal liki wel un-wreste;	
Vor harpe and pipe and fuzeles songe	
Mislikeb, 3if hit is to longe,	
Ne beo be song never so murie,	345
Pat he ne shal pinche wel un-murie,	

318, 342 C. 'ho.' 325 'ad.' 333 C. 'seist.' 345 C. 'bo.'

322 C. 'preost.' 324 C. 'sobbe.' 327 C. 'i-so'; 'vorre.' 339 C. 'un-wrb.'

330 C. 'hore.' 340 C. ' par nost wrb.'

3ef he i-lesteb over un-wille: So bu mist bine song aspille. Vor hit is sob, Alvred hit seide, And me hit mai in boke rede, 350 "Evrich bing mai leosen his godhede Mid unmebe and mid over-dede."'

De niztingale in hire boste At-heold al bis, and longe boate Wat heo par-after mixte segge; Vor heo nee mixte noxt alegge pat be ule hadde hire i-sed; 395 Vor heo spac bobe rist an[d] red. An[d] hire of-buzte bat heo hadde be speche so feor-vorb i-ladde, And was oferd bat hire answare Ne wurpe nost arist i-fare. 400 Ac nobeles heo spac boldeliche, Vor he is wis bat hardeliche Wib his vo berb grete i-lete, pat he vor arezbe hit ne for-lete; Vor swich work bold zif bu flizst, 405 pat wile fleo zif bu niswicst. 3if he isib bat bu nart area, He wile of bore wurthen barez. And forbi bez be niztingale Were aferd, heo spac bolde tale. 410

351 C. 'losen.' 350 C. ' ine.' 393, 394, 397, 410 C. 'ho.' 395 C. 'hule.' 401 C. 'he.' 398 C. 'for.'

392 C. 'At-holde.' 306 C. 'he.' 405 C. 'suich.'

406 C. 'wle flo'; 'isuicst.'

'Ule,' heo seide, 'wi dostu so? Du singest awinter wolawo: Du singest so dob hen[ne] a snowe. Al bat heo singeb hit is for wowe: Awintere bu singest wrope and somere, 415 An[d] evre bu art dumb asumere: Hit is for bine fule nibe, pat bu ne mist mid us beo blibe, Vor bu forbernest wel nez for onde Wane ure blisse cumeb to londe. 420 Du farest so dob be ille, Evrich blisse him is un-wille; Grucching and luring him beob rade, 3if he i-seop pat men beop glade; He wolde bat he i-seze 425 Teres in evrich monnes eze: Ne roste he bez flockes were I-meind bi toppes and bi here. Al-so bu dost on bire side; Vor wanne snou lib bicke and wide, 430 And alle wistes habbeb sorse, Du singest from eve fort amorae. Ac ich alle blisse mid me bringe; Ech wist is glad for mine binge, And blissel hit wanne ich cume, 435 And histeb agen mine kume. pe blostme ginneb springe and sprede Beobe ine treo and ek on mede; pe lilie mid hire faire wlite Wol-cumeb me, bat bu hit wilte,

412 C. 'Hule ho.'
423 C. 'bob.'

414 C. 'ho.'
424 C. 'bob'; 'isob.'

418 C. 'bo.'

Bit me mid hire faire bleo pat ich schulle to hire fleo; pe rose also mid hire rude, pat cumeb ut of be borne wude, Bit me bat ich shulle singe Vor hire luve one skentinge.'

445

. . . . . . be ule sede,

'Pu havest bi-cleoped, also bu bede,
An[d] ich be habbe i-sive answare;
Ac ar we to unker dome fare
Ich wille speke toward be,
Al-so bu speke toward me,
An[d] bu me answere 3if bu mist.'

550

555

And seist pat ich fule wiztes ete:
Ac wat etestu, pat pu ne lize,
Bute attercoppe and fule vlize?
And wormes, zif pu mizt finde
Among pe volde of harde rinde?
Zet ich can do wel gode wike,
Vor ich can loki manne wike;
And mine wike beop wel gode,
Vor ich helpe to manne vode;
Ich can nimen mus at berne,
And ek at chirche in pe derne;

600

605

441 C. 'Bid'; 'blo.'

445 C. 'Bid.' 551 C. 'ansuare.' 601 J. 'myht.' 442 C. 'flo.'

549 C. 'hule.' 597 C. 'atuitest.'

605 C. 'An'; 'bob.'

444 C. 'wode.'
550 C. '-cloped.'

598, 601 C. 'An.'
608 C. 'An': 'ine.'

Vor me is leof to Cristes huse, To clansi hit wib fule muse; Ne schal bar nevre come to Ful wist, sif ich hit mai i-vo. And aif me lust on mi skentinge To wernen ober w[u]nienge, Ich habbe at wude treon wel grete, Mit bicke boze nobing blete, Mid ivi grene al bi-growe, Dat evre stont i-liche i-blowe. And his heou never ne vor-leost, Wan hit sniub ne wan hit freost: par-in ich habbe god i-hold, Awintre warm, asumere cold. Wane min hus stont brist and grene. Of bine nis nobing i-sene,'

Pe niztingale at pisse worde
Was wel nez ut of rede i-worpe,
And pozte zeorne on hire mode,
zif heo ozt elles understode,
zif heo kupe ozt bute singe,
pat mizte helpe to oper pinge,
Her-to heo moste andswere vinde,
Oper mid alle beon bi-hinde.
And hit is supe strong to fizte
Azen sop and azen rizte.

615 C. 'tron.' 661 C. 'An'; '30rne.' 667 C. 'An.'

610

615

620

660

665

'Ule, bu axest me,' heo seide, ' 5if ich kon eni ober dede, Bute singen in sume tide, And bringe blisse feor and wide. 710 Wi axestu of craftes mine? Betere is min on ban alle bine: Betere is o song of mine mube. Dan al bat evre bi kun kube. And lust, ich telle be ware-vore: 715 Wostu to wan man was i-bore? To bare blisse of heoveneriche. par ever is song and murabe i-liche. Dider fundeb evrich man Dat enibing of gode kan. 720 Vor-bi me singb in holi chirche, And clerkes ginneb songes wirche, Dat man i-benche bi be songe Wider he shal, and par beon longe: Dat he be murabe ne vor-zete, 725 Ac bar-of benche and bi-zete, And nime seme of chirche stevene, Hu murie is be blisse of heovene. Clerkes, munekes, and kanunes, par beob peos gode wike-tunes, 730 Ariseb up to middelnizte, And singeb of be heavene liste: And preostes upe londe singeb. Wane be list of daie springeb; An ich hom helpe wat I mai, 735

707 C. 'Hule'; 'ho.'
715, 722, 727 C. 'An.'
730 C. 'bob bos'; 'wicke.'
732 C. 'An.'

710 C. 'An'; 'for.'
717 C. 'hoveneriche.'
728, 732 C. 'hovene.'
733 C. 'An prostes.'

Ich singe mid hom nist and dai; Anid heo beob alle for me be gladdere. An[d] to be songe beob be raddere. Ich warni men to heore gode, pat hi beon blibe on heore mode, 740 And bidde bat hi moten i-seche Dan ilke song bat ever is eche. Nu bu mist, ule, sitte and clinge; Her among nis no chateringe. Ich graunti bat we go to dome 745 To-fore be sulve pope of Rome. Ac abid zete nobeles, Du shalt i-here an ober wes; Ne shaltu for [al] Engelonde At bisse worde me at-stonde.' 750

'Abid! abid!' þe ule seide,
' pu gest al to mid swikelede;
Alle þine wordes þu bi-leist,
pat hit þincþ soþ al þat þu seist;
Alle þine wordes beoþ i-sliked,
And so bi-semed and bi-liked,
pat alle þeo þat hi avoþ,
Hi weneþ þat þu segge soth.
Abid! abid! me schal þe 3ene,
Wu hit shal w[u]rþe wel i-sene,
pat þu havest muchel i-lo3e
Wone þi lesing boþ unwro3e.
pu seist þat þu singist mankunne,
And techest heom þat hi fundieþ heonne

840

845

850

<sup>737</sup> C. 'ho bob.'
738, 841 C. 'bob.'
740 C. 'bon'; 'hore.'
743 C. 'hule.'
842 C. 'An.'
850 C. 'hom'; 'honne.'

Up to be songe bat evre i-lest:
Ac hit is alre w[u]nder mest,
Dat bu darst lize so opeliche.
Wenest bu hi bringe so liztliche
To Godes riche al singinde?

Wi nultu singe an ober beode,
War hit is muchele more neode?
Du neaver ne singst in Irlonde,
Ne bu ne cumest nozt in Scotlonde:
Hwi nultu fare to Noreweie?
And singen men of Galeweie?

910
Par beo8 men bat lutel kunne

Of songe pat is bineove pe sunne;
Wi nultu pare preoste singe,
And teche of pire writelinge?
And wisi heom mid pire stevene,
Hu engeles singep in heovene?
Pu farest so dow an ydel wel,
Not springep bi hymne het is spred

Pat springeh bi burne hat is snel,
And let for-druze he dune,
And flohh on idel har a-dune.

De nihtegale i-h[e]rde this,
And hupte uppon on blowe ris,
And herre sat pan heo dude ear;
'Ule,' heo seide, 'beo nu wear,
Nulle ich wip pe plaidi na more,

920

1635

For her bu mist bi rihte lore;	1640
Du zelpest hat hu art manne loh,	
And ever-euch wiht is wid be wrob;	
And mid 3ollinge and mid i-grede,	
pu wanst wel pat pu art un-lede.	
pu seist pat gromes pe i-fox,	1645
And heie on rodde be an-hoo,	
And be to-twichet and to-schake's,	
And summe of be schawles makes;	
Me punchp pat pu for-leost pat game,	
Du zelpest of bire oze schame;	1650
Me bunchb bat bu me gest an honde,	
Du zelpest of bire ozene schonde.'	
po heo hadde peos word i-cwede,	
Heo sat in one faire stede,	
And par-after hire stevene dihte,	1655
And song so schille and so brihte,	
pat feor and ner me hit i-herde.	
par-vore anan to hire cherde	
prusche, and prostle, and wudewale,	
And fuheles bobe grete and smale;	1660
For-pan heom puhte pat heo hadde	
pe ule over-come, vor-pan heo gradde	
And sungen alswa veale wise,	
And blisse was among he rise;	
Rizt swa me gret be manne a schame,	1665
pat taveleh and for-leost hat game.	

 1640 C. 'pe.'
 1641 C. 'geilpest.'
 1642 C. 'An'; 'worp.'

 1643 C. 'An'; 'gulinge.'
 1646, 7, 8 C. 'An.'

 1648 J. 'scheules.'
 1649, 51 C. 'punch.'
 1650, 2 C. 'gulpest.'

 1654 C. 'stude.'
 1656, 60, 63 C. 'An.'
 1662 C. 'houle.'

 1663 C. 'vale.'
 1664 'An'; ? 'pat.'
 1665 C. 'gred.'

peos ule bo heo bis i-herde, 'Havestu,' heo seide, 'i-banned ferde? An wultu, wrecche, wid me fizte? Nai, nai, navestu none miste. 1670 Hwat gredeb beo bat hider come? Me bunch bu ledest ferde to me. 3e schule wite ar 3e fleo heonne, Hwuch is be strenbe of mine kunne; For beo be haveb bile i-hoked, 1675 And clivres scharpe and wel i-croked. Alle heo beob of mine kunrede. And walde come, zif ich bede; be seolfe coc, bat wel can fixte, He mot mid me holde mid riste. 1630 For bobe we habbeb stevene briste, And sitteb under weolcne bi nizte.'

Ah hit was unker voreward,

po we come[n] hider-ward,

pat we par-to holde scholde,

par riht[ne] dom us zive wolde.

Wultu nu breke foreward?

Ich wene dom pe pinkp to hard;

For pu ne darst domes abide,

pu wult nu, wreche, fizte and chide.

Zet ich ow alle wolde rede,

Ar ihc utheste uppon ow grede,

pat [ze] oper fiht-lac letep beo,

And ginnep rape awei fleo.

1690

1695

1700

1667 C. 'hule.' 1692 Read pat.

1676 C. 'An'; 'charpe.'
1694 C. 'bing.'

1678 C. 'An'; 'come.'

For, bi be clivres bat ich bere, 3ef 3e abideb mine here, 3e schule on ober wise singe, And acursi alle fixtinge: Vor his of ow non so kene, 1705 Dat durre abide mine onsene.' peos ule spac wel baldeliche; For bah heo nadde swo hwatliche I-fare after hire here, Heo walde nobeles zefe answere 1710 De niztegale mid swucche worde. For moni man mid speres orde. Haveb lutle strenche, and mid his schelde, Ah nobeles in one felde purh belde worde and mid i-lete, 1715 Deb his i-vo for arehbe swete. pe wranne, for heo cube singe, par com in bare moregening, To helpe pare nistegale: For bah heo hadde stevene smale, 1720 Heo hadde gode prote and schille, And feale manne song a wille; De wranne was wel wis i-holde, Vor bez heo nere i-bred a wolde, Heo was i-tozen among monne, 1725 And hire wisdom brohte bonne; Heo mizte speke hwar heo walde, To-vore be king bah heo scholde. 'Lusteb,' heo cwab, 'lateb me speke:

1704 J. 'cursi.'
1710, 1714 C. 'neobeles.'
1722 C. 'An fale.'
1726 C. 'benne.'

1707 C. 'hule.' 1718 C. 'more3ennge.' 1713 C. 'chelde.'

1725 C. 'mannenne'; J. 'mankunne.'

Hwat! wulle 3e pis pes to-breke,	1730
And do pan kinge swuche schame?	
3et nis he nouper ded ne lame,	
Unk schal i-tide harm and schonde,	
3ef 3e dop grip-bruche on his londe.	
Latep beo, and beop i-some,	1735
An[d] fareh riht to ower dome,	
An[d] lateh dom his plaid to-breke,	
Al-swo hit was erur bi-speke.'	
'Ich an wel,' cwap be niztegale;	
Ah, wranne, nawt for bire tale,	1740
Ah do for mire lahfulnesse:	
Ich nolde þat un-rihtfulnesse	
Me at ben ende over-kome;	
Ich nam of-drad of none dome.	
Bi-hote ich habbe, sob hit is,	1745
pat maister Nichole, pat is wis,	
Bi-twixen us deme schulde;	
And 3et ich wene hat he wule,	
Ah war mihte we hine finde?'	
pe wranne sat in ore linde,	1750
'Hwat, nute 3e,' cwap heo, 'his hom?	
He wunep at Portes-hom,	
At one tune ine Dorsete,	
Bi pare see in ore ut-lete;	
par he demeh manie rizte dom,	1755
And diht and writ mani wisdom,	
And purh his mube and purh his honde	
Hit is be betere into Scotlonde.	
To seche hine is lihtlich bing,	

1731 C. 'An do banne swuch.'

1732 C. '3e'; J. 'yet.' 1747 C. 'Bi-tuxen.'

1748 C. 'An 3ef'; J. 'yet.' 1751 C. 'nuste.' 1756, 7 C. 'An,'

He naveb bute one woning:	1760
pat is bischopen muchel schame;	
And alle pan pat of his nome	
Habbeh i-herd and of his dede,	
Hwi nulleh hi nimen heom to rede,	
pat he were mid heom i-lome	1765
For [to] teche heom of his wisdome,	
And give him rente a veale stude,	
pat he mizte heom i-lome be mide?'	
'Certes,' cwap be ule, 'bat is soo:	
peos riche men wel muche mis-dot,	1770
Pat leteb pane gode mon,	*
pat of so feole pinge con,	
And 3iveb rente wel mis-liche,	
And of him leteb wel lihtliche;	
Wid heore cunne heo beop mildre,	1775
And zeveh rente litle childre,	
Swo heore wit hi demb adwole,	
Pat ever abid maister Nichole.	
Ah ute we pah to him fare,	
For par is unker dom al 3 are.'	1780
'Do we,' the niztegale seide:	
'Ah wa schal unker speche rede,	
And telle to-vore unker deme?'	
'par-of ich schal be wel i-cweme,'	
Cwap be ule, 'for al ende of orde,	1785
Telle ich con word after worde;	
And 3ef be binch bat ich mis-rempe,	
Du stond azein and do me crempe.'	
Mid pisse worde forp hi ferden,	

1761 C. 'his.' 1763 C. 'ihert.' 1767 C. 'An'; 'vale.' 1769 C. 'hule.' 1773, 4, 6 C. 'An.' 1785 C. 'houle.'

1790

Al bute here and bute verde[n], To Portesham pat heo bi-come; Ah hu heo spedde of heore dome Ne can ich eu namore telle; Her nis na more of pis[se] spelle.

1793 C. 'chan.'

# XVII.

### A MORAL ODE.

A. D. 1250.

THE oldest version of the 'Moral Ode' is found in the Lambeth MS. 487, from which it was printed by the present editor in 'Old English Homilies,' First Series. This poem was first printed by Hickes in his 'Thesaurus,' vol. i. p. 222, from one of the Digby MSS.; it was afterwards edited by Mr. Furnivall in 1858 from the Egerton MS. 613, for the Philological Society. I have added another and later version from a Jesus MS. in 'An Old English Miscellany' (Early English Text Society, 1872). These are all in the Southern dialect; but an early copy with

### Text A.

### [Jesus MS.]

Tch am eldre ban ich wes a winter and ek on lore. I Ich welde more þan ich dude. my wyt auhte beo more. Wel longe ich habbe child ibeo, a werke and eke on dede. pah ich beo of wynter old. to yong ich am on rede. Vnne8 lif ich habbe ilad. and yet me binkb ich lede. Hwenne ich me bibenche. ful sore ich me adrede. Mest al pat ich habbe idon. is idelnesse and chilce. Wel late ich habbe me bi-bouht. bute god do me mylce. Veole idel word ich habbe ispeke. seobbe ich speke cube. And feole yonge deden ido. þat me of-þincheb nube. 5 MS. 'Unned.'

# XVII.

### A MORAL ODE.

BEFORE A. D. 1200.

East Midland varieties is printed in my Second Series of Old English Homilies, from the Trinity College MS. B 14.52.

The poem in its present form seems to have been copied and modernized from a version much older than the later half of the twelfth century.

For the sake of comparing the language at two different periods and in two different dialects, the whole poem is given from the Jesus MS. (as printed in 'An Old English Miscellany,' p. 58) and from the Trinity MS. B. 14. 52 ('Old English Homilies,' Second Series, p. 220).

# Text B.

## [Trinity MS.]

Ich am nu elder þan ich was a wintre and a lore. Ich wealde more þan idude mi wit oh to be more To longe ich habbe child iben a worde and a dade. Þeih ibie a winter eald to jung ich am on rade. Vnnet lif ich habbe ilad. and ziet me þincheð ilade. Þan ibiðenche me þar-on wel sore ime adrade. Mast al ich habbe idon is idelnesse and chilce. Wel late ich habbe me biþoht bute me God do milce. Fele idel word ich habbe ispeken seðen ich speken cuðe. And fele zeunge dade idon þe me ofðinkeð nuðe.

Al to lome ich habbe agult. on werke and on worde. Al to muchel ich habbe i-spend. to lutel i-leyd an horde. Best al bat me likede er, nv hit me mys-lykeb. De muchel foleweb his wil. him seolue he bi-swikeb. Mon let bi fol lust ouer-go, and eft hit be likeb. 15 Ich myhte habbe bet i-do. heuede ich env selhbe. Nv ich wolde and i ne may, for elde, ne for vnhelhbe. Elde is me bi-stolen on. er ban ich hit wiste. Ne may ich bi-seo me bi-fore, for smoke ne for myste. Erewe we beop to donne god. vuel al to priste. More eye stonded mon of mon, ban him to cryste. pe wel ne dop hwile he may. hit schal him sore reowe. Hwenne alle men repen schule. bat heo ear seowe. Dos to gode bat ye muwen. be hwile ye beob alyue. Ne lipne no mon to muchel, to childe, ne to wyue. De him seolue for-yet. for wive. oper for childe. He schal cumen on vuele stude. bute god him beo milde. Sende vch sum god bivoren him. be hwile he may to heouene. Betere is on almes bi-uoren. bane beob after seouene. Ne beo be leouere ban bi seolf. bi mey ne bi mowe. Sot is pat is oper mannes freond. more pan his owe. Ne lipne no wif to hire were. ne were to his wyue. Beo vor him seolue vych mon. be hwile he beob alvue. Wis is pat him seolue bipenkp. be hwile he mot libbe. Vor sone willeb him for-yete be fremede and be sibbe. 35 pe wel nule do hwile he may, ne schal he hwenne he wolde. Mony monnes sore iswynk, ofte habbeb vnholde, Ne scholde nomon don a virst, ne slakien wel to donne. Vor mony mon bihoteb wel. bat hit for-yeteb sone. pe mon bat wile syker beo. to habbe godes blysse. Do wel him seolf be hwile he may, benne haueb he hit myd iwisse.

Alto lome ich habbe igult a werke and a worde. Alto muchel ic habbe ispend to litel ileid on horde. Mast al þat me líkede ar nu hit me mislicað. Þe muchel folgeð his iwil him selfen he biswicað.

Ich mihte habben bet idon. hadde ich bo isele. 15 Nu ich wolde ac ine mai for elde and for unhalte Elde me is bistolen on ar ich hit iwiste. Ne mai ich isien bifore me for smeche ne for miste Arge we be to don god to juel al to briste More eie stondes man of man ban him do of criste. 20 De wel ne de's be hwile he mai wel ofte hit sal him rewen. Dan alle men sulle ripen bat hie ar sewen. Do al to gode bat he muze ech be hwile he bed aliue. Ne lipne noman to muchel to childe ne to wive. De be him selfe forziet for wive over for childe He sal cumen on euel stede bute him God be milde. Sende god biforen him man be hwile he mai to heuene For betre is on almesse biforen ban ben after seuene. Ne bie be leuere ban be self ne bi mæi ne bi mowe Sot is be is over mannes frend betere ban his owen. Ne hopie wif to hire were ne were to his wiue Be for him self afric man be hwile he bed aliue. Wis [is] be him selue bisenches be hwile he mót libben For sone wille him forziete be fremde and be sibbe. De wel ne dos pe hwile he mai ne sal he pan he wolde. For mani mannes sore iswinc habbed ofte unholde. Ne solde noman don a furst ne laten wel to done For mani man bihote wel pat hi forziete sone. De man be wile siker ben to habben godes blisse. Do wel him self be hwile he mai banne haue hes mid iwisse.

peos riche men weneh to beon syker. burh walles and burh diche. Theoue-riche. Ah heo dob heore ayhte in siker stude. bat sendeb hit to Vor ber ne barf, he been adred, of fure ne of beue. par ne may hit bynyme. be lobe ne be leoue. per ne parf he beon of-dred. of yeste. ne of yelde. Pider we sendeb and seolf bereb. to lutel and to selde. Dider we schulde drawen and don, wel ofte and ilome, Ne may ber non hit vs bynymen. myd wrongwise dome. Dider we schulden drawen and don, wolde ve me ileue, 50 Vor per ne may hit vs by-nyme. pe king. ne pe schirréue. Al be beste bat we habbeb, bider we schulde sende. Vor per we hit myhte vinden eft. and habben .o. buten ende He bat her dob eny god. to habbe godes ore. Al he schal vynde ber, an hundred folde more. pe pat ayhte wile holde wel. pe hwile he may him wolde, Yeue hit for godes luue. benne dob he hit wel iholde. Vre swynk and vre tylehbe, is iwuned to swynde. Ah heo bat hit yeueb for godes luue. eft hit mowen ivynde. Ne schal non vuel beon vn-bouht, ne no god vn-vor-gulde. Vuel we dob al to muchel. god! lasse bane we scholde. De bat mest dob nv to gode. and te be leste to labe. Eyper to lutel and to muchel, schal punchen heom efft] babe. per me schal vre werkes weyen by-vore heouene kinge. And yeuen vs vre swynkes lean, after vre earnynge. Everuych mon myd bat he haueb, may bugge heoueriche. pe riche and be poure bobe. ah nouht alle ilyche. pe poure, myd his penye, be riche myd his punde. pat is be wunderlicheste ware. bat euer was ifunde.

And ofte god con more ponk. pe pat yuep him lasse. 70 Alle his werkes. and his yeftes. is in ryhtwisnesse.

pe riche men wene's siker ben purch wallen and thurh dichen.

He de his aihte an siker stede be hit sent to heueriche. For parf he ben of-drad of fure ne of pieue. par ne mai hit him binime be love ne be lieue. par ne parf he habben care of here ne of zielde. 45 Dider we sende and ec bere to litel and to selde. Dider we solden drawen and don wel ofte and ilome. For par ne sal me us naht binime mid wrongwise dome. Dider we solde zierne drawen wolde zie me ileuen. For ne mai hit us binime no king ne no syrreue. Al pat beste pat we habbed her pider we solde sende. For par we mihte finden eft. and habben abuten ende. Se be her do ani god forto haben godes ore. Al he hit sal eft finde par and hundredfealde more. Se be aihte wile holde wel be hwile hes muze wealden. 55 Bieue hes for godes luue banne do't hes wel ihealden. For ure swinch and ure tile is ofte wuned to swinde Ac al bat we zieue for godes luue al we hit sulen eft finden. Ne sal par non euel ben unboht ne god unforzolden. Euel we doo al to muchel and god lasse ban we solden. Se be mast do nu to gode and se last to lothe. Eiger to litel and to muchel hem sal bunche boge. par me sal ure werkes weizen bifore ban heuen kinge And zieuen us ure werkes lean after ure erninge. Africh man mid bat he haues mai bugge heueriche. 65 De be more haues and be be lasse bose iliche, Alse on mid his peni se o'er mid his punde. pis is bet wunderlukeste ware bat ani man funde. And se be more ne mai don mid his gode ibanke. Alse wel se be be haue's goldes fele manke. And ofte god can more pane pan be him sieue's lasse. Al his werkes and his weies is milce and rihtwisslnesse.

Lytel lok is gode leof. þat cumeþ of gode wille. And lutel he let on muchel wowe. þer þe heorte is ille. Heouene and eorþe he ouer-syhþ. his eyen beoþ so brihte. Sunne. and mone. heuene. and fur. beoþ þeostre. ayeyn his lyhte. Nis him for-hole nowiht. ne ihud. so muchele beoþ his myhte. Nis no so derne dede idon. in so þeostre nyhte. He wot hwat þencheþ. and hwat doþ. alle quyke wyhte. Nis no louerd such is crist. ne king. such vre dryhte. 79

Heouene and eorbe, and al bat is, biloken is, in his honde, He dob al bat his wille is. a watere. and eke on londe. He makede fysses in be sea. and fuweles in the lufte. He wit and wald alle bing, and schop alle schafte. He wes erest of alle bing. and euer byb buten ende. He is on ewiche stude. wende hwer bu wende. 85 He is buuen and bi-neben, bi-voren vs and bi-hinde. De pat godes wille dop. ichwer may him fynde. Hvych rune he iherb. be wot alle dede. He burh-syhb. vych monnes bonk. wy hwat schal vs to rede. be bat breket godes hes. and gultet so ilome. Hwat schulle we seggen ober don. at be muchele dome. be bat luueb vnryht. and heore lif. vuele ledeb. We bat neuer god ne duden, ben heueneliche demeb. Hwat schulle seggen ober don. ber engles heom drede. Crist for his muchele myhte. us helpe benne and rede. Hwat schulle we beren vs bi-voren. mid hwan schulle we Tqueme.

pe[r] schule beon deoulen so veole. pat wullep vs forwreye. Nabbep heo nowiht for-yete. of al pat heo iseyen. Al pat we mysduden here. heo hit wullep cupe pere. Bute we habben hit ibet. pe hwile we her were.

Al heo habbep in heore wryte. pat we mysduden here.

Litel lóc is gode lef þe cume's of gode wille.

And e'slate muchel zieue þan his herte is ille.

Heuene and er'se he ouer sih's his eien be's ful brihte. 75

. . . . . . .

Nis him no bing forholen swo muchel is his mihte Ne bie hit no swo derne idon ne on swo buster nihte. He wot hwat benches and hwat dos alle quike wihte Nis louerd swilch is crist ne king swilch ure drihte. Bode siemed be his bien bi daie and bi nihte. 80 Heuene and eree and al pat is biloken is in his honden He doo al bat his wille is awatere and alonde He maked be fisses in be sa be fueles on be lofte. He wit and wealded alle bing and he sop alle safte. He is ord abuten ord and ende abuten ende. 85 He is one afre on eche stede wende bar bu wende. He is buyen us and bine en biforen and bihinde pe godes wille do aihware he maiz him finde Elche rune he here's and he wot alle dade He burh-sih elches mannes banc wi hwat sal us to rade. We be breke's godes has and gulte's swo ilome QI Hwat sulle we seggen over don ate muchele dome We be luueden unriht and euel lif ladden.

Hwat sulle we seggen over don par ængles bed ofdradde.

Hwat sulle we beren us biforen mid hwan sulle we iqueme
We pe nafre god ne duden pan heuenliche deme.
96
Par sulle ben deflen swo fele pat wille us forwreien.
Nabbe hie no ping forzieten of pat hie her iseien.
Al pat hie iseien her hie wille cuen pare
Bute we haben hit ibet pe hwile we here waren.
Al hie habbe on here write pat we misduden here.

pah we hit nusten, heo weren vre i-fere. Hwat schulleb horlinges don. be swiken. and the forsworene. Swipe veole beop icleped, and fewe beop icorene. Way hwi were heo bi-yete. hwi weren heo iborene. 105 Dat schulle beo to debe idemed, and euer-more forlorene. Huych mon him seolue schal her, bi-cleopien, and ek deme. His owene werkes and his bouht, to witnesse hit schal teme. Ne may him nomon deme so wel. iwis. ne al so ryhte. For non ne knowed so wel his bonk, bute vre dryhte. 110 Vych mon wot him seolue best. his werkes and his wille. Dat lest wot he seyb ofte mest. and he bat al wot is stille. Nis no witnesse al so muchel, so monnes owe heorte. For so seyb pat vnhol is him seolue hwat him smeortep. Vych mon schal him seolue deme, to debe ober to lyue. De witnesse of his owe werk. ber-to him schal dryue. 116 And al pat euer mon hafp idon. seppen heo com to monne. Al so he hit iseye on boke iwryten, hit schal him binche benne.

Ne schal nomon beon ydemed. after his bigynnynge.

Ah dom schal polyen vych mon. after his endinge 120

If pe ende is vuel. al hit is vuel. god yef vs god ende.

God yef vs vre ende god. hwider pat he vs lende.

De mon pat neuer nule do god. ne neuer god lif lede.

Dat dep cume to his dure. he may sore a-drede.

Dat he ne muwe bidden ore. for pat i-tyt ilóm. 125

Vor-pi is wis pat bit ore. and bet. bi-vore pe dome.

Hwenne dep is at pe dure. wel late he bit ore.

Wel late he letep pat vuel. penne he ne may do na more.

Bilef sunne hwil pu myht. and do bi godes lore.

And do to gode hwat pu myht. if pu wilt habben ore, 130

For we hit ileuep wel. and dryhten seolf hit seyde.

On hwiche tyme so euer pe mon. of-pinchep his mysdede.

Oper raper oper later. milce he schal y-mete.

Deih we hes ne niseien hie waren ure iferen. Hwat sullen horlinges don bes wichen and be forsworene Wi swo fele beg icleped swo fewe beg icorene Wi hwi waren hie biziete to hwan waren hie iborene. 105 De sulle ben to dease idemd and afremo forlorene Elch man sal bar biclepien himselfen and ec demen. His ozen were and his bane to witnesse he sal temen. Ne mai him noman alse wel demen ne alse rihte For non ne chowed hine alse wel buten one drihte. 110 Man wot him self best his werkes and his wille. Se be last wot he sei ofte mast se bit al wot is stille Nis no witnesse alse muchel se mannes ozen hierte Hwo se seid bat hie bed hol him self wot his smierte. Elch man sal him selfen demen to deage ofer to liue. pe witnesse of his ozen were to o'der pan hine sal driue. 116 Al bat afri man haue's idon se'en he cam to manne Swo he hit iseie abóc iwrite he sal hit benche banne Ac drihte ne deme's noman after his biginninge Ac al his lif sal ben teald after his endinge T20 Bief be endinge is god al hit is god and euel sief euel is be ende.

God zieue pat ure ende be god and zieue pat he us lende. Se man pe nafre nele don god ne nafre god lif lade. Are deas and dom cumes to his dure he maiz him sore adrade pat he ne muze panne bidden ore for pat itit ilome 125 For-pi he wis pe bit and biziet and bet bifore dome panne pe deas is ate dure wel late he biddes ore Wel late he lates euel were pan he hit ne mai don no more. Senne lat pe and pu nah him pan pu hit ne miht do no more; For-pi he is sot pe swo abit to habben godes ore. 130 peih hwesere we hit leues wel for drihte self hit sade. Elche time sal pe man of-punche his misdade Oser raser oser later milce he sal imete.

Ah he þat nouht naueþ ibét. muchel he haueþ to bete.

Mony mon seyþ hwo rekþ of pyne. þat schal habben ende.

Ne bidde ich no bet. bute ich beo. ilesed a domes day
of bende.

Lutel wot he hwat is pyne. and lutel he hit iknoweb. Hwich hete is par be soule wunep, hw bitter wynd ber blowep. Hedde he iwuned ber enne day, ober vnnebe one tyde. Nolde he for al be middelerd. an ober ber abyde. Swipe grimlych stench ber is. and wurb wyb-vten ende And hwo be enes cumeb ber. vt may he neuer benne wende. Neuer ich in helle ne com. ne ber to cume ne recche. pah ich al bes worldes weole, ber wende to vecche. Pat seyden beo bat weren ber. heo hit wisten myd iwisse. per wurd seorewe of seoue yer. for souenyhtes blysse. 146 And for be blysse bat ende haueb! endeles is be pyne. Beter is worie wateres drunc. bane atter meynd myd wyne. Swynes brede is swete. so is of be wilde deore. Al to deore he hit bub. bat yeueb bar-vore his sweore. 150 Ful wombe may lihtliche speken, of hunger and of festen, So may of pyne. bat not hwat hit is. bat euer-mo schal lesten. Hedde he ifonded summe stunde. he wolde seggen al ober. And lete for crist, beo wif and child, fader, suster, and brober. Al he wolde ober don. and oberluker benche. Hwenne he bipouhte on helle fur. pat noping ne may quenche. Eure he wolde in bonen beon. and in godnesse wunye. Wip pat he myhte helle fur. euer fleon and schonye. And lete sker al bes worldes weole. and bes worldes blysse. Wip bat he myhte to heouene cumen. and beo ber myd iwisse. Ich wile eu seggen of be dome, as ich eu er seyde. 161 On be day and on be dome. vs helpe cryst and rede. Der we muwen beon aferd, and sore vs of-drede. per vych schal seon him bi-fore. his word and ek his dede.

Ac be be her naue bet muchel he haue to bete Mani man sei hwo reche pine be sal habben ende Ne bidde ich no bet bie ich alesed a domesdai of bende.

Litel wot he hwat is pine and litel he cnowed Hwilch hit is par sowle wunied hwu biter wind par blowed. Hadde he ben bar on over two bare tiden. Nolde he for al midden-eard be bridde bar abiden. 140

Dat habbed isaid be come banne bit wiste mid iwisse. Do wurde soreze seue zier for seue nihte blisse. And ure blisse be ende haue's for ende-lease pine Betere is wori water ban atter imengd mid wine. Swines brade is wel swete swo is of wilde diere. ·145 Ac al to diere he hit abuid be ziefd par-fore his swiere. Ful wombe mai lihtliche speken of hunger and of fasten Swo mai of pine be not hwat is pine be sal ilasten. Hadde [he] fonded sume stunde he wolde seggen over Exlate him ware wif and child suster and fader and broxer. Al he wolde o'erluker don and o'erluker benche Dan he bisohte an helle fur bat nowiht ne mai quenche Afre he wolde her in wo and in wane wunien Wid-ban he mihte helle fur biflen and bisunien. Exlate him ware al wele and erxeliche blisse 155 For to be muchele blisse cume bis murie mid iwisse. Ich wulle nu cumen eft to be dome be ich eow ar of sade. On be daie and on be dome us helpe crist and rade par we muzen ben sore offerd and harde us ofdrade. 150 par elch sal al isien him biforen his word and ec his dade. Al schal beon per peonne ikud. pat er men lowen and stelen. Al schal beon per peonne vnwrien. pat men her wrien and helen. Vve schullep alre monne lyf. iknowe al so vre owe. 167 per schulle beon euenynges. pe riche and ek pe lowe.

De dom schal beon sone idon, no lest he nowhit longe. Ne schal him nomon menen per, of strengpe, ne of wronge. Deo schullen habbe harde dom, pat er weren harde. 171 Deo pat vuele heolde wrecche men, and vuele lawe arerde.

Alle beo bat beob icumen. of adam and of eve. Alle heo schule bider cumen, and so we owen hit ileue. peo þat habbeb wel idon. after heore mihte. To heoueriche heo schulle vare. for myd him vre dryhte. peo bat habbeb feondes werk idon. and ber-in beob ifunde. Heo schulle fare forp myd him! in-to helle grunde. Der ho schulle wunyen .o. buten ore and ende. Ne brekep nouht crist eft helle dure. to lesen heom of bende. Nys no seollich beh heom beo wo. he mawe wunye ebe. Nul neuer eft crist polye deb. to lesen heom of debe. Enes drihte helle brek, his freond he vt brouhte. Him seolue he polede dep for vs. wel deore he vs abouhte. Nolde hit nomon do for me. ne suster for brober. Nolde hit sone do for vader. ne nomon for oper. Vre alre louerd for vs prelles. ipyned wes on rode. Vre bendes he vnbond. and bouhte vs myd his blode. And we yeueb vnnebe. a stucche of vre brede. [be dede. We ne bencheb nouht bat he schal deme. be quyke and ek Muchel luue he vs cudde. wolde we hit vnderstonde. 191

Al sal bar ben banne cub bat men luzen her and halen. Al sal bar ben banne unwrien bat men her hudden and stalen. We sullen alre manne lif icnowen alse ure ozen Dar sullen efninges ben to be heie and to be loze. Ne sal beih no man samie biar ne barf he him adrade. Rief him her ofbinche his gult and bet his misdade. 166 For hem ne same's ne ne grame's be sulle ben iboreze Ac poore habbed same and grame and over fele soreze. De dom sal ben sone idon ne last hit nowiht longe Ne sal him noman mene bar-of strence ne of wronge Do sulle habben hardne dom be here waren hardde . 171 Do be euel hielden wreche men and euel laze arerde. Elch after bat he haue's idon sal bar ben banne idemd Blide mai he banne ben be god haued wel iquemd. Alle bo be sprunge bed of adam and of eue 175 Alle hie sulle bider cume for sobe we hit ileued. Do be habbed wel idon after here mihte To heueriche hie sulle fare for mid ure drihte. Do be deueles werkes habed idon and bar-inne bed ifunde Hie sulle fare for mid hem into helle grunde. Dar hie sulle wunien abuten ore and ende. Brec's nafre eft crist helle dure for [to] lesen hem of bende Nis no sellich beih hem be wo and beih hem be uneate Ne sal nafre eft crist polien dead for [to] lesen hem of deade. Ænes drihten helle brac his frend he ut brohte Him self he polede dea's for hem wel diere he hes bohte. Nolde hit moze don for mai ne suster [for] brover Nolde sune don for fader ne no man for over. Vre alre louerd for his pralles ipined he was arode Ure bendes he unbond and bohte us mid his blode. 190 We zieue's unease for his luue a steche of ure breade Ne benche we naht bar bat sal deme be quica and be deade. Muchel lune he us kedde wolde we hit understonde.

169 MS. 'bal.' 173 MS. 'idem'd.' 176 MS. 'ileued."

Pat vre elderne mys-duden. we habbep harde on honde.

Dep com i pis middelerd, purh pe deofles onde. [londe.

And sunne. and sorewe. and muchel swynk. a watere. and a

Vre forme faderes gult. we abuggep alle.

195

Al his ofsprung after him. in harme is ifalle.

Purst and hunger. chele. and hete. and ache¹ vnhelpe.

Purh him com in pis myddelerd. and ope vnyselyhpe.

Nere nomon elles ded ne sek. ne non vnhele.

Ah myhten libben euer-mo. myd blysse and myd wele.

Lutel hit bincheb monymon. ah muchel wes be sunne. 201 For whon alle police dep. pat comen of heore kunne. Vre sunne and vre sor. vs may sore of-bunche. In sunnen we libbeb alle. and seorewe, and in swynke. Hwenne god nom so muche wreche, for one mys-dede. We pat ofte mys-dop, we moven vs sore adrede. Adam and his ofsprung. for ore bare sunne. Weren feole hundred wynter in pyne. and on vnwunne. And beo bat ledeb heore lif. myd vnriht and myd wronge. Bute hit godes mylce beo. he beob par wel longe. Godes wisdom is wel muchel. and al so is his myhte. Nis his mylce nowiht lasse, ah al by one wyhte. More he one may for-yeue. ban al volk agulte kunne. beyh seolf deouel myhte habbe mylce, if he hit bigunne. De bat godes mylce sekb. iwis he hit may fynde. Ah helle kyng, is ore-les, wip bon bat he may bynde. pe bat dob his wille mest. he schal habbe wrst mede. His bab schal beo wallynde pich, his bed bernynde glede.

bat ure elderne misduden we habe euel an honde. Deas cam in his middenærd burh ealde deueles onde 195 And senne and soreze and iswinch awatere and [a]londe. Vre foremes faderes gult we abuge alle Al his ofsprung after him in harem is biualle burst and hunger, chele and hete and alle unhalte Durh dea's cam in his middeneard and over unisalve. 200 Nare noman elles dead ne sic ne [non] unsele Ac mihte libbe afremo ablisse and an hale. Litel lac is gode lief be cume's of gode wille And exlate muchel zieue ban his herte is ille Litel hit bunche's maniman ac muchel was be senne For hwan alle bolie's dea's be comen of here kenne Here senne and ec ure ozen us muze sore ofbunche For senne we libed alle her in soreze and in swunche. Seeen god nam swo mukel wrache for one misdede We be swo ofte misdoo we muzen us eade ofdrade. Adam and al his ofspreng for one bare senne. Was fele hundred wintre an helle a pine and unwenne. Do be lade here lif mid unrihte and mid wronge Bute hit godes milce do hie sulle wunie par longe. Godes wisdom is wel muchel and alsse is his milite Ac nis his milite nowiht lasse ac biver ilke wihte. More he one maiz forzieue pan alle folc gulte cunne Self deuel mihte habben milce zief he hit bigunne. Debe godes milche sec's iwis he mai hes finden Ac helle king is ore-leas wid bo be he mai binden. Se de's his wille mast he sal habbe werest mede His bay sal be wallinde pich his bed barnende glede. Werse he doo his gode wines ban his fiendes God silde alle godes friend wid swo euele friende. Nafre an helle ine cam ne cumen ich þar ne reche beih ich aches woreldes wele bare mihte feche.

215 MS. 'mulchel.'

Also ich hit telle as wyse men vs seyden. And on heore boke, hit iwryten is, bat me may hit reden, Ich hit segge for heom. þat er þis hit nusten. And warny heom wib harme. if heo me wulleb lusten, Vnderstondeb nv to me. edye men and arme. Ich wille ou telle of helle pyne, and warny of harme. par is hunger and burst. vuele tweye ivere. 225 Deos pyne bolieb ber. bat were mete-nybinges here. par is wonyng and wop. after vlche strete. Ho vareb from hete to chele, from chele to bar hete. Hwenne heo cumeb in hete. be chele heom bincheb lysse. Denne heo cumeb eft to chele. of hete heo habbeb mysse Eyber heom dob wo y-nouh. nabbeb heo none lisse. Heo nuten hweber heom dob wurse, myd neuer none iwisse. Heo walkeb euer and secheb reste. ah heo hit ne muwe iméte, For heo nolde hwile heo myhten, heore sunnen ibete. Heo schecheb reste ber non nys, for-bi ne muwen hi finde Ah walkeb bar bobe vp and dun. so water dob myd winde. Dis beob be. bat weren her mid hwom me heold feste. And beo bat gode bi-heyhte wel, and nolden hit ileste. And bee bat god were by-gunne and ful-endy hit nolden. Nv were her. nv were ber. heo nuste hwat heo wolden. Det ich pych. þat euer walleb. þat heo schulle habbe þere. peo pat ledep heore lyf vnwreste. and eke false were. par is fur an hundred-folde. hatture pane be vre. Ne may hit quenche no salt water.ne auene strém. ne sture. Dat is bet fur bat euer barnb. ne may hit nomon quenche. 245 par-inne beob beo. bat her wes leof. poure men to swenche. Deo bat were swikelemen, and ful of vuele wrenche. And beo bat ne myhte vuele do. and was hit leof to benche. peo pat luued reving. and stale. and hordom. and drunken And on deoueles werke. blubeliche swunken. 250 peo pat were so lese, pat me heom ne myhte iléuen.

peih ich wille seggen eow bat wise men us saden And [a] boc hit is write bar me hit mai rade. Ic wille seggen hit bo be hit hem self nesten 220 And warnin hem wid here unfreme zief hie me willed hlesten. Vnderstonde nu to meward eadi men and arme Ich wille tellen eow of helle pine and warnin eow wid harme. An helle hunger and burst euel two iferen. Dos pine bolied bo be ware metenidinges here. par is woning and wop after ache strate 235 Hie fare fram hate [to] chele fram chele to hate. Dan hie bed in be hate chele hem bunched blisse Dan hie cume's eft to chele of hate hie habbe's misse. Eider dod hem wo inoh nabbed [hie] none lisse. Niten hweder hem dod wers to nafre none wisse. Hie walke afre and seche reste ac hie hes ne muzen imeten. For-bi be hie nolde be hwile hie mihten here senne beten. Hie seches reste par non nis ac hie hies ne muzen ifinden. Ac walked weri up and dun se water dod mid winde pat bed bo be waren her an banc unstedefaste 245 And bo be gode biheten aihte and hit him ilaste. And bo be god were bigunnen and ful endin hit nolden. Nu waren her and nu bar and nesten hwat he wolden par is pich bat afre walled bar sulle wunien inne po be lade here lif on werre and an unwinne. par is fur bis hundredfeald hatere ban be ure. Ne mai hit quenche salt water ne auene stream ne sture. pis is bat fur bat afre barne's [hit] ne mai no wiht quenche. par-inne bed be was to lef wreche men to swenche. Do be [waren] swikele men and ful of euele wrenchen And bo be milten euel don and lief hit was to benchen. pe luueden rauing and stale hordom and dru[n]ken And an defles werkes bliveliche swunken. po be waren swo lease men bat mes ne mihte leuen

Med-vorne domes men. and wrongwise reuen. pe pat wes leof oper mannes wif. and his owe leten. And be bat sunegeb ofte. on drunken, and on méte. Deo bat wrecche men bynymeb, his eyhte, and hit levb an horde. And lutel let on godes bode, and of godes worde. Deo bat almes nolde yeue bere he iseyh be neode. Ne his poure kunesmen, at him ne myhte nouht spede. De bat nolde here godes sonde, bar he sat, at his borde. And was leof oper mannes bing. leuere ban beon schulde. 260 And weren al to grédi. of seoluer, and of golde. And luueden vntrewnesse. þat heo schulden beon hólde. And léten pat hi scolden do. and duden pat heo ne scholden Heo schulleb wunven in helle. be ueondes onwolde. De bat were gaderares. of bisse worldes ayhte. 265 And duden bat be lobe gost heom tycede and tahte. And alle beo be myd dusye wise. deouele her iquemeb. peo beob nv in helle wib him. fordon. and for-démde. Bute beo bat of-bincheb her. sore heore mysdede. And heore gultes gunnen lete. and betere lif to lede. per beob neddren. and snaken. euethen and fruden. per tereb and freteb. bat vuele spekeb. be nybfule and be prude. Neuer sunne per ne schinep, ne mone, ne steorre. Der is muchel godes héte. and muchel godes eorre. Euer bar is muchel smech. beosternesse and eye. 275 Nis ber neuer ober lyht. bute be swarte leve. per lyb be lodliche ueond. in stronge rake-teye. bat is be bat was myd god. in heouene swipe heve. per beob ateliche ueondes. and grysliche wyhtes. Der schule be wrecche soulen iseon. bat sunegeden bi sihtes. per is be lobe sathanas. and beelzebub be olde. Ebe heo mwue beon adred. bat heom schulde biholde. Ne may non heorte hit benche. ne no tunge telle. Hw muche pyne. hw ueole ueondes. beob in beostre helle.

Medzierne domes men and wrongwise reuen. 260

Do pe o'er mannes wif was lief her ozen e'elate

And po pe sunegeden muchel on dru[n]ken and on ate.

De wreche men binomen here aihte and leide his on horde.

De litel lete of godes bode and of godes worde.

And pe his ozen nolde zieue par he iseih pe niede 265

Ne nolde ihere godes men þan he sat at his biede, þo þe was oðer mannes þing leuere þan hit solde And waren al to gradi of siluer and of golde. Þo þe untrewnesse deden þan þe he solden ben holde. And leten al þat hie solden don and deden þat hie wolden.

po be waren zietceres of bis wereldes aihte 271 And dude al bat be lose gost hem tihte to and taihte. And al bo be ani-wise deuel iquemde Do bed mid him in helle fordon and demde. Bute bo be of white sore [her] here misdade 275 And gunne here gultes bete and betere lif lade. Dar beg naddren and snaken eueten and fruden De tere's and frete's bo eucle swiken be ni'sfule and be prude Nafre sunne bar ne sine ne mone ne storre. par is muchel godes hete and muchel godes oerre. 280 Afre par is euel smech piesternesse and eie Nis par nafre over liht pan pe swarte leie. par liges ateliche fiend in stronge raketeie Pat bed bo be waren mid god angles swide heie. Dat beg ateliche fiend and eiseliche wihten 285 po sulle be wreche sowle isien be sinegeden burh sihte par is se lose sathanas and belzebub se ealde Ease he muzen ben sore ofdrad be sullen hes bihealde. Ne mai non herte hit benche ne tunge hit ne mai telle Hwu muchele pine ne hwu fele senden in helle 290 274 MS. 'hem.' 282 MS. 'oder.'

For al be pyne bat her is. nulle ich eu nouht lye. 285 Nis hit bute gome and gleo. al bat mon may her dreye. And yet ne dob heom nobing so wo. in be lobe bende. Ase bat witen heore pyne. ne schal habbe non ende. par beob be hebene men. bat were lawe-lese. bet nes nouht of godes forbode. ne of godes hese. 290 Vuele cristenemen. beob ber heorure uere. Deo bat heore cristendom, vuele heolden here. Yet heo beob a wrse stude. anybe[r] helle grunde. Ne schullen heo neuer cumen up! for marke, ne for punde. Ne may helpe ber, nouber beode ne almesse. 295 For nys nober in helle, ore ne [for]yeuenesse. Nu schilde him vych mon hwile he may, wip be ilke pyne. And warny vich his freond, so ich habbe myne. peo bat schilde heom ne kunnen. ich heom wille teche. Ich con beon eyper if ich schal. lycome and soule leche. 300 Lete we bat god forbed. alle mon-kunne. And do we bat he vs hat. and schilde we vs wib sunne. Luuye we god myd vre heorte. and myd alle vre myhte. Vre euen-cristen, as vs seolf, for so vs lerede dryhte. Al pat me redep and syngep. bi-voren godes borde. 305 Al hit hongeb and hald, bi bisse twam worde. Alle godes lawe he fullep. pe newe. and ek pe olde. Dat haueb beos ilke two luuen. and wel heom wile atholde. Ah sob ich hit eu segge. ofte we agulteb alle. For strong hit is to stonde longe. and lyht hit is to falle. 310 Ah dryhten crist vs yeue strengbe. stonde bat we mote. And of alle vre sunnen, vs lete cume to bote, Vve wilneb after worldes ayhte. bat longe ne may ileste. And mest leggeb vre swynk. on bing vnstudeueste. If bat we swunken for gode. half. bat we dob for evhte. 315 Nere we nouht so ofte bi-cherd. ne so vuele by-keihte. Yef we seruede god. so we dob earmynges. 316 MS. 'by-bouhte.'

Of bo pine be bar bied nelle ich eow naht lie Nis hit bute gamen and glie of bat man mai here drie. And ziet ne do't hem naht alse wo in be lo'te bende Swo bat he witen bat here pine sal nafre habben ende Dar bed be hadene men be waren laze-lease be [hem] nes naht of godes bode ne of godes hease. Euele cristene men hie beg here iferen Do be here cristendom euele hielden here. And ziet he bed a werse stede anider helle grunde Ne sullen [hie] nafre cumen út for peni ne for punde. 300 Ne mai hem nover helpe par ibede ne almesse For naht solden bidde par ore ne forzieuenesse. Silde him elch man be hwile he mai wid bos helle pine. And warnie his frend par-wid swo ich habbe ido mine. Do be silde hem ne cunnen ich hem wille tache Ich can ben aider zief isal lichame and sowle lache. Late we pat god forbet alle mankenne And do we bat he us hat and silde we us wid senne. Luue we god mid ure herte and mid al ure mihte And ure emcristen alse us self swo us tached drihte. 310 Al bat me rade and singe bifore godes borde Al hit hange and halt bi bese twam worde Alle godes lazes hie fulled be newe and be ealde De be bos two luues halt and wile hes wel healde. Ac hie bie's wel arefe's-heald swo ofte we gulte's alle 315 For hit is strong te stonde longe and liht hit is to falle. Ac drihte crist zeue us streng de stonde hat we moten And of alle ure gultes zieue us cume bote. We wilnied after wereldes wele be longe ne mai ilaste And lege's mast al ure swinc on bing unstedefaste. 320 Swunke [we] for godes luue half bat we do for eihte. Nare we naht swo ofte bicherd ne swo euele bikeihte 3ief we serueden god half bat we doo for erminges 308 MS. 'wid.' 310 MS. 'tached.' 311 MS. 'singed.' 313 MS. 'godel.'

We milte habbe more of heouene. pan eorles oper kynges. Ne mowe nouht weryen heom, wip chele ne wip hunger. Ne wib elde ne wib debe, be eldure ne be yonge[r]. Ah ber nys hunger nor burst ne deb, ne vnhelbe ne elde. Of bis world we bencheb ofte; and ber-of al to selde. Vve schulde vs bi-benche, wel ofte and wel ilome. Hwat we beop, to hwan we schulen, and of hwan we comen. Hw lutle hwile we beob here, hw longe elles-hware. 325 And after gode wel wurche. benne ne buruue noht kare. If we were wyse men, bus we schulde benche, Bute we wurbe vs iwar. bes world vs wile for-drenche. Mest alle men he yeueb drynke. of one deofles [schenche.] He schal him cunne schilde wel. yef he him. [wole bi-benche.] Mid almyhtyes godes luue. vte we vs werie. Wib beos wrecche worldes luue, be heo vs ne derve. Mid festen, and almesse and beoden, were we vs wib sunne. Mid be wepnen bat god haueb yeuen. to alle monkunne. Lete we beo brode stret, and bene wey grene. pat lat be nyebe to helle. of folke, and mo ich wene. Go we bene narewe wey, bene wey so schene. per forb fareb lutel folk, and bat is wel eb-sene. De brode stret is vre wil. bat is vs lob to lete. De bat al feleweb his wil. he fareb be brode strete. 340

pe narewe way is godes heste. pat forp farep wel fawe.

pat beop peo. pe heom schedep wel. wip vych vnpewe.

peos gop vnnepe ayeyn pe cleo. ayeyn pe heye hulle.

peos letep awei al heore wil. for godes hestes to fulle.

Go we alle pene wei. for he vs wile brynge.

Mid pe fewe feyre men by-uoren heouene kinge.

per is alre murehpe mest, myd englene songe.

Wel edy wurp pilke mon. pat per byp vnderuonge.

We milten habben more an heuene ba[n] zierles and kinges Ne muze we werien nader ne wid burst ne wid hunger 325 Ne wid elde ne wid dead be elder ne be zeunger Ac par nis hunger ne purst. dea8 ne unhal8e ne elde. Of besse riche we benche's to ofte of bare alto selde. We solden bibenchen us wel ofte and ilome Hwat we bed to hwan we sullen and of hwan we come. Hwu litle hwile we bie's her hwu longe elles hware 331 Hwat we muzen habben her and hwat we finded bare. 3ief [we] waren wise men bus we solden benchen But we wurken us iwar bis wereld us wile drenchen Mast alle men hit zieue's drinken of on euele senche. 335 He sal him cunnen silde wel zief hit him nele screnche Mid al-mihtin godes luue úte we us biwerien Wid besses wreches woreldes luue bat hit ne muze us derien Mid almesse, mid fasten and mid ibeden werie we us wid Mid bo wapne be god haue zieue alle man-kenne. [senne. Late we be brode strate and bane weg bene pe lat be nie e dal to helle of manne me mai wene. Go we bane narewe pas and bene wei grene Dar for fare wel litel folc and eche is fair and isene pe brode strate is ure wil. be is los te læte 345 po be folzed here iwil hie fared bi bare strate. Hie muzen lihtliche cumen mid bare nider helde purh one godelease wude to one bare felde pa[t] narewe pa's is godes has. par for's fare's wel feawe Pat bed þo þe hem silded zierne wid achen undeawe. 350 pos got uneate azien pe cliue and azien pe heie hulle Dos leten al here iwil for godes luue to fulle. Go we alle pane wei for he us wile bringe Mid bo feawe faire men bifore be heuen kinge par is alre blisse mast mid angles songe. 355 Pe is a busend wintre par ne bunched hit him naht longe. 325, 339 MS. 'wid.' 340 MS. 'haued.'

pe lest haueb murchbe. he haueb so muche. ne bit he namore Hwo so beo blisse for bisse foryet. hit may him rewe sore. Ne may no pyne ne no wone beon in heouene riche. 351 pah per beon wonynges feole. and oper vnyliche. Summe habbeb lasse murehbe. and summe habbeb more. Vych after bat he dude her. and after bat heo swunken sore. Ne wrb ber bred ne wyn. ne nones kunnes este. God one schal beon eche lif. and blisse [and] eche reste. per nys nouber fou ne grey. ne konyng. ne hermyne. Ne oter. ne acquerne. beuveyr ne sablyne. Ne per ne wurp ful iwis. worldes wele none. Al be murehbe bat me vs bihat! al hit is god one. 360 Nis ber no murehbe so muchel. so is godes syhte. He is sob sunne. and briht. and day bute nyhte. He is vyche godes ful. nys him nowiht wib-vte. Nis heom nones godes wone! bat wuneb hym abute. per is weole bute wone. and reste bute swynke. 365 Hwo may bider cume and nule. hit schal hym sore of-binche. per is blysse bute teone. and lif wip-vte depe. peo pat schulle wunye per. blipe mvwen heo beon epe. per is yonghede buten ealde. and hele buten vnhelpe. per nys seorewe ne no sor. neuer non vnhelbe. Seobbe me dryhten iseo, so he is myd iwisse. He one may been and schal, englene and monne blisse.

Deo schulen of him more iseon. Dat her him luuede more. And more iseon and iwyten, his milce and his ore. On him heo schullen fynden, al Dat mon may luste. 375 And on lyues bec iseon, al Dat heo her nusten. Crist seolf one schal beon, i-nouh to alle derlinges.

370 Read vnselbe.

De last haue blisse he haue swo muchel bat he ne bit no De bat blisse forgod hit sal him rewen sore. Ne mai non euel ne non wane ben in godes riche beih bar ben wuniinges fele elch oger uniliche Sume bar habbed lasse blisse and sume bar habbed more Elch after bat he dude her after bane be he swanc sore Ne sal þar ben bread ne win ne o'er kennes este God one sal ben ache lif and blisse and ache reste. Ne sal bar ben foh ne grai ne cunin ne ermine 365 Ne aguerne ne metheschele ne beuer ne sabeline. Ne sal ber ben nader scat ne srud ne wereldes wele none. Al be blisse be me us bihat al hit sal ben god one Ne mai no blisse ben alse muchel se is godes sihte. He is so sunne and briht and dai abute nihte. 370 He is aches godes ful nis him no wiht uten Nones godes hem nis wane be wunied him abuten. par is wele abuten wane and reste abuten swunche. De muzen and nelled bider cume hit hem mai ofbunche. par is blisse abuten treize and lif abuten deade 375 Do be afre sulle wunie bar blide hie muze ben eade. Dar is zieu abuten elde and hale abuten unhalde Nis par sareze ne sor non ne nafre unisalče. Dar me drihte self isien swo se is mid iwisse He one mai and sal al ben angles and manne blisse. 380 And beih ne bed here eien naht alle iliche brihte Hi nabbed naht iliche muchel alle of godes lihte On besse liue he naren naht alle of ore mihte Ne par ne sullen habben god alle bi one wihte. po sullen more of him isien be luueden hine more And more icnowen and ec witen his mihte and his ore On him hie sulle finden al pat man mai to hleste On him he sullen ec isien al pat hie ar nesten. Crist sal one bien inozh alle his derlinges.

He one is more and betere. þan alle wordliche þinges. Inouh hi habbeþ þat hyne habbeþ, þat alle þinges weldeþ. Him to seonne murie hit is, so fayr he is to biholde. 380 God is so swete and so muchel in his godnesse. Al þat wes and is, is wel wurse and lasse. Ne may nomon hit segge, ne wyten myd iwisse. Hu muchele murehþe habbeþ heo, þat beoþ in heuene blisse To þare blisse bringe vs god, þat lesteþ buten ende. 385 Hwenne he vre saule vn-bind, of lichomliche bende. Crist vs lete such lif lede, and habbe her such ende. Þat we mote to him cume, hwenne we heonne wendeþ. Amen. Bidde we nu leoue freond, yonge and ek olde.

pe one is muche more and betere pan alle over pinges. 390 Inoh he hauev pe hine hauev pe alle ping wealdev Of him to isiene nis non sæd swo fair he is to bihelden God is swo mere and swo muchel in his godcunnesse pat al pat elles was and is is fele werse and lasse. Ne mai hit nafre noman over seggen mid iwisse 395 Hwu muchele murihve habbev po pe bev in godes blisse To pare blisse us bringe god pe rixlev abuten ende. Pane he ure sowle unbint of lichamliche bende Crist zieue us laden her swilch lif and habben her swilch ende. Pat we moten pider cumen pane we henne wende.

#### AMEN.

392 Lambeth MS. reads 'Wel hem is be hine bi-healded for swo,' &c.

# XVIII.

#### THE STORY OF HAVELOK THE DANE.

BEFORE A.D. 1300.

THE Lay of Havelok the Dane, an Anglo-Danish story, which contains the legend of the origin of the English town of Grimsby, is in its present form a translation from a French romance entitled 'Le Lai de Aveloc,' written in the first half of the twelfth century, and probably founded upon an Anglo-Saxon original. Of the English translator, who wrote in an East-Midland dialect, we know nothing.

The following extract, shewing how Grim saved the life of Havelok, and became the founder of Grimsby, is taken from 'The Ancient English Romance of Havelok the Dane,' edited by Sir F. Madden for the Roxburghe Club (London, 1828), and re-edited for the Early English Text Society by the Rev. W. W. Skeat (London, 1868).

In that time [Athelwold's], so it bifelle,
Was in the lon of Denemark
A riche king, and swythe stark.
The name of him was Birkabeyn,
He hauede mani knict and sueyn,
He was a fayr man, and [a] wict,
Of bodi he was the best knict,

345

That evere micte leden ut here, Or stede onne ride, or handlen spere. Thre children he hauede bi his wif. He hem louede so his lif. He hauede a sone [and] doubtres two, 350 Swithe fayre, as fel it so, He that wile non forbere Riche ne poure, king ne kaysere, Deth him tok than he bes[t] wolde Liuen, but hyse dayes were fulde; 355 That he ne moucte no more liue, For gol ne siluer, ne for no gyue. TTwan he that wiste, rathe he sende After prestes, fer an[d] hende, Chanounes gode, and monkes bethe, 360 Him for to wisse and [for] to rede; Him for to hoslen and to shriue, Hwil [that] his bodi were on liue. Twan he was hosled and shriuen, His quiste maked and for him gyuen, 365 His knictes dede he alle site. For thorw hem he wolde wite Hwo micte yeme hise children yunge, Til that he kouthen speken wit tunge; Speken and gangen, on horse riden, 370 Knictes an [d] sweynes bi here siden. He spoken theroffe and chosen sone A riche man, that under mone Was the trewest that he wende, Godard, the kinges oune frende; 375 And seyden, he moucte hem best loke 346 MS. 'uth.' 362 MS. 'hoslon': 'an for to.'

373 MS. 'was.' 376 MS. 'moucthe.'

Yif that he hem undertoke. Til bise sone moucte bere Helm on heued, and leden ut here: In his hand a spere stark, 380 And king ben maked of Denemark. He wel trowede that he seyde And on Godard handes leyde; And seyde, 'Here biteche I the Mine children alle thre, 385 Al denemark, and al mi fe. Til that mi sone of helde be: But that ich wille, that thou suere On auter, and on messe-gere, On the belles that men ringes. 390 On messe bok the prest on singes, That thou mine children shalt wel yeme, That hire kin be ful wel queme, Til mi sone mowe ben knict. Thanne biteche him tho his rict, 395 Denemark, and that thertil longes, Casteles and tunes, wodes and wonges,' odard stirt up, an[d] swor al that The king him bad, and sithen sat By the knictes, that ther ware, 400 That wepen alle swithe sare For the king that deide sone: Ihesu Crist, that makede mone, On the mirke nict to shine, Wite his soule fro helle pine: 405 And leue that it mote wone In hevene-riche with godes sone!

378 MS. 'mouthe.'

388 MS. 'tho.'

392 MS. 'we.'

H wan Birkabeyn was leyd in graue, The erl dede sone take the knaue,	
Hauelok, that was the eir,	410
Swanborow his sister, Helfled, the tother,	
And in the castel dede he hem do,	
Ther non ne micte hem comen to	
Of here kyn, ther thei sperd wore;	
Ther he greten ofte sore,	415
Bothe for hunger and for kold,	
Or he weren thre winter hold.	
Feblelike he gaf hem clothes,	
He ne yaf a note of his othes;	
He hem [ne] clothede rict, ne fedde,	420
Ne hem ne dede richelike be-bedde.	
Thanne Godard was sikerlike	
Under God the moste swike,	
That eure in erthe shaped was,	
Withuten on, the wike Judas.	425
Have he the malisun to day	
Of alle that eure speken may!	
Of patriarck, and [ek] of pope!	
And of prest with loken kope!	
Of monekes and hermites bothe!	430
And of the leue holi rode,	
That God him selue ran, on blode!	
Crist warie him with his mouth!	
Waried w[o]rthe he of north and suth!	
Offe alle men that speken kunne!	435
Of Crist, that made mone and sunne!	
Thanne he hauede of al the lond	
Al the folk tilled intil his hond,	

411 ? the fair; see l. 605. 414 MS. 'were.' 419 MS. 'rith.'

And alle haueden sworen him oth, Riche and poure, lef and loth. 440 That he sholden hise wille freme. And that he shulde him nouct greme. He thoucte a ful strong trechery, A travson, and a felony. Of the children for to make: 445 The deuel of helle him sone take! TTwan that was thouct, onon he ferde To the tour ther he woren sperde. Ther he greten for hunger and cold: The knaue that was sumdel bold, 450 Kam him agevn, on knes him sette. And Godard ful feyre he ther grette. And Godard seyde, 'What is yow? Hwi grete ye and goulen nou?' 'For us hungreth swithe sore:'-455 Seyden [that] he wolden more, 'We ne haue to hete, ne we ne haue Her-inne neyther knict ne knaue That yeueth us drinken, ne no mete, Haluendel that we moun etc. 460 Wo is us that we weren born! Weilawei! nis it no korn That men micte maken of bred? Us hungreth, we aren ney ded.' odard herde [tho] here wa. 465 Ther-offe yaf he nouct a stra, Bot tok the maydnes bothe samen. Also it were up on his gamen,

<sup>442</sup> MS. 'nouth.' 443 MS. 'thouthe.' 447 MS. 'thouth.' 453 MS. 'yw.' 458 MS. 'knith.' 464 MS. 'ths.' 466 MS. 'nouth.' 468 MS. 'hiis.'

Also he wolde with hem leyke, That weren for hunger grene and bleike. 470 Of bothen he karf on-two here throtes, And sithen [karf] hem al to grotes. Ther was sorwe, wo-so it sawe! Hwan the children bi the wawe Leven and sprauleden in the blod: 475 Hauelok it saw, and the[r] bistod. Ful sori was that seli knaue. Mikel dred he moucte haue. For at hise herte he saw a knif, For to reuen him hise lvf. 480 But the knaue that litel was He knelede bifor that Iudas. And seyde, 'louerd merci nou! Manrede, louerd biddi vou! Al Denemark I wile you yeue, 485 To that forward thu late me liue. Here I wile on boke swere. That neure more ne shal I bere Ayen the, louerd, shel ne spere, Ne other wepne bere, that may you dere. 490 Louerd haue merci of me! To-day I wile fro Denemark fle, Ne neuere more comen ageyn; Sweren Y wole that Bircabein Neuere yete me ne gat :'-495 Hwan the deuel herde that, Sumdel bigan him for to rewe; Withdrow the knif, that was [ful] lewe, Of the seli children blod:

474 MS, 'bith.'

478 MS. 'mouthe.' 481 MS. 'kaue.' 487 MS. 'hi.'

Ther was miracle fair and god!	500
That he the knaue nouct ne slou	
But for rewnesse him with-drow.	
Of Auelok rewede him ful sore	
And thoucte he wolde that he ded wore,	
Buton that he moucte wit his hend	505
Ne drepe him nouct, that fule fend!	
Thoucte he, als he him bistod,	
Starinde als he were wod;	
'Yif Y late him liues go,	
He micte me wirchen michel wo,	510
Grith ne get Y neuere mo,	
He may [me] waiten for to slo;	
And yf he were brouct of liue,	
And mine children wolden thriue	
Louerdinges after me,	515
Of al Denemark micten he be.	
God it wite, he shal ben ded,	
Wile I taken non other red;	
I shal do casten him in the se	
Ther I wile that he drench[ed] be,	520
Abouten his hals an anker god,	
That he ne flete in the flod."	
Ther anon he dede sende	
After a fishere that he wende,	
That wolde al his wille do,	525
And sone anon he seyde him to:	
'Grim, thou wost thu art my thral,	
Wilte don mi wille al,	
That I wile bidden the,	
To morwen [I] shal maken the fre,	530
2004 23	

501 MS. 'nouth.' 505, 6 MS. 'nouth.' 502 MS. 'fo'; 'thit.' 519 MS. 'she.' And aucte the yeuen, and riche make, With-than [that] thu wilt this child take, And leden him with the to-nicht, Than thou sest the mone licht. Into the se, and don him ther-inne 535 Al wile [I] taken on me the sinne.' Grim tok the child and bond him faste. Hwil the bondes micte laste. That weren of ful strong[e] line: Tho was Hauelok in ful strong pine, 540 Wiste he neuere er wat was wo: Ihesu Crist, that makede to go The halte, and the doumbe speken. Hauelok, the of Godard wreken! TTwan Grim him hauede faste bounden, 545 And sithen in an eld cloth wounden, A keuel of clutes, ful unwraste, That he [ne] moucte speke ne fnaste, Hwere he wolde him bere or lede: Hwan he hauede don that dede. 550 Than the swike him gan bede, That he shulde him forth [lede]. And him drinchen in the se. That forwarde makeden he. In a poke, ful and blac. 555 Sone he caste him on his bac, Ant bar him hom to hise cleue. And bitaucte him Dame Leue. And seyde, 'Wite thou this knaue, Also thou wilt my lif haue; 560 I shal dreinchen him in the se.

534 MS. 'selith.' 540 MS. 'her.' 548. MS. 'mouthe.' 551 Hwan . . . . MS. 'hauede hethede.' See line 2396. 560 MS. 'with.'

For him shole we ben maked fre. Gold hauen vnou and other fe. That hauet mi louerd bihoten me.' Hwan Dame [Leue] herde that, 565 Up she stirte, and nouct ne sat, And caste the knaue adoun so harde. That hise croune he ther crakede Agevn a gret ston, ther it lav. Tho Hauelok micte sei, 'Weilawei! 570 That euere was I kinges bern!' That him ne hauede grip or ern, Leoun or wlf, wluine or bere. Or other best, that wolde him dere. So lay that child to middel nict 575 That Grim bad Leue bringen lict, For to don on [him] his clothes: 'Ne thenkeste nowt of mine othes That ich haue mi louerd sworen? Ne wile I nouth be forloren. 580 I shal beren him to the se. (Thou wost that bi-houes me;) And I shal drenchen him ther-inne; Ris up swithe, and go thu binne, And blou the fir, and lict a kandel.' 585 Als she shulde his clothes handel On for to don, and blawe the fir, She saw ther-inne a lict ful shir, Also brict so it were day, Aboute the knaue ther he lav. 590 Of hise mouth it stod a stem,

566 MS. 'nouth.' 585, 88 MS. 'lith.' 575 MS. 'nicth.' 587 MS. 'ther.' 582 MS. 'houes.' 580 MS. 'brith.' Als it were a sunne-bem; Also lict was it ther-inne. So ther brenden cerges [thr]inne: 'Ihesu Crist!' wat dame Leue, 595 'Hwat is that lict in ure cleue! Ris up Grim, and loke wat it menes, Hwat is the lict as thou wenes.' He stirten bothe up to the knaue, For [him] man shal god wille haue, 600 Vnkeueleden him, and swithe unbounden; And sone anon [upon] him funden, Als he tirneden of his serk. On his rict shuldre a kyne merk, A swithe brict, a swithe fair: 605 'Goddot!' quath Grim, 'this [is] ure eir That shal [ben] louerd of Denemark, He shal ben king strong and stark; He shal hauen in his hand Al Denemark and Engeland; 610 He shal do Godard ful wo, He shal him hangen or quik flo; Or he shal him al quic graue, Of him shal he no merci haue.' Thus seide Grim, and sore gret, 615 And sone fel him to the fet, And seide, 'Louerd, have merci Of me, and Leue that is me bi! Louerd we aren bothe thine, Thine cherles, thine hine, 620 Lowerd, we sholen the wel fede. Til that thu cone riden on stede,

Til that thu cone ful wel bere Helm on heued, sheld and spere. He ne shal neuere wite, sikerlike, 625 Godard, that fule swike. Thoru other man, louerd, than thoru the, Sal I neuere freman be. Thou shalt me, louerd, fre maken, For I shal vemen the and waken: 630 Thorn the wile I fredom have:' Tho was Haueloc a blithe knaue. He sat him up, and crauede bred, And seide, 'Ich am [well ney dede, Hwat for hunger, wat for bondes, 635 That thu leidest on min hondes; And for [be] keuel at the laste That in mi mouth was thrist[e] faste. Y was with ther so harde prangled, That I was ther with ney strangled.' 640 'Wel is me that thu mayet ete.' 'Goddoth!' quath Leue, 'Y shal the fete Bred and chese, butere and milk, Pastees and flaunes, al with suilk Shole we sone the wel fede, 645 Louerd, in this mikel nede. Soth it is, that men seyt and suereth: "Ther God wile helpen, nouct no dereth:"' Thanne sho hauede brouct the mete, Haueloc anon bigan to ete 650 Grundlike, and was [tho] ful blithe; Couthe he nouct his hunger mithe.

<sup>626 ?</sup> Godard that is fule swike.

<sup>641</sup> MS. 'mayth hete.'

<sup>6,9</sup> MS. 'brouth.'

<sup>639, 40</sup> MS. 'the.' 648, 52 MS. 'nouth.'

653 MS. 'het, woth.' 661 MS. 'nouth.' 662 MS. 'brouth.' 663 MS. 'lith.' 666 MS. 'denemak.'

Go hethen, and be euere more Thral and cherl, als thou er wore. Shal [thou] have non other mede. 685 For litel, I [shal] do the lede To the galues, so God me rede! For thou haues don a wicke dede: Thou maict stonden her to longe, Bute thou swithe [h]ethen gonge.' 690 rim thoucte to late that he ran Fro that traytour that wicke man; And thoucte, 'Wat shal me to rede? Wite he him on liue, he wile bethe Heye hangen on galwe tre: 695 Betere us is of londe to fle. And berwen bothen ure liues, And mine children, and mine wives," Grim solde sone al his corn. Shep wit wolle, net wit horn, 700 Hors, and swin [and gate] wit berd, The gees, the hennes of the yerd; Al he solde, that ouct doucte, That he eure selle moucte, And al he to the peni drou: 705 Hise ship he greythede wel inow, He dede it tere, an[d] ful wel pike, That it ne doutede sond ne krike; Ther-inne dide a ful god mast, Stronge kables, and ful fast. 710 Ores god, an[d] ful god seyl, Ther-inne wantede nouct a nayl, That euere he sholde ther-inne do:

686 MS. 'ig.'
700 MS. 'neth.'

689 MS. 'mait.'
703 MS. 'outh douthe.'

692 MS. 'tha.'
712 MS. 'nouth.'

Hwan he hauedet greythed so,	
Hauelok the yunge he dide ther-inne,	715
Him and his wif, hise sones thrinne,	
And hise two doutres, that faire wore,	
And sone dede he leyn in an ore,	
And drou him to the heye se,	
Ther he mict alther-best[e] fle:	720
Fro lond woren he bote a mile,	
Ne were neuere but ane hwile,	
That it ne bigan a wind to rise	
Out of the north, men calleth 'bise,'	
And drof hem intil Engelond,	725
That al was sithen in his hond,	
His, that Hauelok was the name;	
But or he hauede michel shame,	
Michel sorwe and michel tene,	
And thrie he gat it al bidene,	730
Als ye shulen nou forthwar[d] lere	
Yf that ye wilen ther-to here.	
In Humber Grim bigan to lende,	
In Lindeseye, rict at the north ende,	
Ther sat [h]is ship up on the sond,	735
But Grim it drou up to the lond.	
And there he made a litel cote,	
To him and to hise flote.	•
Bigan he there for to erthe	
A litel hus to maken of erthe.	740
So that he wel thore were	
Of here herboru herborwed there,	
And for that Grim that place aucte,	
The stede of Grim the name laucte,	

720 MS. 'mith.'
743 MS. 'aute.'

734 MS. 'rith.' 744 MS. 'laute.' So that [hit] Grimesbi calleth alle That ther-offe speken alle, And so shulen men callen it ay, Bituene this and domesday.

745, 6 Qy. read

So that he Grimësbi hit calle That theroffe speken alle.

# XIX.

#### KING HORN.

#### BEFORE A.D. 1300.

THE 'Geste of Kyng Horn' is probably a translation of the French romance of Horn and Rimenhild, written in the thirteenth century; but the first conception of the poem is probably of a much earlier date. M. Francisque Michel believes that this romance had its origin on English soil, and was recomposed by the Norman poets after the Conquest.

'King Horn' has been printed at various times—(1) in 1802 by Ritson, from the Harl. MS. 2253; (2) by Francisque Michel, from Camb. MS. Gg. 4, 27, 2, for the Bannatyne Club, 1854; (3) by Lumby, for the Early English Text Society, 1867; (4) by Mätzner in his 'Altenglische Sprachproben,' 1869; (5) by Horstmann, from Laud MS. 108, in 'Archiv für das Studium der neueren Sprachen und Literaturen,' 1872.

Alle beon he blipe
pat to my songe lype:
A sang ihc schal 3ou singe
Of Murry pe kinge.
King he was biweste
So longe so hit laste.
Godhild het his quen,
Faire[r] ne mizte¹ non ben.
He hadde a sone pat het horn,
Fairer ne mizte non beo born.
Ne no rein upon birine,
Ne sunne upon bischine.

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Fairer nis non bane he was. He was brist so be glas, He was whit so be flur. Rose red was his colur. In none kinge-riche Nas non his iliche. Twelf feren he hadde bat alle [he] wib him ladde. Alle riche mannes sones. And alle hi were faire gomes. Wib him for to pleie, And mest he luuede tweie; pat on him het habulf child, And bat ober Fikenild. Abulf was be beste. And fikenylde be werste. Hit was upon a someres day, Also ihc zou telle may, Murri be gode king Rod on his pleing Bi be se side. Ase he was woned ride, He fond bi be stronde, Ariued on his londe, Schipes fiftene Wib sarazins kene: He axede what [hi] isozte, Ober to londe broate, A Payn hit of herde And hym wel sone answarede: ' bi lond folk we schulle slon, And alle bat Crist leueb 1 upon

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And he colve rist enen	4-
And be selue rist anon, Ne schaltu to-dai henne gon.'	45
pe kyng aliste of his stede,	
For bo he hauede nede,	
And his gode knistes two;	
Al to fewe he hadde bo.	50
Swerd hi gunne gripe	50
And to-gadere smite.	
Hy smyten under schelde	
pat sume hit yfelde:	
De king hadde al to fewe	55
Togenes so vele schrewe:	93
So fele mişten eþe¹	
Bringe hem pre to depe2.	
pe pains come to londe	
And neme hit in here honde:	60
pat folc hi gunne quelle,	
And churchen for to felle:	
per ne moste libbe	
pe fremde ne be sibbe,	
Bute hi here laze asoke,	65
And to here toke.	
Of alle wymmanne	
Wurst was Godhild panne;	
For Murri heo weop sore	
And for Horn gute more.	70
He wenten ut of halle	
Fram hire maidenes alle	
Under a roche of stone,	
per heo liuede alone,	
per heo seruede gode	. 75
Azenes be paynes forbode:	
<sup>1</sup> MS. 'ybe.' <sup>2</sup> MS. 'dibe.'	

Der he seruede criste Dat no payn hit ne wiste: Eure hee bad for horn child pat Jesu crist him beo myld. Horn was in paynes honde Wib his feren of be londe. Muchel was his fairhede For ihesu crist him makede. Payns him wolde slen, Oper al quic [wolde] flen, 3ef his fairnesse nere: De children alle aslaze were. panne spak on Admira[1]d Of wordes he was bald, 'Horn bu art wel kene, And bat is wel isene; bu art gret and strong, Fair and euene long, Du schalt waxe more Bi fulle seue zere: 3ef bu mote to liue go And bine feren also, 3ef hit so bi-falle 3e scholde slen us alle: paruore bu most to stere, Du and bine ifere, To schupe schulle ze funde, And sinke to be grunde, De se zou schal adrenche, Ne schal hit us nost of-binche; For if bu were aliue, Wib swerd ober wib kniue, We scholden alle deie And bi fader deb abeie.'

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De children hi broate to stronde. Wringinde here honde. Into schupes borde At be furste worde. Ofte hadde horn bee wo 115 Ac neure wurs ban him was bo. De se bigan to flowe, And horn child to rowe, De se bat schup so faste drof De children dradde berof. 120 Hi wenden wel v-wisse1 Of here lif to misse, Al be day and al be nist Til hit sprang [be] dai lizt, Til Horn sa; on be stronde 125 Men gon in be londe. 'Feren' quab he 'zonge, Ihc telle 3ou tibinge, Ihc here fozeles singe And [se] bat gras him springe. 130 Blibe beo we on lyue, Ure schup is on ryue.' Of schup hi gunne funde, And setten fot2 to grunde, Bi be se side 135 Hi leten bat schup ride: panne spak him child horn, In suddene he was iborn. 'Schup, bi be se flode Daies haue bu gode: 140 Bi be se brinke No water be nadrinke: 1 MS, 'to-wisse,' 2 MS. 'fort?'

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3ef bu cume to Suddene Gret bu wel al myne kenne. Gret bu wel my moder. Godhild quen be gode, And seie be paene kyng, Tesu cristes wiber[1]ing. Dat ich am hol and fer On bis lond ariued her: And seie bat hei schal fonde be dent of myne honde.' De children zede to Tune, Bi dales and bi dune. Hy metten wib ailmar king, Crist zeuen him his blessing, King of Westernesse, Crist ziue him muchel blisse. He him spac to horn child Wordes pat were mild: 'Whannes beo 3e, faire gumes, bat her to londe beob icume, Alle prelottene Of bodie swipe kene. Bigod bat me makede, A swihc fair uerade Ne sauz ihc in none stunde, Bi westernesse 2 londe: Seie me wat ze seche.' Horn spak here speche, He spak for hem alle, Uor so hit moste biualle He was be faireste And of wit be beste.

<sup>1</sup> MS. ' of.'

<sup>2</sup> MS, 'westene.'

XIX.	KING	HORN.

'We beop of Suddenne,
Icome of gode kenne,
Of Cristene blode,
And kynges swipe1 gode.
Payns per gunne ariue
And duden hem of lyue.
Hi slozen and todroze
Cristene men inoze.
So crist me mote rede,
Us he dude lede
Into a galeie, and the second second second
Wip be se to pleie,
. Dai hit is igon and oper,
Wipute sail and roper.
Ure schip bigan to swymme
To bis londes brymme.
Nu þu mist us slen and binde
Ure <sup>2</sup> honde [us] bihynde,
Bute 3ef hit beo þi wille
Helpe [us] pat we ne spille.
panne spak þe gode kyng.
I-wis he nas no Niping.
'Seie me, child, what is bi name,
Ne schaltu haue bute game.'
pe child him answerde
Sone so he hit herde:
'Horn ihc am ihote,
Icomen ut of be bote,
Fram be se side
Kyng wel mote be tide.'
panne hym spak be gode king
'Wel bruc þu þi neuening

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Horn bu go wel schulle Bi dales and bi hulle Horn bu lude sune Bi dales and bi dune So schal bi name springe From kynge to kynge, And bi fairnesse Abute Westernesse, De strengbe of bine honde Into eurech londe. Horn, bu art so swete Ne may ihc be forlete.' Hom rod Aylmar be kyng And mid him his fund[1]yng And alle his ifere bat were him so dere. pe kyng com in to halle Among his kniztes alle: Forb he clupede abelbrus, Dat was stiward of his hus. 'Stiwarde, tak nu here Mi fundlyng for to lere Of bine mestere, Of wude and of rivere. And tech him to harpe Wib his nayles scharpe, Biuore me to kerne And of be cupe serue; Du tech him of alle be liste Dat bu eure of wiste, And his feiren bou wise Into opere seruise:

1 MS. 'In."

Horn bu underuonge	
Tech1 him of harpe and songe.'	240
[And] Ailbrus gan lere	
Horn and his yfere:	
Horn in herte laste	
Al pat he him tazte.	
In be curt and ute,	245
And elles al abute,	
Luuede men horn child,	
And mest him louede Rymenhild,	
pe kynges ozene dozter²,	
He was mest in boste,	250
Heo louede so horn child	
pat nez heo gan wexe wild:	
For heo ne miste at borde.	
Wip him speke no worde,	
Ne nost in be halle	255
Among be knistes alle,	
Ne nowhar in non opere stede:	
Of folk heo hadde drede:	
Bi daie ne bi niste	
Wiþ him speke ne mizte;	260
Hire soreze ne hire pine	
Ne mizte neure fine.	
In heorte heo hadde wo,	
And pus [heo] hire biposte po,	
Heo sende hire sonde	265
Apelbrus to honde	
pat he come hire to,	
And also scholde horn do	
Al in to bure,	
For heo gan to lure.	270
<sup>1</sup> MS. 'And tech.' <sup>2</sup> MS. 'doster.'	

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And be sonde seide pat sik lai bat maide And bad him come swibe, For heo nas nobing blibe. be stuard was in herte wo, For he nuste what to do, Wat Rymenhild hure poste Gret wunder him buzte, Abute horn be zonge To bure for to bringe, He boste upon his mode Hit nas for none gode: He tok [wib] him anober, Abulf, hornes brober. 'Abulf,' he sede, 'rist anon Du schalt wib me to bure gon To speke wib Rymenhild stille And witen [al] hure wille. In hornes ilike Du schalt hure biswike: Sore ihc me ofdrede He wolde horn mis-rede.' Abelbrus gan Abulf lede And into bure wib him zede. Anon upon Abulf child Rymenhild gan wexe wild: He wende bat horn hit were pat heo hauede pere: Heo sette him on bedde; Wib Abulf child he wedde, On hire armes tweig Apulf heo gan leie. 'Horn,' quab heo, 'wel longe

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Ihc habbe be luued stronge.	
Pu schalt pi trewpe plizte	305
On myn hond her riste	
Me to spuse holde,	
And ihe be lord to wolde.'	
Apulf sede on hire ere 1	
So stille so hit were:	310
'pi tale nu þu lynne,	
For horn nis nost herinne,	
Ne beo we nost iliche:	
Horn is fair <sup>2</sup> and riche,	
Fairer bi one ribbe	315
pane eni man pat libbe:	
pez horn were under molde	
Oper elles wher he wolde	
Oper henne a busend mile,	
Ihc nolde him ne be bigile.'	320
Rymenhild hire biwente	
And Apelbrus fule heo schente.	
'Hennes bu go, bu fule beof,	
Ne wurstu me neure more leof,	
Went ut of my bur,	325
Wib muchel mesauentur.	
Schame mote bu fonge	
And on hize rode anhonge.	
Ne spek ihe nozt wip horn	
Nis he nost so unorn;	330
Hor[n] is fairer pane beo he:	
Wip muchel schame mote pu deie.'	
Apelbrus in a stunde	
Fel anon to grunde.	
'[A!] Lefdi min o3e!	335
<sup>1</sup> MS. 'ire.' <sup>2</sup> MS. 'fairer.'	

Libe me a litel broze. Lust whi ihe wonde Bringe be horn to honde. For horn is fair and riche. Nis no whar his iliche. Aylmar be gode kyng Dude him on mi lokyng: 3ef horn were her abute. [Wel] sore y me dute Wib him ze wolden pleie Bitwex 30u selue tweie, Danne scholde wibuten obe De kyng maken us wrobe. Rymenhild, forsef me bi tene. [My] Lefdi, [and] my quene, And horn ihe schal be feeche Wham' so hit [euere] recche.' Rymenhild 3ef he cube Gan lynne wib hire mube: Heo makede hire wel blibe, Wel was hire bat sibe, 'Go nu,' quab heo 'sone And send 1 him after none, Whane be kyng arise On a squieres wise To wude for to pleie Nis non bat him biwreie. He schal wib me bileue Til hit beo ner2 eue. To hauen of him mi wille After ne recche i3 what me telle.' Aylbrus wende hire fro

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<sup>1 ?</sup> read 'bring.' 2 MS. 'nir.' 3 MS. 'recchecche.'

Horn in halle fond he bo Bifore be kyng on benche [Red] wyn for to schenche. 370 'Horn,' quab he, 'so hende To bure nu bu wende, After mete stille Wib Rymenhild to duelle; Wordes swipe 1 bolde 375 In herte bu hem holde. Horn beo me wel trewe Ne schal hit be neure rewe.' Horn in herte leide Al bat he him seide; 380 He seode in wel riste To Rymenhild be briste, On knes he him sette And sweteliche hure grette. Of his feire sizte 385 Al be bur gan liste. He spac faire speche, Ne dor[s]te him noman teche. 'Wel bu sitte and softe, Rymenhild Kinges dozter 2. 390 Wib bine Maidenes sixe pat be sitteb nixte. Kinges stuard [and] ure Sende me in to bure Wib be speke ihc scholde: 395 Seie me what bu woldest Seie and ich schal here What bi wille were.' Rymenhild up gan stonde 1 MS. 'sube.' 2 MS, 'be briste.'

And tok him bi be honde: 400 Heo sette him on pelle Of wyn to drinke his fulle: Heo makede him faire chere And tok him abute be swere. Ofte heo him custe 405 So wel so hire luste. 'Horn,' heo sede, 'wibute strif Du schalt haue me to bi wif Horn, haue of me rewbe And plist 1 me bi trewbe.' 410 Horn bo him biboate What he speke mixte. 'Crist,' quab he, 'be wisse And sine be joye and blisse? Of bine husebonde 415 Wher he beo in londe. Ihc am ibore to lowe Such wimman to knowe3. Ihc am icome of pralle And fundling [am] bifalle. 420 Ne feolle hit be of cunde To spuse beo me bunde: Hit nere no fair wedding Bitwexe a bral and a king.' po gan Rymenhild mislyke 425 And sore gan to sike: Armes heo gan buze Adun he feol iswoze. Horn in herte was ful wo, And tok hire on his armes two, 430

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> MS. 'plist.'

<sup>2</sup> MS. 'be heuene blisse.'

<sup>3</sup> ? 'such a wyf to owe.'

He gan hire for to kesse Wel ofte mid vwisse. 'Lemman' he sede 'dere. pin herte nu bu stere. Help [bu] me to knizte 435 Bi al bine miste, To my lord be king, Dat he me sine dubbing: Danne is mi bralhod Iwent in to knizthod. 440 And i schal wexe more And do, lemman, bi lore. Rymenhild, bat swete bing, Wakede of hire swozning. 'Horn,' quab heo, 'well sone 445 pat schal beon idone: Du schalt beo dubbed knizt Are [hit] come seue nist. Haue [bu] her bis cuppe And bis Ring ber-uppe 450 To Aylbrus ure 2 stuard, And se he holde foreward: Seie ich him biseche Wib loueliche speche pat he adun falle 455 Bifore be king in halle, And bidde be king ariste Dubbe be to kniste. Wib seluer and wib golde Hit wurb him wel izolde. 460 Crist him lene spede Din erende to bede.'

<sup>1</sup> MS. 'nel.'

<sup>2</sup> MS, 'and.'

Horn tok his leve For hit was nez eue. Abelbrus he soate 465 And 3af him bat he broate: And tolde him ful gare Hu he hadde ifare: And sede him [of] his nede And bihet him his mede. 470 Abelbrus also swibe Wente to halle blibe 1 'Kyng,' he sede, 'bu leste A tale mid be beste: Du schalt bere crune 475 In bis ilke tune 2; Tomoreze is bi feste: per bihoueb geste. Hit nere nost for-loren For to knizti child horn, 480 Dine armes for to welde. God knizt he schal zelde.' De king sede sone, ' pat is wel idone. Horn me wel iquemeb, 485 God knist him bisemeb. He schal haue mi dubbing And afterward [be] mi derling. And alle his feren twelf He schal knizten him self: 490 Alle he schal hem knizte Bifore me bis nizte.' Til be list of day sprang Ailmar him buste lang.

<sup>1</sup> MS. 'bliue.'

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> MS. 'Tomorese in bis tune.'

****	72 7 37/7	770727
XIX.	KING	HORN.

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be day bigan to springe, Horn com biuore be kinge, Mid his twelf viere, Sume hi were lubere; Horn he dubbede to knizte Wib swerd and spures brizte. He sette him on a stede whit: per nas no knist hym ilik. He smot him a litel wist And bed him beon a god knist. Abulf fel a knes bar Biuore the king Aylmar. 'King,' he sede, 'so kene Grante me a bene: Nu is kni3[t] sire horn pat in suddenne was iboren: Lord he is of londe Ouer us bat bi him stonde; Din armes he hab and scheld To fixte wib upon be feld: Let him us alle kniste For bat is ure1 riste.' Aylmar sede sone ywis: 'Do nu bat bi wille is.' Horn adun [gan] lizte And makede hem alle kniztes. Murie was be feste Al of faire gestes: Ac Rymenhild nas nort ber And pat hire puzte seue zer. After horn heo sente And he to bure wente,

1 ? ' his.'

Nolde he nost go one

Apulf was his mone. Rymenhild on flore stod, Hornes come hire buste god: 530 And sede 'Welcome, sire horn And Apulf knizt be biforn. Knizt, nu is bi time For to sitte bi me; Do nu bat bu er of spake. 535 To bi wif bu me take. Ef bu art trewe of dedes Do nu ase bu sedes. Nu bu hast wille bine Unbind me of my pine.' 540 'Rymenhild' quab he 'beo stille: Ihc wulle don al bi wille. Also hit mot bitide Mid spere ischal furst ride. And mi knigthod proue, 545 Ar ihc be ginne to woze. We beb kniztes zonge Of o dai al isprunge, And of ure mestere So is be manere 550 Wib sume obere knişte Wel for his lemman fiate Or he eni wif take: For-bi me stondeb be more rape. Today, so crist me blesse, 555 Ihc wulle do pruesse, For bi luue, in be felde Mid spere and mid schelde. If ihc come to lyue Ihc schal be take to wyue.' 560

'Knist,' quab heo, 'trewe, Ihc wene ihc mai be leue: Tak nu her bis gold ring, God him is be dubbing; per is upon be ringe 565 Igraue Rymenhild be zonge: per nis non betere anonder sunne Dat eni man of telle cunne: For my luue bu hit were And on bi finger bu him bere: 570 De stones beob of suche grace Dat bu ne schalt in none place Of none duntes been ofdrad. Ne on bataille beon amad. Ef bu loke beran 575 And benke upon bi lemman. And sire Apulf, bi brober, He schal haue anober. Horn [God] ihc be biteche 1. Wip loueliche speche, 580 Crist zeue god erndinge De azen to bringe.' pe knist hire gan kesse, And heo him to blesse. Leue at hire he nam. 585 And in to halle cam: De kniztes zeden to table. And horne zede to stable. par he tok his god fole Also blak so eny cole; 590 De fole schok be brunie pat al be curt gan denie,

1 MS. 'biseche.'

le fole bigan to springe And horn murie to singe. Horn rod in a while 595 More ban a myle. He fond o schup stonde Wib hebene honde: He axede what hi sorte Oper to londe broate. 600 An hund him gan bihelde, Dat spac wordes belde ' Dis lond we wulleb 1 wynne And sle bat ber is inne.' Horn gan his swerd gripe, 605 And on his arme [hit] wype: De sarazins he smatte pat his blod hatte: At eureche dunte De heued of wente; 610 Do gunne be hundes gone Abute horn al one: He lokede on be ringe, And poste on rimenilde, He slog ber on haste 615 On hundred bi be laste. Ne miste no man telle pat folc bat he gan quelle. Of alle bat were aliue Ne miste per non priue. 620 Horn tok be maisteres heued, pat he hadde him bireued, And sette hit on his swerde,

1 MS. 'wulle3.'

Anouen at pan orde.	
He uerde hom in to halle,	625
Among be kniztes alle,	
'Kyng,' he sede, 'wel bu sitte	
And alle pine kniztes mitte;	
To day, after mi dubbing,	
So i rod on mi ple[y]ing,	630
I fond o schup rowe	
po hit gan to flowe,	
Al wip sarazines kyn,	
And none londisse men,	
To dai for to pine	635
pe and alle pine.	
Hi gonne me assaille,	
Mi swerd me nolde faille,	
I smot hem alle to grunde,	
Oper 3af hem debes1 wunde.	640
pat heued i be bringe	
Of be maister kinge.	
Nu is pi wile izolde,	
King, þat þu me knisti wolde?.'	
Amoreze bo be day gan springe	645
pe king him rod an huntinge,	
At hom lefte Fikenhild,	
pat was be wurste moder child.	
Heo ferde in to bure	
To sen auenture:	650
Heo sa; Rymenild sitte	
Also he were of witte:	
Heo sat on be sunne,	
Wip teres <sup>3</sup> al birunne.	
Horn sede 'lef, bin ore!	655
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Wi wepestu so sore?' Heo sede 'nost i ne wepe, Bute ase i lay aslepe To be se my net i caste, And hit nolde nost ilaste, A gret fiss at the furste Mi net he gan to berste. Ihc wene bat ihc schal leose De fiss hat ihe wolde cheose.' 'Crist' quab horn 'and seint steuene, Turne bine sweuene. Ne schal i be biswike, Ne do bat be mislike. I schal me make bin owe To holden and to knowe For eurech obere wiste, And parto mi treube i1 pliate.' Muchel was be rube pat was at bare trube: For Rymenhild weop ille: And horn let be teres2 stille. 'Lemman' quab he 'dere, Du schalt more ihere pi sweuen [ich] schal wende Oper sum man schal us schende. De fiss bat brak be lyne, Ywis, he dob us pine: pat schal don us [some] tene, And wurb wel some isene.' Aylmar rod bi sture, And horn lai in [be] bure. Fykenhild hadde enuye

32 MS, 'tires,'

MS. 'ibe.'

And sede bes folye: 'Aylmar ihc be warne, Horn be wule berne: 600 Ihe herde whar he sede, And his swerd forb leide, To bringe be of lyue, And take Rymenhild to wyue. He lib [nu] in bure, 695 Under couerture. By Rymenhild bi doster, And so he dob wel ofte; And bider bu go al rist, per bu him finde mist; 700 Du do him ut of londe, Oper he dob be schonde.' Aylmar azen gan turne Wel modi and wel murne: To boure he gan gerne 705 Durste hym no man wernel He fond horn in arme On Rymenhilde barme. 'Awei ut,' he sede, 'fule beof! 'Ne wurstu me neuremore leof. 710 Wend ut of my bure Wib muchel messauenture. Wel sone, bute bu flitte, Wib swerde ihc be anhitte. Wend ut of my londe . 715 Ober bu schalt haue schonde.' Horn sadelede his stede Wip armes he hym gan schrede1:

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> MS. 'And his armes he gan sprede.' See line 848.

His brunie he gan lace, So he scholde in to place: His swerd he gan fonge; Nabod he nost to longe. He zede forb blive To Rymenhild his wyue. He sede, 'Lemman derling, Nu hauestu bi sweuening. pe fiss bat bi net rente, Fram be he me sente [be king gynneb wib me striue, Awey he wole me driue.] Rymenhild, haue wel godne day, No leng abiden i ne may. In to uncube londe, Wel more for to fonde. I schal wune bere Fulle seue zere. At seue zeres ende, 3ef i ne come ne sende. Tak be husebonde, For me bu ne wonde; In armes bu me fonge, And kesse 1 me wel longe.' He custe him wel a stunde. And Rymenhild feol to grunde. Horn tok his leue, Ne miste he no leng bileue: He tok Abulf, his fere, Al abute be swere, And sede 'knist so trewe, Kep wel mi luue newe.

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1 MS. 'kes.'

pu neure me ne forsoke:	
Rymenhild bu kep and loke.'	
His stede he gan bistride	
And for he gan ride:	
To be hauene he ferde,	755
And a god schup he hurede,	•••
pat him scholde londe	
In westene lande.	
Apulf weop wip e3e 1,  And al pat him ise3e 2.	760
[pe wynd him gan stonde,	
And drof tyl Irelonde.]	
To lond he him sette	
And fot on stirop sette.	
He fond bi be weie: 11	765
Kynges sones tweie,	
pat on him het harild,	
And pat oper berild.	
Berild gan him preie, pat he scholde him seie,	
pat he scholde him seie,	770
What his name were	
And what he wolde pere.	
'Cutberd,' he sede, 'ihc hote,	
Icomen ut of: be bote,	
Wel feor fram biweste	775
To seche mine beste.'	
Berild gan him nier ride	
And tok him bi be bridel,	
'Wel beo þu kni3t ifounde	
Wip me pu lef a stunde;	780
Also mote i sterue	
pe king pu schalt serue;	
<sup>1</sup> MS. 'işe.'	

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Ne sa; i neure my lyue So fair knist arvue" Cutberd heo ladde in to halle: And he a kne gan falle: He sette him a knewelyng And grette wel be gode kyng. Danne sede Berild sone: 'Sire king, of him bu hast to done, Bitak him bi lond to werie Ne schal hit noman derie: For he is be faireste man pat eure aut on bi londe cam. panne sede be king so dere: 'Welcome beo bu here. Go nu Berild swipe, And make him ful blibe: And whan bu farst to woze, Tak him bine gloue: Iment bu hauest to wyue, Awai he schal be dryue. For Cutberdes fairhede Ne schal be neure wel spede.' Hit was at Cristesmasse, Neiber more ne lasse: De king hym makede a feste, Wib his kniztes beste.] per cam in at none A geaunt swipe 1 sone, Iarmed fram paynyme, And seide bes ryme. 'Site stille, sire kyng, And herkne bis typyng:

MS, 'sube.'

Her bup paens ariued	815
Wel mo pane fiue.	
Her beop on be sonde,	
King, upon bi londe,	
On of hem wile fizte	
Azen [bi] bre kniztes:	820
3ef oper 1 pre slen ure,	
Al pis lond beo 30ure:	
3ef ure on ouercomeb 3our breo,	
Al pis lond schal ure beo.	
Tomoreze be pe fiztinge,	825
Whane be list of daye springe.	
panne sede pe kyng purston,	
'Cutberd schal beo pat on,	
Berild schal beo bat ober,	
pe pridde Harild <sup>2</sup> his broper.	830
For hi beop be strengeste	
And of armes be beste.	
Bute what schal us to rede,	
Ihc wene we beb alle dede.	
Cutberd sat at borde	835
And sede pes wordes 3:	
'Sire king, hit nis no riste	
On wip pre to fizte,	
Azen one hunde	
pre cristen men to fonde.	840
Sire i schal al one,	
Wibute more ymone,	
Wip mi swerd, wel epe,	
Bringe hem pre to depe.'	
pe kyng aros amoreze	845
pat hadde muchel sorze	

And Cutberd ros of bedde, Wib armes he him schredde: Horn his brunie gan on caste, And lacede hit wel faste. And cam to be kinge At his uprisinge. 'King,' he sede, 'cum to fel[de] For to bihelde Hu we fixte schulle, And toga[de]re go wulle.' Rist at prime tide Hi gunnen [hem] ut ride. And funden on a grene A geaunt swipe 1 kene. His feren him biside Hore deb to abide. pe ilke bataille Cutberd gan assaille: He 3af dentes inose, De kniztes felle iswoze, His dent he gan wibdrage, For hi were neg aslage: And sede 'kniztes nu ze reste One while ef zou leste.' Hi sede hi neuere nadde Of knizte dentes so harde, Bute of be king Mory pat was so swybe stordy;] He was of hornes kunne, Iborn in Suddenne. ¶ Horn him gan to agrise, And his blod arise.

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<sup>1</sup> MS. 'sube.'

Biuo[r] him say he stonde, Dat driven him of londe. 880 And bat his fader sloz: To him his swerd he droz, He lokede on his rynge. And poste on Rymenhilde, Ho smot him bure; be herte, 885 Dat sore him gan to smerte: De paens bat er were so sturne, Hi gunne awei urne; Horn and his compaynye, Gunne after hem wel swipe hize, 890 And slozen alle be hundes, Er hi here schipes funde: To debe he hem alle broate, His fader deb wel dere hi bozte: Of alle be kynges kniztes, 895 Ne scapede ber no wiste, Bute his sones tweie Bifore him he say deie. be king bigan to grete And teres for to lete, 900 Me[n] leiden hem in bare And burden hem ful gare; De king com in to halle Among his kniztes alle. 'Horn,' he sede, 'i seie be 905 Do as i schal rede be. Aslazen beb mine heir[i]s, And bu art knist of muchel pris. And of grete strengbe, And fair o bodie lengbe; 910 Mi rengne bu schalt welde,

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And to spuse helde Reynild mi doster, pat sitteb on be lofte." 'O sire king, wib wronge Scholte ihc hit underfonge Di dozter, bat ze me bede, Ower rengne for to lede. Wel more ihc schal be serue, Sire kyng, or bu sterue. Di sorwe schal wende Or seue zeres ende: Wanne hit is [i-]wente, Sire king, sef me mi rente: Whanne i bi dozter zerne Ne schaltu me hire werne:' Cutberd wonede bere Fulle seue zere, bat to Rymenild he ne sente Ne him self ne wente. Rymenild was in Westernesse Wib wel muchel sorinesse, A king ber gan ariue pat wolde hire haue to wyue. Aton he was wib be king Of pat ilke wedding: De daies were schorte, Dat Rimenhild ne dorste Leten in none wise: A writ he dude deuise. Apulf hit dude write pat horn ne luuede nost lite. Heo sende hire sonde To euereche londe,

To seche horn be knist	945
per me him finde mizte;	
Horn nost per of ne herde,	
Til o dai þat he ferde	
To wude for to schete,	
A knaue he gan imete.	950
Horn sede, 'Leue fere,	
Wat sechestu here?'	
'Kni3t, if beo pi wille	
I mai be sone telle.	
I seche fram biweste	955
Horn of Westernesse:	
For a maiden Rymenhild	
pat for him gan wexe wild.	
A king hire wile wedde	
And bringe to his bedde:	960
King Modi of Reynes,	
On of hornes enemis;	
Ihe habbe walke wide,	
Bi be se side,	
[Ich neuere my3t of reche	965
Wip no londisse speche,]	
Nis he no-war ifunde;	
Walawai þe stunde!	
Wailaway be while!	
Nu wurp Rymenild bigiled,	970
Horn iherde wip his eres 1,	
And spak wip bitere teres 2:	
'Knaue wel be bitide,	
Horn stonde pe biside,	
Azen to hure bu turne	975
And seie hat heo ne murne,	

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> MS, 'ires,' <sup>2</sup> MS, 'tires,'

For i schal beo ber bitime. A soneday bi pryme.' De knaue was wel blibe And hizede azen bliue. De se bigan to broze Under hire wore. De knaue ber gan adrinke: Rymenhild hit mizte of-pinke: Rymenhild undude be dure-pin Of be hus ber heo was in, To loke wib hire ege 1, If heo out of horn isege 2: Do fond heo be knaue adrent, Dat he hadde for horn isent, And bat scholde horn bringe. Hire fingres he gan wringe. Horn cam to burston be kyng, And tolde him bis tibing; po he was iknowe Dat Rimenhild was his oze, Of his gode kenne, De king of Suddenne, And hu he sloz in felde pat his fader quelde: And seide, 'king be wise, 3eld mè mi seruise Rymenhild help me winne pat bu-nost ne linne: And i schal do to spuse Di dozter wel to huse: Heo schal to spuse haue 3 Apulf mi gode felaze,

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> MS. 'i3e.' <sup>2</sup> MS. 'isi3e.' <sup>3</sup> Originally, perhaps, a3e = haue.

God knist mid be beste	
And [on] be treweste.'	1010
pe king sede so stille,	
'Horn haue nu þi wille.'	
He dude writes sende	
Into yrlonde	
After kniztes lizte 1,	1015
Irisse men to fizte.	
To horn come inoze,	
pat to schupe droze.	
Horn dude him in be weie	
On a god galeie.	1020
pe [wynd] him gan to blowe	
In a litel proze.	
pe se bigan to posse	
Rist in to Westernesse.	
Hi strike seil and maste	1025
And ankere gunne caste.	
Or eny day was sprunge	
Oper belle irunge	
pe word bigan to springe	
Of Rymenhilde weddinge.	1030
Horn was in be watere,	
Ne miste he come no latere.	
He let his schup stonde,	
And 3ede [him up] to londe.	
His folk he dude abide	1035
Under wude side.	
Hor[n] him zede alone,	
Also he sprunge of stone.	
A palmere he par mette,	
And faire hine grette;	1040

'Palmere bu schalt me telle

Al of bine spelle.' He sede upon his tale: 'I come fram o brudale: Ihc was at o wedding 1045 Of a maide Rymenhild: Ne miste heo adreze1. Dat heo ne weop wib eze2; Heo sede bat heo nolde Ben ispused wib golde. 1050 Heo hadde on husebonde Dez he were ut of londe. Modi ihote hadde To bure bat me hire ladde: ) And in [-to a] strong halle, 1055 Wibinne castel walle. per i was atte zate, Nolde hi me in late. Awai i gan glide, Dat deol4 i nolde abide. rofio be bride wepeb sore And pat is much deole.' Quap horn, 'So Crist me rede We schulle chaungi wede: Haue her clobes myne 1065 And tak me bi sclauyne. Today i schal ber drinke pat some hit schulle of-binke.' His sclauyn he gan 6 dun legge, And Horn hit dude 6 on rigge, 1070 2 MS. ' iae.'

<sup>1</sup> MS. 'adrise.'

<sup>&</sup>quot;3 These two lines come after 1058 in the MS.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> MS. 'dude.' 6 MS. 'And tok hit on his rigge.' 4 ? debe.

He tok horn his clopes, Dat nere him nost lobe. Horn tok burdon and scrippe, And [to-]wrong his lippe. He makede him a ful chere 1075 And al bicolwede his swere. He makede him unbicomelich. As 1 he has neuremore ilich. He com to be gateward Dat him answerede hard: 1080 Horn bad undo softe Mani tyme and ofte: Ne miste he awynne bat he come berinne. Horn gan to be 3ate turne 1085 And bat wiket unspurne: De boye hit scholde abugge, Horn breu him ouer be brigge. Dat his ribbes him to-brake: And subbe [Horn] com in atte gate<sup>2</sup>. 1000 He sette him wel loze, In beggeres rowe; He lokede him abute Wib his colwie snute; He sez Rymenhild sitte 1095 Ase heo were of witte Sore wepinge and zerne: Ne miste hure noman wurne. He lokede in eche halke. Ne se; he nowhar walke TIOO Abulf his felawe, pat he cube knowe.

Apulf was in be ture Abute for to pure After his comynge, 1105 3ef schup him wolde bringe. He sez be se flowe And horn nowar rowe. He sede upon his songe: 'Horn nu bu ert wel longe 1110 Rymenhild bu me toke Dat i [hire] scholde loke: Ihc habbe kept hure eure Com nu ober neure. I ne may no leng hure kepe. 1115 For soreze nu y wepe.' Rymenhild ros of benche Wyn for to schenche: After mete in sale, Bobe wyn and ale. 1120 On horn he bar an honde, So laze was in londe, Kniztes and squier Alle dronken of be ber. Bute horn alone 1125 Nadde perof no mone. Horn sat upon be grunde, In buste he was ibunde. He sede, 'Quen so hende, To meward bu wende, 1130 Du zef us wib be furste De beggeres beob of-burste., Hure horn heo leide adun, And fulde him of a brun, His bolle of a galun, 1135

For heo wende he were a glotoun. He seide, 'Haue bis cuppe, And bis bing 1 ber uppe: Ne saz ihc neure, so ihc wene, Beggere bat were so kene.' 1140 Horn tok it his ifere, And sede, 'quen so dere Wyn nelle ihc muche ne lite Bute of cuppe white. Du wenest i beo a beggere, 1145 And ihe am a fissere. Wel feor icome bi este For [to] fissen at bi feste: Mi net lib her-bi-honde. Bi a wel fair stronde.2, 1150 Hit hab ileie bere Fulle seue zere. Ihc am icome to loke Ef eni fiss hit toke. Ihe am icome to fisse: 1155 Drink to me of disse. Drink to horn of horne Feor ihc habbe 3 iorne.' Rymenhild him gan bihelde, Hire heorte bigan to chelde. 1160 Ne kneu heo nost his fissing, Ne horn hymselue nobing: Ac wunder hire gan binke, Whi he bad to horn drinke. Heo fulde hire horn wib wyn, 1165 And dronk to be pilegrym; Heo sede, 'drink bi fulle,

2 ? drink.

2 L. has 'ponde.'

3 MS, 'am.'

And suppe bu me telle, If bu eure isege 1 Horn under wude leze 2. Horn dronk of horn a stunde And breu hys 3 ring to grunde. [He seyde, 'quen, nou seche What is in bi drenche.'] De quen zede to bure Wib hire maidenes foure. po fond heo what heo wolde, A ring igrauen of golde bat horn of hure hadde: [Wel] sore hure [of-]dradde Dat horn istorue 4 were For be ring was bere. po sente heo a damesele After be palmere; 'Palmere,' quab heo, 'trewe, De ring bat bu [here] brewe, Du seie whar bu hit nome, And whi bu hider come.' He sede, 'bi seint gile, Ihe habbe go mani mile, Wel feor bi-zonde weste To seche my beste. I fond horn child stonde To schupeward in londe 5. He sede he wolde agesse To ariue in westernesse. be schip nam to be flode Wib me and horn be gode;

1170

1175

1180

1185

1190

<sup>1</sup> MS. 'isize.'

<sup>2</sup> MS, 'lize,'

<sup>3</sup> MS. ' be."

MS, 'isteue.' L. has 'on stronde.'

Horn was sik and deide, And faire he me preide: T200 '[To schupe] go wib be ringe To Rymenhild be zonge.' Ofte he hit custe God zeue his saule reste. Rymenhild sede at be furste: 1205 'Herte nu bu berste, For horn nastu namore pat be hap pined so 1 sore.' Heo feol on hire bedde. per heo kniffes] hudde, 1210 To sle wib [hure] king lobe And hure selue bobe. In pat ulke nizte, If horn come ne miste. To herte knif heo sette 1215 Ac horn anon hire lette 3. Hys schirt-lappe he gan take, And wipede awey bat blake, pat was on his swere,]3 And sede, 'Quen so dere' 1220 Ihe am horn bin oze. Ne canstu me nost knowe? Ihc am horn of westernesse. In armes bu me cusse.' Hi custe hem mid ywisse, 1225 And makeden muche blisse. 'Rymenhild,' he sede, 'y wende Adun to be wudes ende:

<sup>1</sup> MS. 'be so.'

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> MS. 'kepte.'

The MS. has only, one line for these three:—
'He wipede bat blake of his swere.'

<sup>4</sup> MS. 'so swete and dere.'

	per beb myne knistes	
	Redi to fizte,	1230
	Iarmed under clope;	
	Hi schulle make wrope	
	pe king and his geste	
	pat come to the feste:	
	Today i schal hem teche	1235
	And sore hem areche.'	
	Horn sprong ut of halle	
	And let his sclauin falle.	
	De quen 3ede to bure	
	And fond apulf in ture:	1240
	'Apulf,' heo sede, 'be blipe,	
	And to horn bu go wel swipe:	
	He is under wude boze	
	And wip him kniztes inoze.'	
	Apulf bigan to springe	1245
	[Wel glad] for he tihinge:	
	After horn he arnde anon,	
	Also pat hors mizte gon:	
,	He him ouertok ywis,	
	Hi makede suipe muchel blis.	1250
	Horn tok his preie	
	And dude him in he weie.	
	He com in wel sone	
	De 3ates were undone,	
	Iarmed ful pikke	1255
	Fram fote to be nekke.	
	Alle pat were perin	
	Wipute his twelf ferin	
	And be king Aylmare	
	He dude hem alle to kare,	1260
	pat at the feste were,	,

Here lif hi lete bere. [And be kyng Mody Hym he made blody: And the king Aylmere 1265 Do hauede myche fere.] Horn ne dude no wunder1 Of Fikenhildes false tunge. Hi sworen obes holde, Dat neure ne scholde 1270 Horn neure bitraie. Dez he at debe 2 laie. Hi runge be belle De wedlak for to felle; Horn him zede with his 3 1275 To be kinges palais Der was bridale suete, For riche men ber ete. Telle ne miste [no] tunge pat gle bat ber was sunge. 1280 Horn sat on [his] chaere And bad hem alle ihere. 'King,' he sede, 'bu luste A tale mid be beste, I ne seie hit for no blame: 1285 Horn is mi name Du me to knist[e] houe And knigthod haue [I] proued:

L. has 'Horn no wonder ne makede
Of Fykenildes fals[h]ede.'

<sup>2</sup> MS. 'dibe.'

<sup>3</sup> L. has 'Horn ledde hyre hom wit heyse, To hyre fader paleyse.'

<sup>4</sup> MS. 'brid and ale': L. has 'brydale.'

To be, king, men seide,	
pat i pe bitraide,	1290
Du makedest me fleme,	
And pi lond to reme;	
Pu wendest pat i wrozte,	
pat y neure ne poste,	
Bi Rymenhild for to ligge;	1295
And pat i wip-segge,	
Ne schal ihc hit biginne,	
Til i suddene winne.	
Pu kep hure a stunde,	
pe while pat i funde a second second	1300
In to min heritage,	
And to mi baronage.	
pat lond i schal ofreche,	
And do mi fader wreche.	
I schal beo king of tune,	1305
And bere kinges crune,	
panne schal Rymenhilde,	
Ligge bi be kinge.'	
Horn gan to schupe draze,	
Wip his yrisse felazes,	1310
Apulf wip him his brother,	
Nolde he non oper;	
pat schup bigan to crude,	
pe wind him bleu [wel] lude,	
Wipinne daies fiue	1315
pat schup gan ariue.	
Abute middelniste	
Horn him 3ede wel riste.	
He tok abulf hi houde	
And up he 3ede to londe.  Hi fonde under schelde	1320
Hi fonde under schelde	

A knizt hende 1 in felde. Op be scheld was drawe A crowch of Jesu cristes lawe] De knizt him aslepe lav 1325 Al biside be way. Horn him gan to take And sede: 'knizt, awake. Seie what bu kepest? And whi bu her slepest? 1330 Me binkb bi bine crois liste, pat bu longest to ure drizte. Bute bu wule me schewe, I schal be to-hewe.' De gode knist up aros, 1335 Of be wordes him gros: He sede: 'ihc haue azenes my wille Payns [iserued] ful ylle, Ihc was cristene a while: po [were] icom[e] to bis ile2 1340 Sarazins [lobe and] blake pat dude me [God] forsake: On Crist ihc wolde bileue3 On him hi makede me reue. To kepe bis passage 1345 Fram horn bat is of age, pat wunieb [al] bieste, [God] knizt wib be beste; Hi sloze wib here honde, pe king of bis[e] londe, 1350

L. has 'liggen.'

<sup>2</sup> MS, 'ille,'

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> L. has, 'Bi god on wam y leue po he makeden me reue.'

And wib him fele hundred, And berof is wunder Dat he ne comeb to fiate: God sende him be riste, And wind him hider drive, To bringe[n] hem of liue: Hi slozen kyng Murry, : Hornes fader king hendy, Horn hi ut of londe sente: Tuelf felazes wib him wente, Among hem abulf be gode, Min ozene child, my leue fode: [He louede Horn wel derne And Horn hym also gerne:] Ef horn child is hol and sund, And Apulf wipute wund, He luueb him so dere, And is him so stere, Mizte i seon hem tueie, For ioie i scholde deie.' 'Knist beo banne blibe, Mest of alle sibe, Horn and Abulf his fere Bobe hi ben here:' To horn he gan gon And grette him anon. Muche joje hi makede bere De while hi togadere were. He sede wib steuene 3are ] 1 Childre, hu habbe 3e fare

1355

1360

1365

1370

1375

These two lines are from L. The MS. has 'Childre he sede hu habbe 3e fare pat ihe 3ou se3 hit is ful 3are.'

Wulle ze bis londe winne And sle bat ber is inne?' He sede: 'leue horn child But lyueb bi moder Godhild: Of ioie heo [ne] miste If heo be aliue wiste.' Horn sede on his rime: 'Iblessed beo be time, I com to Suddenne Wib mine irisse menne: We schulle be hundes teche To speken ure speche. Alle we hem schulle sle, And al quic hem fle.' Horn gan his horn to blowe, His folk hit gan iknowe, Hi comen ut of stere. Fram hornes banere; Hi slozen and fuzten, De nist and be usten; [Myd speres ord hi stonge pe elde and eke be zonge; pat lond hi boru sosten, To debe hi bus brosten] pe Sarazins cunde; Ne lesde per non in pende. Horn let [sone] wurche Chapeles and chirche. He let belles ringe And masses let singe. He com to his moder halle In a roche walle. [Hi custen and hi clenten.

1385

1390

1395

1400

1405

...

And into halle wenten.]
Crun he gan werie
And makede feste merie.
Murie lif he [per] wrozte.
Rymenhild hit dere boste.
[Wile pat Horn was oute,
Fikenhild ferde aboute;]
To wose he gan hure serne, 12
pe kyng ne dorste him werne,
Fikenhild was prut on herte,
And pat him dude smerte.
30nge he 3af and elde
Mid him for to helde.
Ston he dude lede,
per he hopede spede,
Strong castel he let sette
Mid see him biflette.
per ne mizte lizte
Bute fozel wip flizte.
Bute whanne be se wib droze
Mişte come men ynoze.
Fikenhild gan wende
Rymenhild to schende.
[De day by-gan to wexe,
Dat hem was by-twexe;]
Rymenhild was ful of mode,
He wep teres of blode.
Fikenhild or be dai gan springe,
Al rizt he ferde to be kinge,
After Rymenhild be briste,
To wedden hire bi nizte.

<sup>1</sup> MS, has 'Corn he let serie.'

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> These lines come after l. 1235 in MS.

He ladde hure bi be derke	1445
Into his nywe werke,	-110
pe feste hi bigunne	
Er bat ros be sunne <sup>1</sup> .	
pat nist horn gan swete	
And heuie for to meter the Angel	. 1450
Of Rymenhild his make	
Into schupe was itake:	
pe schup bigan to blenche	
His lemman scholde adrenche.	
Rymenhild wip hire honde	1455
Wolde up to londe.	
Fikenhild azen hire pelte	
Wip his swerdes hilte.	
Horn him wok of slape	
So a man pat hadde rape.	1460
'Apulf,' he sede, 'felaze	
To schupe we mote draze	
Fikenhild me hap idon under,	
And Rymenhild to do wunder;	
Crist, for his wundes fiue,	1465
To-ni3t me þuder driue!'	
Horn gan to schupe ride,	
His feren him biside.	
Er pane horn hit wiste,	
To-fore be sumne upriste,	1470
His schup stod under ture	
At Rymenhilde bure.	
Rymenhild litel wenel heo	
pat Horn panne aliue beo.	
[Ne wiste Horn on liue	1475
Whare he was aryue.]	
1 Lines 1441-1448 are wrongly transposed in the MS.	

De castel bei ne knewe. For he was so nywe. Horn fond sittinde Arnoldin. bat was Abulfes cosin, 1480 Dat ber was in bat tide, Horn for tabide. 'Horn knist,' he sede, 'kinges sone, Wel beo bu to londe icome. To-day hap ywedde Fikenhild 1485 Di swete lemman Rymenhild. Ne schal i be [not] lie, He hab giled be twie. Dis tur he let make Al for bine [Rymenhilde] sake. 1490 Ne mai ber come inne No man wib none ginne. Horn nu crist be wisse Of Rymenhild bat bu ne misse.' Horn cube al be liste 1495 pat eni man of wiste. Harpe he gan schewe And tok felazes fewe, Of kniztes suibe 1 snelle pat schrudde hem at wille. 1500 [Wib swerdes he hem gyrte Anouen here schirte.] Hi zeden bi be grauel Toward be castel, Hi gunne murie singe 1505 And makede here gleowinge. Rymenhild hit gan ihere And axede what hi were: Hi sede, hi weren harpurs,

And sume were gigours.	1510
He dude horn inn late	
Rist at halle gate;	
He sette him on be benche	
His harpe for to clenche.	
He makede Rymenhilde lay	1515
And heo makede walaway,	
Rymenhild feol yswoze.	•
Ne was per non pat louze.	
Hit smot to hornes herte	
So bitere pat hit smerte.	1520
He lokede on be ringe	
And poste on Rymenhilde.	
He 3ede up to borde	
Wip gode suerdes orde.	
Fikenhildes crune	1525
per [he] ifulde adune,	
And al his men arowe	
Hi dude adun prowe.	
Whanne hi weren aslaze,	
Fikenhild hi dude to-draze.	1530
Horn makede Arnoldin þare	
King, after king Aylmare,	
Of al westernesse	
For his meoknesse.	
De king and his homage	1535
Beuen Arnoldin trewage.	- 555
Horn tok Rymenhild bi be honde	
And ladde hure to be stronde.	
And ladde wip him Apelbrus,	
De gode stuard of his hus.	1540
De se bigan to flowe	1940
And horn gan to rowe.	
and more gain to rouce	

Hi gunne for [t]ariue ber king modi was sire. Abelbrus he makede ber king 1545 For his gode teching: He 3af alle be knistes ore For horn kniztes lore. Horn gan for to ride, De wind him bleu wel wide. 1550 He ariuede in yrlonde per he wo fondede, per he dude Apulf child Wedden maide Revnild. Horn com to suddenne 1555 Among al his kenne. Rymenhild he makede his quene So hit mizte wel beon. Al folk hem miste rewe Dat loueden hem so trewe. 1560 Nu ben hi bobe dede; Crist to heuene hem lede. Her endeb be tale of horn, pat fair was and nost unorn, Make we us glade eure among, 1565 For bus him endeb hornes song. Jesus pat is of heuene king Beue us alle his suete blessing! Amen.

## EX-PLI-CIT.

## NOTES.

## I. OLD ENGLISH HOMILIES.

An Bispel (or Parable).

This piece, as well as the other English ones in the Cotton MS., seems to have been written in the south-east of England, probably in Kent, judging from some occasional orthographical peculiarities in the vowels. Thus the older eo is represented by ie, as in the Ayenbite of Inwit (in the Kentish dialect of the middle of the fourteenth century): hierte=heorta, heart, nied=neod, need, si=seo, the (fem.); ea is replaced by ia, as tiar=tear, niat=neat (cattle); e is used for i or y, as fer=fir, fire, cen=cyn, kin, &c. The punctuation is that of the MS.

Line I. See the parable in Matt. xxii. I-I4.

An rice. The old form of the indefinite article is here retained before a consonant.

2. Gélest=geleste, extended. The A.S. geléstan also signifies to

last, follow.

Wide and side are adverbs formed from the adjectives wid (wide) and sid (long) by the suffix -e. They form a phrase, once in very common use, which has been replaced by 'far and wide.' The use of side = ample, long, as an adjective occurs in Gascoigne's Steel Glass (1576)—

'They be no boyes, which weare such side long gowns.'

(l. 157, on p. 324 of Skeat's Specimens.)

Erfev-telle, innumerable, difficult to be told; the same as the older compound earfov-rime, difficult to be numbered; A.S. earfove, difficult,

from earfoo, hardship, toil. Cf. Ger. arbeit.

3. 3½ wêr = ge-hwær, on every side, everywhere. The particle ge as a prefix adds an indefinite meaning to many pronouns and adverbs, as ge-hwá, every one, whoever; ge-hwæðer, both, each, either; ge-hwylc, each, every one, all, whoever. Cf.  $\acute{ag}$ -whá= $\acute{a}$ -ge-hwá, whoever, every one;  $\acute{ag}$ -hwæ-per= $\acute{a}$ -ge-hwæper, either. The dropping of the k in the combination kw is here rather common; cf. wa=hwa, who, l. 4.

5. Him, to him. Cf. l. 4, him beféll. We still keep the use of the old dative before a few impersonal verbs, as methinks, meseems, &c.

See Historical Outlines of English Accidence, p. 117.

Frend and fend are plurals representing the older frind and find = friends and fiends, friends and enemies.

5. Hold over fd, friendly or unfriendly, well-disposed or hostile. Cf. 'hold and trig,' faithful and true; Orm. 6177.

6. Nam him to rede, took to himself for (a) purpose, resolved.

Heom, for them.

Anæ = ane, acc. fem. of an (one, a). See éne, 1. 7, and ænne, 1. 8. Laðienge, feast, properly invitation, assembly. See 1. 90, p. 4, where 3elaðie = invite.

8. Berie (a gloss upon curt) = A.S. byrig, dat. of burh, a city, borough (cf. bury in names of places), here means the royal city where the

king's court was held.

Dézie = dæze = dæze (dative). The g had probably become silent,

hence dezie = deie.

9. Be pe látst, by the latest, at the latest. See to pa latst, I. 88, p. 4, and King Horn, l. 616, p. 256. Latst is our last. In the oldest English late (late) made comp. lator, superl. latost. In Ormulum we find läte, lattre, lattst. Some have supposed that at last is a corruption of on-lást, in a track, backwards, on laste, finally, because the oldest form of 'latest' is late-m-est; but perhaps the forms quoted above tend to show that this view is untenable. Alast, lastly, occurs very late.

To pa dezie = to pan dezie = to pam dag-e, on that day.

ber were, should be there.

3e-sceod = ge-sceád = ge-scéd, difference, distinction: it also signifies discretion. Cf. to-3esceoded = to-sceoded, divideth, 1. 136, p. 6; 3escod, discretion, 1. 85, p. 4. Cf. M.E. isceadwis, reasonable.

10. pan hi come, when they should come.

Mistlice = mis-lice, promiscuously, variously.

11. Me = man, one; cf. Fr. on, Ger. man.

12. It will be observed, through this piece, that w is written for wn initially. This can hardly be other than intentional, and probably has reference to the pronunciation of initial wn as u (Welsh w); just as, in the Shropshire and other dialects, people say 'ood, 'ooman, for wood, woman.

13. Formemete (cf. morze-mete, l. 139, p. 6), first meat, or morning meal.

pat him . . . inn-come, that it might not appear too long to him
to wait until the Lord, at noon, should come in.

Of represents the oldest English of pat, Lat. usque ad.

15. Eter gat = et per gate, at the gate. In the oldest period gat, geat,

a gate, is of the neuter gender; distinct from gát = a she-goat.

Gode repples and stiarne swepen, good rods and stiff (strong) whips (scourges). Cf. M.E. repylle-stok, a rod used for beating flax, Wright's Vocab, 795.16, and repple, a Cheshire word for a long walking-staff (Halliwell).

16. Stiarne hine beslé, severely treat him. Besie = be-sien = beseau, see to, provide.

19. Ærndraches = arend-racan, messengers. This is an early instance of change of declension, the pl. -an becoming -es.

Of fif ceden, from five regions or quarters; literally kiths.

20. Hwet bute [fece], whereupon, so, without more delay. Hwat is here used conjunctionally.

Côfer . . . láter; like M.E. rather and later = earlier (sooner) and later. Caf or cof = prompt, active, brisk. See cofe, quickly, l. 31, p. 2.

21. And was idon . . . isett was, and it was done by (unto) them as we previously said was appointed (settled). Cf. 'Do as you would be done by.'

25. Scewie we, let us look at, or view.

- 26. Uncode = uncude, lit, unknown. Cut is the proper passive participle of the verb cunnen.
- 27-29. Unwraste . . . Jebugon, Wretched men, what made you, in all my empire, to contend against me with hatred and hostility, and to submit to my foe (enemy).

29. 3ebugon, lit. turn to, bow to; hence 'be obedient to.' We have

the same in buxom, buhsum in Ancren Riwle.

Swá ibrúce ic mine rice, as (sure as) I enjoy my kingdom, as sure as I am a king. See l. 206, p. 243.

30. Scule pa pe, those shall who, &c.

- 32. Pe hi sturfe hungre, whereby they died with hunger. The use of the instrumental is worthy of notice.
  - 34. Sandon = sandan = (sand-an), dishes, literally sendings.
  - 36, 37. Kingen and hlaforden are dative plurals; -en=-um.
     38. má;i=mai;, may prevail. See Orm. i. p. 279.

39. Him = bi him, concerning him.

- 40. This quotation is not from the Vulgate. But it resembles Isaiah xl. 12: 'Quis mensus est pugillo aquas, et caelos palmo ponderauit? quis appendit tribus digitis molem terrae, et librauit in pondere montes, et colles in statera?' The passage in Job xxviii. 24, 25 also somewhat resembles it.
- 40-42. Hlaford...hand, Lord of (all) might, who holdest the thrones of the heavens and beholdest the deep (abyss) which is under the earth; the hills thou weighest out with thy hand. Belocest does not occur in the oldest period in the sense of 'beholdest,' but of belockest, enclosest. In De Initio Creaturae (Ælfric's Homilies, ed. Thorpe, pp. 8, 9) this quotation is thus given: 'He hylt mid his mihte heofonas and eorðan, and ealle gesceafta butan geswince, and he besceawað þa niwelnyssa þe under þyssere eorðan sind. He awecð ealle duna mid anre handa.' He holdeth with his might heavens and earth, and all creatures, without toil, and he beholdeth the depths which are under this earth. He weigheth all hills with one hand.
  - 43. For-pan pe = for that that, because.
  - 46. For he, &c., because he, &c.

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47, 48. And us sawle [on] ableow, breathed souls into us. Cf. 'and him on bleow gast' (= and him on ableow gast), Old Eng. Hom. First Series, p. 221, and Ælfric's Hom. vol. i. p. 13.

48. Scred = scret = scrýt, clotheth. Scred-de = scrydde, clothed.

50. And [vel as] = and or as. The scribe seems to have looked upon and as not quite accurate, and proposed as.

55. Unitald fultume, untold (innumerable) helps, favours, blessings.

56. Of wam we alle and us sielfe habbed, from whom we all have also ourselves [i. e. our being]. Cf. Acts xvii. 28.

Sielpe, the MS. reading, would mean enjoyment, felicity, goods; but see p. 4, note 1; p. 7, note 3.

60. Don him slepe, cause him to sleep.

63. Mihti efre isi = mihte hi efre isi, were they always able to see.

- 64. Ná zewóld ham selfe=ne zewolde hi ham selfe, they would not control themselves.
- 65. Hares unpances, gen. absolute, against their will, they being unwilling.
  - 66. A wunder worden, in wonderful words. See Isaiah xlix. 15. Bi pa=bi pan=bi pam, by the. Cf. 'to pa latst,' l. 88.
- 68. La llef = la leof, O beloved, O friend. In the earlier periods it means O sir. O lord.
- 68, 69. Wiman ... his ... cild ... hi (she). Notice the confusion in gender. Wif was originally of the neuter gender, and so was his.

70. Nell ic = nelle ic, I will not.

71. Be pam pe, as concerning that that, lit. by that that.

72. Quoted from Malachi i. 6.

73. Manscipe, manship, hom-age. Sometimes man-rede is used in the same sense; cp. A.S. manræden, Joshua ix. 11.

73, 74. 3if ic. hlaford, if I am Lord.

74. G. m. = gode men, good men.

82. Si zécénde láge, the kindly (natural) law.

85. 'Without this law is no rational being.' See note to 1.9.

89. Ne ne wurd, nor not shall be, i. e. nor shall be. pat god ne send, but what God hath sent.

92. Heretoche = heretoge, leader; properly army-leader, duke.

93. His, her (i.e. law); a form very common in Southern dialects of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. It does not occur in the oldest period.

Wax bredene=wax-bred, waxboard, a writing-table, a table covered with wax to write upon. The phrase 'stanene wax-bredene' shows that the origin of the compound wax-bred was forgotten.

And si, she, i.e. the law (fem.). Zi, she (A.S. sio) occurs in the Ayenbite of Inwyt (1340). It is properly the fem. of the demonstrative and relative pronoun se, the.

99. Swa se=swa so=swa swa, so as, as far as. Cf. alse=also=alswa, as.

99, 100. Ures . . . cristes, the advent of our Lord the Saviour Jesus Christ, or, our Lord the Saviour Jesus Christ's coming. On this con-

struction see Historical Outlines of English Accidence, p. 103.

102. Stef-creft, book-learning, letter-craft; stef (stef), a letter, character. Cf. run-stef, a runic (or mystical) letter; boc-stef, a letter, alphabetical character. Staves, flat pieces of shaven wood, were once used for writing upon, also strips of the beech tree. In A.S. the same word, boc, means both 'beech' and 'book.'

103. Wer ladieres moche, were many inviters.

Eft bine fece, again within a while, after a time.

104. Hur and hur (húru, húru-pinga), especially, frequently. It sometimes signifies 'at intervals.' See Owl and Nightingale, xvi. 1.11. p. 172.

106-7. Lof and w[u]r[t]hminte, praise and honour. Wurth-minte =

A.S. weord-mynd, weord-mynt (Grein).

100. Mid senne begripe, taken with sin, defiled with sin,

110. Diefles muðe, devil's mouth. Cf. helle muð, hell's mouth, l. 175, p. 7. Hell is represented in stained glass windows as having a real mouth, teeth, &c.

Wam=hwam, whom; here used relatively. 'Who' is used only as an interrogative in the first period. Of wam begins a new clause.

117. per a3ên, instead thereof, against that.

119. Acennende = acenninge, birth, conception; see l. 115. The use of the participle for the verbal substantive is found in Lazamon's Brut, an hizende for an hizinge, in haste. The tendency at this period is to turn -ende into -inge, as we have done in all present participles. See Old Eng. Hom. Second Series, p. 177, l. 23.

120. Admoded is for admode, the def. form of admod (=eád-mbd), humble, meek. But we have added a d to several words that were originally without it, as wicked, wretched, one-eyed. See Historical

Outlines of English Accidence, p. 223.

Fordede, destroyed, put an end to. Cf. our did for and undid.

122. Leorning-cnihtes, disciples, literally learning-attendants. A.S. leorning-cnihtas, the usual word for our Lord's disciples in the Gospels; in the Heliand the Lat. discipulus is often rendered by thegan, thane.

127. To freme, to advantage, profitably.

134. Wat ... wat, both ... and, what ... and.

135. picce pringed, thickly throng on, press on in crowds.

136. Eter gate me his scift, and per me hi to resceeded, at the gate they are divided, and there they are discriminated. Me = man, one; his = hi, them.

141. Uuantruce = wantruce, failure. Cf. wantrokiynge in Specimens, Pt. II. 1, 50, p. 100.

143. Iper = in per, in the; pine being a feminine substantive.

Mid coelice lette, with a slight delay or hindrance.

145. Merchestowe, boundary place, place of separation; but perhaps we ought to read merthestowe, a place of mirth.

148-0. Sicernosse of écer blisse, the assurance of eternal bliss.

150-1. God...fandie, May God, through his mercy, let us never have experience of it. Letes = lete his, his being the genitive governed by fandie.

152. Anú = anum, at once.

3erédie, ready, prepared. In Piers Plowman we find aredy, B. iv. 192; areadiness occurs in Bacon's Advancement of Learning, and in our English Bible, 2 Cor. x. 6.

154. 3emet, shall find, meet with; the present tense, as in the older

period, is used with a future sense.

157. Hi ... Jeleste, and they shall have for their reward the home that long shall last.

161. 3efered = ge-fer-ræden, company.

Anglene had, orders of angels. See VII. 99 (below), and Piers Plowman (Clarendon Press Series), p. 104, note to i. 105; where it is explained that there were supposed to be nine orders of angels, the two highest orders being those of the Cherubim and Seraphim; see sect. V. 1. 1050 below. Had is identical with the suffix head or hood in manhood, godhead, &c.

163. Hágefaderen=heáh-fæderum, patriarch, high-father. In the first period heáh, high, is sometimes used as equivalent to the prefix arch:

heáh-bisceop, archbishop; heáh-boda, archangel.

164-5. Mid al pan pe . . . abéc, with all those that for his love (sake) put aside the world.

165-6. Wic zele = hwile ege, what awe (fear, terror).

169. pe wolcne to-gat, the welkin shall part in sunder. To-gan=to

go asunder, to go away.

Si hali rode tacne. Hampole, in the Fifth Book of his Pricke of Conscience, mentions the 'token of the cross' as appearing with Christ at the day of Doom:—

'He sal han at his down commyng pe taken of the croys wyth hym bring,

Yhit som trowes, and swa may wel be, pat he taken of he spere men sal han se

And of he nayles.'-p. 143.

172. pe . . . bechece, whom none may contradict.

176. Bis[c]andlice senne beswapen, convicted of shameful sins. See Introd. xlix. d. for dat. pl. in -e.

177-9. pan . . . écenisse, Then shall God say to them, the sinful men,

ye sinned in your eternity and ye must burn in my eternity.

181-2. Son[e]... jesecpe, immediately they shall be thrust out from his sight.

184. Quoted from Prov. viii. 31.

188. See John vi. 51.

189. Cwuce bread, the living bread. Cf. 'the quick and the dead.'

192. See John xii. 24.

195. Pat cwed us of breade, which speaketh to us by bread.

197. Melstanent (so in MS.) = melstanen, mill-stones.

198. Sete = seten, afterwards.

Idon into per berien, put into the tomb. In berien the dative suffix is dropped; the demonstrative shows that the word is feminine.

202. See John xvi. 1.

### II. A SAXON CHRONICLE.

See the notes to Prof. Earle's edition of the A.S. Chronicle, pp. 369-372.

Line 2. Under fangen, received, i.e. in a friendly manner. Earle's text has uenden, for unenden in the MS.

3. Alsuic alse, all such as. Suic=suilc, such. Alse, also, is a new form replacing the older swylc.

4. To-deld...sotlice, distributed and squandered (scattered) it foolishly. Notice in the verbs the dropping of the final e in the past tense; see 1. 7.

5. Me (=men=man), one, was unknown in the first period.

8. Gadering, assembly, parliament.

9. Sereberi = Searbyrig, Salisbury. Roger of Salisbury was Regent of England in 1123.

Hise. The e probably marks the plural; in the first period his was

indeclinable as a possessive pronoun.

10. Neues, nephews. Neues is wrongly translated 'suum nepotem' by Gibson, whom others follow. See Earle's note. Neve or nefe is not of Norman-French origin, but represents the older nefa, a nephew, of which the feminine was nefe, a niece. This old nefa is of course cognate with Lat. nepos.

Til, till. This is a new form unknown to the oldest period; it is of Norse origin and was first used as a preposition = to. It here replaces ob-pat; see p. 2, l. 17, and p. 5, l. 125. Ob-A.S. bb-onb is of the same origin as the un in until = unt-til: see Skeat's Dict. s, v. unto.

- 12. Wunder, mischief, wrong. The original meaning is wonder, awe, lit. that which is turned from.
  - 13. Man-red, hom-age. The suffix -red still exists in kin-d-red, hat-red.
- 13, 14. Ac... heolden, but they (kept) observed no truth, i. e. did not keep faith.
- 13. Treuthe=treowthe, pledged word, faith. Treothes=treowthes (1, 14).
- 15. For-loren, forfeited; the past plural of M.E. for-losen, to lose entirely. The r=s still survives in the participle for-lorn. Cf. M.E. *icoren*, chosen.
- 16. Suencten, oppressed, afflicted. The verb swenken is the causal of M. E. swinken, to labour, toil.
  - 17. Uurecce, poor, wretched men.

Weorces; a new plural. It was originally an old neuter, and likeswine, sheep, &c., underwent no change for the plural.

19. God, possessions, goods.

20. Bathe; a new form, of Norse origin. Bath . . . and replaces O. E. ægðer ge . . . ge.

Be nihtes 7 be daies, by night and by day. The introduction of

be is quite recent; the oldest expression was dages and nihtes.

Carl-men. Carl means a man, and exists in the proper name Charles (Carol-us). Cf. Prov. Eng. carl-cat, a male cat.

21, 22. Pined ... pining. Here we have an instance of the cognate accusative, like dreamt a dream, &c.

Untellendlice, unutterable, untellingly.

22. Nan, not one, is here used with a plural noun.

23. Me henged, &c., one hanged (them) up; some were hanged up.

25. Hengen is the past plur. of a strong verb hangen, while hanged is the past tense of a weak verb hangien, to hang.

Bryniges = brynies, coats of mail, which would be very heavy to

bear. Thorpe takes it to be bryninges, i. e. fires.

26. Uurythen, twisted, writhed. The word me, being a weakened form of man, can only be properly used with a singular verb. Here, however, we have the pl. uurythen. But we may suppose the word thei to be understood. Such a change of construction is common.

To  $\delta = to \delta at$ , until that.

Gade to pe hærnes, went to (their) brains. Gade=yede. Zupitza, in his Notes to Guy of Warwick, l. 60, shews that yede=ge-eode, rather than eode, as some have supposed.

27. Quarterne = cwearterne, prison. A.S. cweartern in the Bible often renders the Vulgate carcer. Pades, toads, which were supposed to be venomous.

28. Drapen; a Northern form; from drap, pt. t. of Icel. drepa, to slay, kill.

28. Crucet-hus seems to be, by the explanation given of it in the text, a kind of cell into which the prisoner was forced by being doubled up, as it were. It was the same sort of thing as the cell in the Tower of London called 'Little Ease,' because too small to lie down in at length.

29. Un-dep, shallow, a word not found in A.S.

- 30. prengde, pressed. From A.S. pringan, from the pt. of which (prang) is derived E. throng. Him, for him; hence him alle the limes = all his limbs.
- 31-2. Lof 1 grin; the names of two instruments of torture. Grin means a snare, trap, shackles, but lof is quite a crux. Can it be an error for loc, bolt, bar, beam?
- 32. Rachenteges, bonds, chains (for the neck). Rachen=rachent, A.S. racenta, chain: teg. tie. band.

35. Nowiderwardes, nowhere, lit. nowitherwards.

41. Gæildes = gieldes, tributes, from A.S. gildan, to pay, yield.

Æure umwile. ever at times, always.

42. Tenserie, probably censerie. Low Latin censeria, 'rente seigneuriale et foncière, dont un heritage est chargé envers le seigneur du fief d'où il dépend.'—Roquefort. T and c are constantly confused in MSS.

44. A dais fare, a day's journey. Cf. wel-fare, thorough-fare.

47. Sume ieden on almes, some went unto alms, i. e. went a-begging.

50. Ouer sithon might mean ever afterwards, but perhaps we should read o-wer sithen, everywhere subsequently; see l. 55.

51. Cyrce-iærd, church-yard. The oldest expression for church-yard is ciric-tún. Tun (town) and iærd (yard) both mean an enclosure.

54. Ræueden, spoiled, be-reaved. Cf. ræueres, robbers, l. 57.

] æuric man other, &c., and every man [spoiled the] other who anywhere was able.

57. Lered men, the lettered men, the clergy.

58. Oc...par-of, but it was nothing to them thereof, i.e. they accounted it nothing, took no heed of the cursing or excommunication.

62. So also, in Piers Plowman, C. xii. 61, we are told that 'God is def now a dayes.' A still stronger expression occurs in a curious lament printed in Political Songs, ed. Wright, p. 256, l. 9, where we are even told that 'God is ded.' See Mr. Wright's note upon the line.

halechen = halezen, saints, holy ones.

63. polenden = poleden, suffered.

64. Martin, abbot of Peterborough in 1132, was formerly a prior of St. Neot's. He died 1154.

Abbot-rice, abbacy, like bishop-rick.

65. Fand, provided, found.

66. Carited, charity. This form of the word shows that it is bortowed directly from the French, viz. O. F. caritet = Lat. acc. caritatem.

67. pop-wethere = thoh-whethere, nevertheless. h or gh passed some-

times into f; hence we find pof=though, and thurf=through. Cf. enough and cough.

68. Goded, endowed (with goods).

Lat it refen. Prof. Skeat translates this by 'caused it to be roofed;' where refen = hrefen, A. S. hréfan, formed from hróf, roof, by the ordinary vowel-change. This is an easy solution of the difficulty. The word refen, if put for A.S. réafian, as proposed by some, would mean to bereave, or strip of all hangings, not to adorn, or furnish with hangings (Earle). See 1. 54 above.

69. S' Petres mæsse dæi, St. Peter's day, June 29.

72. Fram is our from, but has here its old sense of by.

Eugenie. Eugenius III did not reign until 1145, and Innocent II died 1144.

74. Pe... circe-wican, which belong to the office of sacrist. See Earle's note on this passage. The latter part of circe-wican is the same word as is seen in baili-wick.

74-5. I gif, &c., And, if he might live longer, he meant to do the same with respect to the office of treasurer.

75-6. And ... strengthe, And he gained (property) in lands that powerful men held by force or violence.

77-79. Rogingham (Rockingham), Cotingham, Estun (Easton), Hyrt-lingburch (Irlingborough), Stanewig (Stanwick), Aldewingle (Oldwinkle), are all in Northamptonshire.

81. Wende, turned, changed.

84. Wat ... time, what befell in King Stephen's time.

85. The day of St. William of Norwich is March 24; see the account in Alban Butler's Lives of the Saints. At a later date, the Jews were accused of a similar murder of the boy-martyr named St. Hugh of Lincoln. See Chaucer, Cant. Tales, Group B. l. 1874, and Skeat's note; also Tyrwhitt's note upon the Prioresses Tale, quoted in Skeat's preface to his edition of the Prioresses Tale. &c.

87. Lang fridai, Long Friday, Good Friday; a Scandinavian name, probably suggested by the length of the church-services.

88-9. Wenden ... martyr, They thought that it would be concealed, but our Lord showed that he was (a) holy martyr.

90. Heglice, sumptuously, splendidly.

93. Mid ormete fard, with an immense army.

94. And him com togænes, and there came against him.

95. pe... Euorwic, to whom the King had entrusted York.

96. Æuez=æuets=æuest, trusty. The Norman z was sounded as ts. Cf. F. avez=avets=Lat. habetis.

97. Æt te Standard, at the battle of the Standard. 'A rhetorical monograph of this battle was written by a cotemporary, Ethelred [al. Ailred, Aldred], Abbot of Rievaulx. It is printed in Twysden, X Scrip-

tores... A representation of the Standard is given in Twysden, apparently from an ancient drawing.'—Earle.

100. pe kinges sune Henries, i. e. King Henry's son; see ll. 120, 124.

101. He wart (= ward) it war, he became aware of it; see l. 132, p. 14.

102. In pe lengten, in the Lenten season.

104. xiii kalend. April, March 20.

105. 'Mr. Hartshorne has vindicated for Archbp. William de Corbeuil, the glory of being the founder of the celebrated "Gundulf's" Tower at Rochester; Archæological Journal, Sept. 1863, p. 210. He quotes Gervase (apud Decem Scriptores, p. 1664).—Earle.

Suythe of-wundred, much astonished.

107. Bec, the abbey of Bec in Normandy, whence came Lanfranc and Anselm, Archbishops of Canterbury.

116. Candel masse dai, Candlemas day, Feb. 2, the feast of Purification, celebrated with many lighted candles.

117. Bristowe, Bristol.

118. Feteres. Thorpe and Earle leave teres without any attempt to explain it. Probably fe should be supplied, so that we get feteres = fetters, chains for the feet. See Stratmann, s. v. Feter.

121. Alamanie, Germany. The reference is to the empress Maud.

122. Lundenissce folc, the people of London, the Londonish folk. Sca, she; an East-Midland variety of the Northumbrian sco, she.

128. Iîuen = yiuen, give.

129. Mid al hire strengthe, with all her power or forces. In Shake-speare's King Lear we find power = forces, armies.

130. Micel hungær, a great famine.

132. Folecheden = folezeden, followed.
133. Rouecestre, Rochester.

134. Minstre, monastery; cp. E. minster (in Westminster, York minster).

135. Freond = frynd is here plural.

139. Treuthes fæston, plighted their troths.

Her nouper, &c., neither of them should deceive the other.

140. It ne for-stod naht, it (the pledges taken) availed nothing.

141. Hamtun, Southampton. So also in Specimens, II. sect. xi. (A). 59.

Wicce rad, a wicked contrivance, i. e. treachery.

142. To & forewarde, upon the condition.

143. Halidom, relics; it sometimes signifies the consecrated host, see Bosworth's Dict. s. v. háligdóm.

Gysles fand, provided hostages.

150-1. pa... o sægen, When the King was out [of prison] then he heard [them] say that.

155. Fra, from, is a new form due to Norse influence.

155. Sume here pankes 7 sume here un-pankes, some willingly and others unwillingly. Pankes and unpankes are adverbial genitives, like needs, eftsoons, &c.

165-6. Christ... beien, Christ would not that he should reign long, and both he and his mother died. Ward ded = ward ded, became dead, died; beien = beeen, both.

167. Toe to pe rice, began to reign, lit. took to the kingdom. Rice. kingdom, is connected with rixian (l. 165), to rule.

173. Makede & sahte, made the peace, came to terms or settlement. Cf. sahte in l. 175.

174. Ware, should be.

180. Le pais to halden, to keep the peace; here the French pais replaces the older crith.

182. Æuerte = euer-to, as yet. This form occurs in the Ayenbite of

Inwyt.

186. Fauresfeld, Faversham, Kent.

189. Eie, fear. Awe is the Norse form of the word.

190. Bletcad = bletsad, consecrated; lit. blessed.

193. Burch, Peterborough. Burch=Burh, borough, the new name given to Medesham stede, which was the original name of Peterborough. See Earle, pp. 123, 372.

194. iv non. Jañ., the fourth Nones of January, i.e. Jan. 2.

Innen dais. It is clear that some number is omitted before the word dais; but there is no number in the MS. It was probably left for insertion at a later period, and then forgotten.

195. Cusen . . . sælf, chose another from (among) themselves.

196. God clerc, a good scholar. In M. E. clergy often signifies learning.

198. pe cosan abbot, the abbot-elect.

200, 201. par bletcad and sithen, mid micel wurtscipe, and other italicised words, are very faint in the MS., and have been copied by Mr. Earle with some difficulty and consequently some uncertainty.

202, 203. Ramesæie (Ramsey), Torney (Thorney), Spallding, are all in

Lincolnshire.

204-5. J faire .... endinge, and hath well (fairly) begun; Christ grant him a good ending. We still preserve unne in the phrase 'I own I have done wrong.'

### III. OLD ENGLISH HOMILIES.

# (A) In Diebus Dominicis.

There are metrical versions of what St. Paul saw in hell in An Old English Miscellany, p. 147. There is also an allusion to it in the Blickling Homilies (ed. Morris), p. 42. In like manner, the 'monk of Evesham' was led by St. Nicholas through purgatory; see Arber's

reprint of the Monk of Evesham, especially capp. xvi, xvii. So also Dante was conducted by Virgil. In Beda's Ecclesiastical History, bk. iii. c. 19, we find a somewhat similar account of the visions of St. Fursey.

The notion of the repose of condemned souls upon a certain day must be extremely old. The reader will find a singular illustration of this in the notes to Southey's Thalaba the Destroyer, bk, ix. stanzas 37-39. The first of these stanzas may be quoted.

'Nay, Sorceress, not to-night!' the spirit cried,

'The flesh in which I sinned may rest to-night From suffering; all things, even I, to-night, Even the damn'd, repose!'

Line 1. Leofemen, dear men. Cf. 'beloved brethren.'

willeliche, willingly. In the first period we find willice and willendlice, willingly.

2. Suteliche seggen, plainly speak.

Of pa = of pan. Cf. to pan deie.

4. Pes lauerdes dei, the Lord's day; a translation of the Lat. dies Dominica (F. Dimanche) occurring in St. Augustine and Tertullian, and in the Vulgate version of Rev. i. 10.

Blisse and lisse, bliss and ease. Bliss is from blithe, just as lisse is from live; bless has nothing to do with bliss = A.S. bletsian, to consecrate, from blôt, a sacrifice. Cf. iblissico = rejoice (1. 6).

6. Erming, wretched, miserable; properly a substantive from earm-ian, to grieve; earm, miserable, poor.

7. Gif hwa wule witen, if any one will learn.

7, 8. pam wrecche saule, for the wretched souls. The demonstrative keeps its inflection, while adjective and substantive represent the older dative plur. suffix -um by -e.

to-sope = for a truth, truly.

14. Eisliche = egestice, horribly. Cf. Aisliche in Glossary to Skeat's Specimens. 3ete = geatu. gates.

15, 16. Bi pa fet, &c. Fet seems to be in the acc. plural: the dative would be fote for fotum. Tunge is dat. fem. as well as heorte, yet the demonstrative has lost its case-suffix in the first example.

18. Ouen is masculine, hence it is followed by the pronoun he.

19. Uvilcan = ivilcan, a softening of gehwilc an. Eateliche = atelice, horrible.

21. Saule = souls. The nom. plural is marked by e, representing an older a. Saulen (acc. pl.) occurs in l. 25.

23. Meister deoften, master-devils, chief-devils. Cf. masterpiece. Many old compounds, as 'master-street,' chief street, highway, have disappeared from the modern language. See Chaucer, Squieres Tale, and Skeat's note.

24. Swile, as if: alse replaces swile with the sense of as if; and as is so used in Elizabethan writers.

Ha,=they, is one of those provincial forms very common in the South of England after the Norman Conquest. It is also used for he, she.

26. Efter pon, after that, afterwards. See Ayenbite of Inwyt.

30. Ful stunch, foul stink: stenc (stinc) was originally mase. and not fem. as here used.

Efreni, ever-any; just as reasonable a compound as every = ever-each, or ever-eiper (Pecock, in Skeat's Specimens, p. 55, l. 102).

31. Un-ancomned = un-ge-nemnod, unmentionable on account of their number.

Deor, wild beasts. See l. 37, where swa deor lude reme $\emptyset$  = as wild beasts roar loudly.

32. Fever-foted = fyver-fóte, fyver-féte, four-footed. A.S. fyver = Goth. fidwor, Lat. quatuor.

Bute fet, without feet. In Scotland but is still used in this sense. 33, 34. Heore epen ... punre, their breath shone as doth the lightning among thunder.

34. pas ilke, these same.

35. pa ilea, those same.

36. Hare scrift enden nalden, would not complete their shrift.

41-2. pat... pinan, &c., that one would protect them from those evil pains.

43. This quotation is not from the Psalms, as suggested; nor elsewhere in the Bible.

46. Inne-midde-warde, in the midst of, corresponding to the later amidward. See Hampole's Pricke of Conscience, p. 174, ll. 6447, 6450.

48. Ufele brede, noxious vapour (breath).

49. He him sceawede gan on ald mon, he shewed him an old man going about.

50. Hwet pe alde mon were, who the old man might be.

52-3. Ofter . . . dringan, more often would he wrongfully cite his subjects before his court, and long oppress them. Dringan seems to be for *oringan*, to oppress.

55. Swide unbisorzeliche, very remorselessly, very unrelentingly.

59. Elmeszeorn, desirous of giving alms, charitable.

64. On punres liche, in the form of thunder; perhaps we should read on wunres (wundres) liche, in a form of wonder, in a glorious form.

A pet = of vat, to that, until.

71. be weren efterward, who were after, who were seeking.

78. Pes pe redper pet, so much the rather that, the more so because. Cf. pas pe má, so much the more.

82. A pa(t) cume monedeis lihting, until Monday's dawn come.

85. Mucheles pe mare, much the more. Mucheles is the genitive and abverbial form of the adjective muchel.

90. Chirche bisocnie, to go to church. Cf. the oldest English cyrice-soon, church-going; see chirch-soone, 1, 3, p. 26, of this volume.

103. preo wurdliche mihte, three precious properties (virtues).

109. Hwa efre penne ilokie wel, whoever then may (i. e. will) observe well.

111. Beo heo, let him be, i. e. he shall be. For heo read he. Dal-neominde, partaking, participating, hence a partaker.

## (B) Hic dicendum est de Propheta.

See Jeremiah xxxviii. 6-13.

Line 7. And pet, and (also); pet hardly seems wanted.

12, 13. For to bi-winden ... wursien, to wind round (envelop) the ropes, so that his body, which was feeble, should not become worse (i. e. receive further injury).

14. Weord, words, neuter plural. Cf. deor, &c.; the more modern plural weordes occurs in 1, 16.

15. Muchele bi-tacnunge, important meaning.

16. Hiheren = i-heren = geheren, hear.

18. See Luke xi. 28.

23. The quotations here and below are not from the Bible. They probably belong to the Latin original (here attributed to St. Gregory) from which the Homily is more or less closely translated. Compare 2 Peter ii. 21.

30, 31. Unwurde gode, displeasing to God.

32, 33. Deopnesse of sunne, for sunne deopnesse. An early use of the preposition of to express the genitive case.

33. Heued sunnen, cardinal sins, especially the seven deadly sins.

36. Manadas, perjury. Cf. mansworn, perjured.

45. Cf. Ps. lxix. 15 (or lxviii. 16 in the Vulgate): 'neque urgeat super me puteus os suum.' The words quoted are probably a gloss upon this verse.

50. pe sweere, his neck. This use of the definite article is hardly out of use.

51. Per neuer eft ne cumed of bote = per-of neuer eft ne cumed bote, therefrom never again cometh help (boot), succour, deliverance.

58. Dede wel endinge = wel dede endinge, completion or performance of good works; dede is feminine.

Cordis contritione, &c. So in Piers Plowman, B. xiv. 91, we find 'per confessionem peccata occidentur.' Contrition was divided into three parts or acts, viz. contrition of heart, confession of mouth, and satisfaction of deed, &c.; note to Piers Plowman, B. xiv. 16, ed. Skeat, where

references are given to the first part of Chaucer's Persones Tale; Polit. Religious, and Love Poems, ed. Furnivall, p. 218; Peter Cantor, ed. Migne, vol. 205 of the Cursus Patrologicus, col. 342; Ancren Riwle, p. 229; Barclay's Ship of Fools, i. 196, &c.

81. In alesnesse of alla (= alle) sunfulle, unto or for the forgiveness of

all sinners.

84. Pet often means what, but probably is here an error for wet, what. 99. An manere of fissce. The Romance manere seems to have replaced the native word cun or cin; hence it mostly occurs without a following of, as alle manere men = alles cunnes men, men of every kind. This cun or cin, = kind, was originally placed after the substantive as a suffix. Cf. man-kin-d, dier-chin(1, 2, p. 3) = deer-kind, fis-cynn(1, 3, p. 3) = fish-kind.

91. Euer se, ever so, used before comparatives, like pe (instrumental pi).

92. To swimminde = to swimmene, the use of the present participle for the gerundial or dative infinitive. This corruption is found in the earliest period.

106. Pos blaca tadden, these black toads. Blaca = blace = blacen = blacan, the pl. of the def. form of the adj. pos = pas, these, has not as

vet got its modern usage.

113-17. peos...ouerligged, this same wealth which these (persons) thus overlie.

115. peos... helfter. Some words have evidently been omitted after clapes. The meaning seems to be as follows:—These yellow clothes [betoken women who go gaudily attired to render themselves objects of attraction], for the yellow cloth is the devil's halter.

123. Blanchet, a kind of wheaten powder used by ladies as a cosmetic.

'With blaunchette and other flour

To make thaim qwyther [whiter] of colour.'

R. de Brunne, MS. Bowes, in Halliwell, p. 20.

124. 3coluwe clape, clothes stained with saffron. 'Hire wimpel [maked] wit offer maked geleu mid saffran.' (Homilies in Trinity College, Cambridge, B 14. 52. See Old Eng. Homilies, First Series, p. 311.)

125. Scawere, mirror, looking-glass. See Piers Plowman, B. xii. 153.

128. Musestoch = muse-stoc = mouse stock, mousetrap. The oldest word for this was mus-fealle.

### IV. OLD ENGLISH HOMILIES.

### (A) Dominica Palmarum.

See Matt. xxi. 9, &c., &c.

Line 8. po pe com, when that [he] came. Swo hatte be prop, so is called the village.

16. From Matt. xi. 29.

18. Sanderbodes, like sandes-men = messengers, ambassadors: sanderman = messenger, Orm. 322.

22. Hihten, adorned, decorated. Cp. M. E. histe, to adorn, Trevisa's

Higden, 1. 41, 235; 2. 313, 363.

32. Silof, let there be praise. Cf. heil seo pu, hail be thou, Lazamon, vol. iii. p. 162. This is the only instance of the old form of the subjunctive to be met with in the Trinity MS.

35. See John xii. 13. The Vulgate version has: 'acceperunt ramos

palmarum, et processerunt obviam ei,' &c.

38. heg settle, high seat, throne. A settle still signifies a seat.

44. Bethphage has been explained as 'domus oris vallium,' as in the tables given in some editions of the Vulgate. The same lists give: 'Jerusalem, visio pacis, visio perfecta.' Bethphage means in Hebrew 'house of figs' (hard figs); see Cheyne, Aids to the Student (Proper Names), Smith's Dict. of the Bible (s. v. Jerusalem), and Trench, The Parables, p. 315.

49. here mudes wike, the offices of their mouth.

55. Soo of sahtnesse is an error for siht of sahtnesse, vision of peace.

58. And pe folc sent, and dismisseth the people.

- 80. And sinne ... bete, To them it is hateful to forsake sin, and they are unwilling to make amendment.
- 81. Godes . . . semed, God's behests weigh heavily, i. e. are a great burden.

82. Ful don, do fully, perform effectually.

84. pe ech . . . minegeo, which each church commemorates to-day.

88. Secula, for secla, as the line is a perfect hexameter.

## (B) In Die Pasche.

See Matt. xxii. 4, Ps. cxviii. 24.

Line 9. From I Cor. xi. 28.

19. Eten and drinken are simple infinitives (rightly used without the sign to) employed as substantives.

21. See Piers Plowman, B. xviii. 428.

22. See Brand's Popular Antiquities (ed. Ellis), i. 158.

25. Tweire kinne, of two kinds: -re is the sign of gen. pl. Cf. beire, of both; alre, of all, &c.

34. Here visitis innocentie is explained to signify the chrism-cloth (also spelt chrisome-cloth). 'Chrisome signifies properly the white cloth which is set by the Minister of Baptism upon the head of a Child newly anointed with Chrism [holy oil] after his Baptism: now, it is vulgarly taken for the white cloth put about or upon a child newly Christened, in token of his Baptism; wherewith the women use to shroud the child, if dying within the month.'—Blount's Glossographia, ed. 1681.

44. 'Miserere animae tuae placens Deo, et contine;' Ecclesiasticus xxx. 24 (Vulg.). The A.V. merely has: 'Love thine own soul;'

verse 23.

51. eider, one (of these garments).

55. Matt. xxii. 12.

57, 63. Ps. cxvii. 24 (Vulg.); cxviii. 24 (A.V.).

61. oderluker, otherwise, the comparative of oderliche (otherlike).

66. estrene dai, that is, aristes dai. The writer here attempts a little popular etymology, by connecting easter with the verb arise. In this homily he also connects it with esten, dainties: Estre dai pat is estene dai, Easter Day, that is, the day of dainties (or eatings). And to est is husel, and no man ne mai seien hu sel wu god it is, and the dainty is the housel, and no man may say how seely it is. Husel = consecrated bread; hu sel = how good.

73. The writer seems to have mixed up verses 26, 27, 28 of Matt. xxvi. 'Accipite et commedite, hoc est corpus meum . . . Bibite ex hoc omnes: hic est enim sanguis meus novi testamenti,' &c. e. c. s. m. n. in the text may stand for enim calix sanguinis mei novi. See 1 Cor. xi. 24.

76, 78. John vi. 55; vi. 53.

77. Wis = i-wis, truly, verily, indeed.

88, 9. More milte... cunde, Greater might doth our Saviour than the holy words which he spake by his (the priest's) mouth, when he giveth mankind [his flesh and blood].

100. Ps. lxvii. 24, 25 (Vulg.); lxviii. 24, 25 (A. V.).

104. Manné . . . tis, Manna signifies 'what is this?' Exod. xvi. 15.

108. Manne, to the man.

109. And . . . soule, and the bitterest of all bitters to every man's soul.

111. John vi. 56.

114. Ure ech, each of us.

116. To holi axen ... procession, to holy ashes (on Ash Wednesday), to procession on Palm Sunday.

### (C) Dominica i. post Pascha.

See Luke xxiv. 36.

Lines 13, 14. Swiede, was still; swidages, still days, the three days before Easter Day. Cp. G. der stille Freitag, Good Friday, die stille Woche, Holy Week.

17. Frio, peace, freedom; which the writer connects with fre.

26. Sume we, some of us: the partitive use of some came up in the twelfth century.

28. Alse wat se, as soon as; wat = hwat, quickly, soon.

31. Forð pat, until. Cf. for to, for te, which replace the older of pat.

32. The prophet here alluded to is David. See Ps. cxxvi. 2 (Vulg.): 'Surgite postquam sederitis, qui manducatis panem doloris;' cxxvii. 2 (A. V.).

35. Ps. cxxxviii. 2 (Vulg.); cxxxix. 2 (A.V.).

37. Ps. iii. 7.

58. Nemned, named. We ought perhaps to read euened, compared, as in 1. 60. To over dai, the second day. There is evidently an omission here. The words peh he do edie dede concern the first day's work; but pe is nemned to over dai refer to the second day. The meaning intended is: 'until on the third day, that his heart may be light [i. e. illumined]; for, though he do a good deed, which belongs to the first day, yet he must also speak aright, which is the thing allotted to the second day; and both these help him little or not at all, unless he have a good thought [intent], which is likened to the third day.' The omitted clause is the one here printed in italics.

# (D) Dominica iv. post Fascha.

Line 1. See James i. 17.

3. Sette to lorpeawe, appointed for, or as a teacher.

13. pese lit word, these few (little) words.

15. Neven uppard = upward from below.

16. Swo ne lete, do not so look upon or regard it.

20. Sheppendes, creators, connected of course with shop (1. 20) and shapen (1. 21).

21. Ne was me no bet shapen, it was no better destined (ordered) for me; it was my fate,

22. Hwate, witchcraft. It originally signified augury, soothsaying, divination. Cp. the phrase 'I was bewitched.'

Nahte (=ne ahte) . . . wate, I had no better luck.

25. Mai no man neden, is not able to force any man (to sin).

28. See Luke xxiv. 38.

- 30. Be swo it beo, be whatever it may be.
- 32. Sleht of, sleight of, artifice of.
- 37, 38. Sam...sam, whether...or. Sam is of course connected with same.
  - 47. Fiffolde mihte, five-fold power, i. e. five senses, five wits.
- 49. His lichame al mid to fridende, the surface of his body to protect all with.
- 67-69. Ure ihesu...man, And illumineth our Lord Jesus Christ, the very sun, who illumineth all other things and man also (i.e. the Father illumines the Son and then the Son illumines everything else).

#### V. ORMULUM.

For some excellent remarks on the grammar and spelling of the Ormulum, see Sweet's Middle-English Primer (Clarendon Press).

Line 964. Judisskenn, Jewish; the n is a relic of the n in the definite form of the adjective. Cf. 'in the olden time.'

965. patt . . . cweme, that was very acceptable to the Lord.

967. To læredd 7 to læwedd, to learned and unlearned, to clergy and laity. Læwedd, like many other words, is now used in a bad sense in the form leved. Cf. cunning, silly, knæve.

969. To manne, as man.

970. Gezznepp = geyneth, gaineth, availeth.

Itt refers to lac or offerings of the Jews.

972. Tezz, they; in the East-Midland dialect he = hi is also used for they.

974. Onn aness, against, displeasing to.

976-7. Forrpi ... moderr, because they neither take thought of Christ nor of Christ's mother. Noff = ne off, nor of.

979. peggre = peyre, their.

984-5. Hu... pæwess, how it behoveth Christ's servant to offer gifts to Christ, spiritually, in good practices.

988. See Numbers vi, vii; &c.

994. See Numbers vi. 15; Levit. ii. 5-13; &c.

996. Operr stund, other times; O.E. stundmele, at intervals.

997. All peorrf, all unfermented, without leaven, sweet. Cf. perf-cake in Specimens, Part II. xv. vii. 269. Barm or yeast is not the same as leaven, which is sour dough (as Wielif rightly has it). Cf. perrflinng in l. 1590, and unn-berrmedd, unleavened, l. 1591.

1002. 7 a33 ... lac, and ever was salt with every offering.

1006. Swille 7 swille, such and such, i.e. so like this and that which has been described.

1008. Use iss, there is to us.

1014. See Exod. xxvi. 33.

1017. Innresst = innerest, inmost. Cf. overeste in Chaucer, Prologue, 1. 292.

1022. Wipputenn patt, except that the bishop himself.

1024. O pe zer, in the year, a-year. Cf. aness o pe zer, once a year.

1025. All himm ane, all by himself, all alone. Cf. 7 a33 himmsellf

himm ane (l. 1079, p. 43), and always himself by himself.

1028. Mani3-whatt, many things; see Specimens of Eng. Part II. sect. V. 5589; Morris, Hist. Outlines of Eng. Accidence, p. 137, sect. 213. Cf. somewhat. The earliest compound of this kind is anhwat, one thing, evidently a corruption of ahwat, anything. There seems to have been a confusion between hwat and wuht=wiht, thing.

1031. Halizdomess, relics. See note on II. 143, p. 297.

1036. In Exod. xxv. 17 the Vulg. has Propitiatorium for mercy-seat.

1041. Millcenn, 7 shæwenn are, to be gracious and to show mercy. This line is a good example of infinitives without the preposition to, which in the oldest period belonged only to the gerundial or dative infinitive.

1042. Whase = wha-swa, whosoever.

1046. See Exod. xxv. 18.

1051. O... peode, into people (or orders) of nine kinds. See note on I. 161, p. 292.

1054. Allre nest, next or nearest of all to the Lord.

1059. Abufenn &c., built above the ark.

1065. To scan this line, note that A-ä-rones contains four syllables, and is accented on the first and third.

Chilldre, children. The oldest form was cildru; childre became childre as well as childre-n in later periods.

1066. See Exod. xxvii. 1.

1069. To lake, for an offering, as an offering.

1071. Swa summ = so as, just as. This use of sum is due to Norse influence.

1105. Anan = an on, in one state, continually; it also signifies at once, immediately.

1129. Hemm wrap, angry with them.

1136. See Levit. iii, iv.

1141. Drihhtin &c., for the praise and honour of the Lord.

1142. Mildherrtlesse, mercy, mild-heartedness. -lesse --leye, the Norse form (leikr) of the English -lac, -lock (cf. wedlock, knowledge).

1145. prinne, three; another proof of Norse influence. Twinne also / occurs for two.

1159. Off alle kinne gillte = of alles kinnes gillte, from guilt of every kind. See note on l. 90, III. B, p. 302.

1162. Drihhtin ... pa, well pleasing to the Lord in all those, &c.

1177. Stille der 7 lipe, quiet animal and gentle.

1180-1. Lit. 'Nor even where one killeth it, It offers not much opposition.'

1182. Latin boc, the Latin version of the Holy Scriptures.

1186. Toc pildiliz, took (endured) patiently.

1187. Wipp wojhe = mid woje (cp. l. 164, p. 176), with wrong, wrongfully, unjustly.

1194. A33=ay, ever, always. See l. 1216, where a33 occ a33=ever and ever, always. Occ, and, is of Norse origin.

1206. Effnedd wift, compared to. Cf. euened, l. 60, p. 35.

1209-10. Shædenn . . . shæd. See note on 1. 9, sect. I. p. 288.

1212-15. 'And hast yet, though thou be young, the behaviour of a senior, and conductest thyself properly and becomingly and decorously.'

1228-29. 'And (the) ox walketh becomingly, quietly, and behaveth sedately' (i. e. has the manner of a grave old man).

1260. J fedepp. See Bestiary, in Old English Miscellany, p. 25, and Old English Homilies, Second Series, p. 40.

1274. Chari3, sorrowful, full of care. Careful in older writers means sorrowful.

1275. To sope=for truth, truly. Cf. l. 1358, p. 52, where to fulle sop = truly; to-sope, indeed, truly. The agglutination or collocation is so loose in some adverbial expressions that qualifying words may be infixed. Cf. in sooth and in good sooth; in faith and in good faith; of late and of late times.

1276. Fra patt, from the time that.

1277. 3ho; another form of heo, she.

1324. Levit. xvi. 7.

1337. Ut inntill, out into; till, to, is of Norse origin.

1364. All cwice, all alive.

1394. An allusion to the fall of Lucifer and his angels; Jude 6; Isaiah xiv. 13. See P. Plowman, B. i. 105, and the editor's note.

1395. Wipp ribhte, with justice, deservedly.

1410. Tweggenn forrme menn, two first persons (Adam and Eve).

1428. I siff patt iss patt, if that it is that, if that.

1465. 'The vengeance of true justice,' i. e. retribution.

1535. Sammtale, agreed, of one tale or speech. In the Cursor Mundi we find this altered to samer-tale.

1538. To ben ummbenn patt an, to be about that one, i. e. that alone.

1574. Whærsitt = whær-se-itt, where-so-(ever) it.

1602. Findiz, firm. This word occurs in O. E. Hom. ii. pp. 117, 119.

1617. 'With prayers and vigils.'

1626. pweorrt-lit forrse, thoroughly avoid.

1635. 'From truthful love of Christ.'

1642. Wipp skill, with discrimination, wisely, discreetly. See l. 1651, p. 61.

1686. Littlær=littlær, a little before.

1715. Uferr mar, over more, moreover. Cf. furthermore.

1718-19. 'And wherewith it may confirm you in your right belief or faith.'

## VI. LA3AMON'S BRUT.

## [A denotes MS. Cott. Calig.; B MS. Otho.]

Compare the A.S. Chronicle, an. 449. Beda has an outline of the story in his Eccles. History, bk. i. c. 15. A few notes are given below from Sir F. Madden's edition.

Line 4. Selcude, seldom known, rare, wonderful; selliche in B means marvellous. For cude cf. un-couth, literally unknown.

Gumen, men. This word originally formed its plural in -an; in text B it has conformed to plurals in -s.

- 9. Cnihten for cnihte, gen. plural, after hundred. The number of knights is not mentioned elsewhere; but the number of ships is given by Beda as three. The A.S. Chronicle, following Beda, calls them three keels.
  - 10. 'As if they were kings' (A); 'As if they were warriors' (B).
  - II. Wib-uten, besides, in addition to; governs the dative.
  - 16. pa = px = pe or pi, the ablative of the definite article.
  - 18. 'And asked how they were disposed or affected.'
  - 20. 'And cared for his friendship.'
  - 22. 'As they well knew how.'
  - 25. 'And willingly or joyfully serve him.'
  - 26. 'And hold him for their lord.'
- 31-2. 'Where he with his court nobly disported or diverted them-selves.'
- 37-56. 'Wace only says, the king looked at the two brothers, who were taller and fairer than the rest, and inquired from what land they came.'—Madden.
- 38, B. Sarui, serve: borrowed verbs mostly make their infinitives in -ie (=-ien).
- 40. Rihten=rihte, rightly. La3amon was very fond of nunnation, that is, of adding an inorganic n to a final e.
  - 42. 'Of every harm he was aware.'
- 43. Iliue, life (dative). As there was a verb iliuien we also expect a substantive ilif.

45. No = ne, nor.

49-50. 'And your will I will perform, by my quick (living) life.' This last expression seems to be equivalent to 'as sure as I am alive.'

52. Soden eouwer = eouwer soden, your true (worship, honour).

53. Seon = O. E. sýn, may be (pres. subj.). Seoð is a mere variation of the same, and is used subjunctively.

63. 'I am called Hengest.'

66-7. 'Noblest of all lands, of that same quarter (end).'

70. 'Wonderful customs' (A); 'Wonderful things going (on)' (B).

See p. 83, 1. 541, where  $ti\delta ende = wone = \text{custom}$ .

- 71. 'Every fifteen years.' 'The lines which follow seem to have been erroneously translated.... Wace does not say, that the youths were assembled at periods of fifteen years, but that all those of fifteen years of age and upwards were collected, and the strongest among them chosen to settle elsewhere.'—Madden.
  - 73. All ure iledene folc, all the people of our fellow-countrymen.

74, B. Londes, i. e. foreign lands.

75. Vppen pan pe, upon whom that. pan is a true relative in the oldest period; wan = hwam (dative of hwa, who) was originally interrogative only.

76, B. 'He must needs go.'

85, B. Forpe wifues for the women.

89. 'So that there be many among us' (A); 'That lot fell on us' (B).

94. For, for fear of.

96. Notice that text B has a new form—par-fore, for that (reason), instead of for-pi in A. See perfore in text A, l. 172, p. 71.

104. Sod-riht, truly. Cf. up-right, down-right.

105. Ileuen (A)=biléue (B), belief. 'In Wace, Hengist says that they have come to Britain under guidance of their god Mercury; on hearing which, the king inquires respecting their faith.'—Madden.

107-8. 'And your dear god whom ye bow to (worship).'

111. Kine-lond, royal-land, kingdom.

113. Godes gode, good gods.

115. 'To whom we have hope,' or 'in whom we trust.'

120. Weoli means rich. It was a word probably unknown to the transcriber of text B, so he altered it to mihti (powerful).

124. Hæhste, highest; pronounced hextë. B's hehest is simply the

modern uncontracted form. Cf. next and nighest.

125. 'Geoffrey only name Saturnus, Jupiter, Mercurius, and Frea; to which Wace adds Phebus. Both notice that Mercurius was the same with Woden: a circumstance which Layamon has overlooked.... The additional names in the English version, of Appollin and Tervagant, were in all probability borrowed from the Anglo-Norman writers of the 12th century.'—Madden.

127. Tervagant = Diana Trivia, the sister of Apollo. See Skeat's Chaucer, note to Sir Thopas, l. 2000. Hence E. termagant.

129. Anne=ane; anne is properly masculine. Text B employs the uninflected form,

132. Hired-men, men of the court, courtiers.

134. 'Well she treateth them.'

135-7. 'But before all our dear gods, whom we must obey, Woden possessed the highest law (or authority).'

136, B (142, A). 'We work (do) worship (or honour).'

142. Heom = heo + him, they (to) him.

145. 'Lines 145, 146, and 149-152 are not in Wace.'-Madden.

151. Monenen for monen, to the moon.

157-8. Leof and late govern the dative case.

161. A pene wurse, on the devil; see l. 581.

163-4. 'Your gods are of nought, in hell they lie low.'

173-4. 'And if ye will avenge me and procure me their heads (A); 'And if ye will avenge me of their hostile deeds' (B).

177-182. 'Not in Wace.'-Madden.

180. 'It shall all be so (thus).'

187-232. 'The first portion of this passage is comprised by Wace in two lines:

### Sempres fu la curt respleine De mut grant bachelerie—

[i.e. The court was always filled with a great number of young warriors]. He then proceeds to state, that the Picts soon after passed the Humber with a great force, and burnt and destroyed the country. The king was informed of it, and marches against them with the Saxons and Britons.'—M.

201. Swaine for swaines, servants. Cf. boat-swain.

202. pein and cniht = thane (servant) and knight.

204. 'Held for contemptible.' Madden and Mätzner take hehne to be another form of heane or hæne, poor, base. See 1, 408.

209. Cnihtes sunen uiue, five sons of a knight.

218. Iuald=iualo, fell, or cause to fall.

219. 'Hereof thou must advise thee.'

221, B. 'The King sent his messenger.'

223. Innen (A) = inne (B, 222), lodging, quarters; whence our inn, which is a good instance of a substantive formed from a preposition.

234. A pas half pere Humbre, on this side of the Humber (A); on this side Humber (B). Cf. 'on this side the grave,' where we also drop the preposition. Half in text A is feminine, hence pas (accus. fem.) is rightly used. Lazamon often uses pas for peos (nom.).

244. An oder (A), in other (wise) = operweies (B), otherways, otherwise.

253. 'Fiercely (literally fiend-like, devilishly) they fought.'

255-264; and 267-276. 'Not in Wace.'-M.

263. 'And ever were fast by (or near) to him.'

268. 'Abundant treasures.'

271-2, 'And it for a good while stood (or continued) in the same (wise).'

276, B. 'And put (done) out of live-days,' i.e. killed.

281. 'On a high-day' (or festival).

291. Dremden, revelled, enjoyed themselves.

296. 'Secret discourses.'

299. 'And hold not in wrath,' take not angrily, take not in dudgeon.

307-8. 'And been thy faithful man in thy rich court.'

312. 'Anxious whisperings.' Ronenen = runen or ronen, as in 1. 296,

315-6. 'Unto the bare death, if they durst show it.'

321-340; 359-362; 405-410. 'Not in Wace.'-M.

340. 'Secretly condemn thee.'

342. 'Of thy great need.'

349. 'I am hated for (or on account of) thee.'

351-4. 'Go where I ever may go, I am never without sorrow, unless I lie fast enclosed in a castle.'

361. Mire, dat. fem. In B mi is uninflected.

364. 'And my kinsmen.' The first syllable in wine-maiss means a man, also a friend.

367. Hiren (A), serve; cweme (B), please.
368. 3ettest (A) = wolt granti (B), wilt grant.

378-80. 'Thou shalt have riches to feed them sumptuously and to clothe (them) worthily.'

404. Ælches weies (A), every way; in grene (B), on a green.

407-10. 'Then may blame thee neither the poor nor the rich, that thou any high (noble) borough to a heathen man hast given.'

417-446. 'Wace has only four lines on the subject.'-M.

420. Feire hude, fair hide; but did Lazamon write fere hude = bole hude? = bull hide. O. E. fear = a bull.

426. 'Which was a wonderfully strong (one).'

429-33. 'He took this hide and on (a) board laid (it), and whetted his shears as if he would shear (it). From the hide he cut a thong.'

439-40. 'About he encompassed a great deal of land.'

441, B. 'He made (them) then dig.'

452. Supposed to be Tong, near Milton, in Kent. See Lambarde's Kent, 1596, p. 243; Hasted's Kent, ii. 601.

468. 'Eighteen great ships.' Wace has dixhuit nés cargies.

473. 'It was after a while.'

478-80. 'And invited him to a banquet and said that (he) had a lodging prepared for him.'

405-408; 555-558. 'Not in Wace.'-M.

498-9. 'Games men did proclaim, tables they bade be spread.'

502. 'Joy was in town.'

504. 'Then was the better befallen them.'

507-12. 'He caused her to be clad with measureless splendour. All the clothes she had on were very well adorned; they were amongst the best, rough with gold.'

525. Was hail, be hale; which, as text B shows, is our wassail.

Wes is the imperative of the verb wesan, to be.

526. 'For thy coming I am glad' (A); 'For thy coming is happiness to me' (B).

531. 'What that speech might be.' Weoren = weore, another instance of nunnation.

533. 'Wace borrowed the name of the interpreter from the text of Nennius.'-M.

534. 'A very excellent (or admirable) knight.'

535. Latimer, an interpreter; another form of Latimer, literally one knowing Latin, hence a linguist, interpreter. Hence Latimer as a proper name. For the form cp. Eng. lorimer=O. F. lorinier.

551. 'A second full (cup) one brings (is brought) thither.' 553-4. 'When the full (cup) is come, then kiss they thrice.'

568. B. 'And he tossed (or drank) it up.'

572. Compare Rob. of Gloucester, ed. Hearne, p. 118:—
'He askede wat heo seide?

Men, that knew the langage, seide wat was wassayl,
And that he scholde that broate [briste?] onswere drynkhayl.

"Drinkhayl," quoth this kyng a3en, and bed hire drinke anon . . .

And that was, lo! in this lond the firste vassayl

As in langage of Saxonie, that me myste euer y-wyte;' &c.

'It appears that was-haile and drink-heil were the usual phrases of quaffing among the English... But I rather conjecture it an usual ceremony among the Saxons before Hengist, as a note of health-wishing.'—Selden, notes to Drayton's Polyolbion, song 9.

579. 'All his mind (mood) and might.'

581-2. 'The devil was there full nigh; who in every sport is full cruel.' Pe wurse = 'diables' in Wace.

584. 'He disturbed (confounded) the king's mind.' Maingde and meynde = mingled; pas and pes are the genitives singular of the article pe.

595. Funde is not an error for fand, but a genuine form found in the

oldest period.

599. 'To the king it was acceptable (pleasing).'

#### VII. SOUL'S WARD.

The punctuation is that of the MS. Compare Specimens of English, pt. II. sect. IX.

Line 1. See Matt. xxiv. 43.

- 4. Wio, against, from. Cf. A.S. wider, against; wid in with-stand, &c.
  - 6, 7. His ... hire. House was originally neuter, not feminine.

8. Seolf pe mon inwit, the man himself within.

8, 9. Pe monnes wit I pis hus &c., the man's wit (conscience) in this house is the house-lord (or master of the house).

10. Ha diht hit al to wundre, she sets it all wrong.

16. Fif wittes, five wits, i. e. five senses. Cf. Piers Plowman, B. ix. 1-24; and Bunyan's Holy War.

19. Hare nan, none of them.

- 23-6. pah...betere, Though we hear it not, we may feel their murmuring and their untoward noise until Wit comes forth and both by fear and by love discipline them the better. For hit in the text we should perhaps read Wit.
- 28-9. Let ham iwurven, let them be (alone). See Piers Plowman, ed. Skeat, B. prol. l. 187; or note on p. 199 in Clarendon Press edition.

30. pat ... fore, for which God gave himself.

34-7. Ant azein... prinne, and against each good virtue that guardeth God's dear castle in this house under Wit's direction, who is the master of the house, there is ever her (opposite) vice (ready) to seek entrance about the walls to murder her (the soul) therein.

37. Meistred, heads, leads.

38. Keis, stewards, those who have the keys.

40. Heaued-peawes, head-thews, cardinal virtues: viz. Prudence, Fortitude, Temperance, and Justice, here severally described. Cf. Piers Plowman, B. prol. 103 (and note); B. xix. 269-305.

45. Of feor, afar. Cf. of-long, of-new, of-fresh, &c.

47. Ei = eni, any.

Warschipes vn-ponkes, in spite of Prudence.

48. Warni strengoe fore, she may warn Strength before.

51. Twa uueles, two evil things, two extremes.

51-2. For ... halden, for in every place it is a virtue to observe moderation (or discipline). Ant before tuht seems superfluous.

52-4. Ant hated ... ouer mete, and commanded them all that none of them go against her (disobey her) anywhere through excess or intemperance,

57. Nimeð ... to witene. This household each member, according as he is warder, proceedeth to guard.

58. Hare, theirs, i. e. their duties as custodian.

Then follows a horrible description of Hell (for which see Specimens, Part II. p. 100).

65-6. Sumdel drupnin &c., somewhat cast down from what Fear told you of death and of hell.

70. Ant is al-wealdent &c., and he is the Almighty (or all-ruling one) that hath you in keeping.

73. 3e iseoð (i soð), yea in sooth, truly.

73-4. Liues luue; Murdes sonde, Love of Life, the messenger of Mirth.

74-5. Nawt tah alswa as he is, yet not such as he is.

So. Unto-dealet, indivisible, not to be dealt in two.

85. Ful (=full), satiated, tired.

86. Etscene = edsene = ep-ge-syne, easily to be seen, plainly.

90. Alle heouenliche weordes, all heavenly hosts.

99. A unwerzed, ever unweariedly; unwerzed = unwerzede.
Nihe wordes, nine hosts or orders; see note to I. 161.

101. Measter, service, business. Cf. 'misterie plays,' so called because performed by the guilds or associations of craftsmen.

105. Igreivet, prepared for. The MS. has igret, but as greten, to weep, is a strong verb, it cannot have a past participle igret, so I have taken the reading of the Royal MS. A. 17.

106. Isodet, verified, become true.

114. Alles cunnes neowcins, harms of every kind. Notice that s is dropped in alle cunnes ledenes, l. 112. Neowcin is the same word as nowcin, which appears thrice in The Legend of St. Katherine, with the apparent meaning of 'misery.' Professor Zupitza explains it from the Icel. naudsyn, necessity, impediment, hindrance, business; so that it might here mean 'trials.' If so, the c is soft, and written for s.

115. Azeines, in comparison with, as compared with.

117. Ant haliche deiden, and died holily.

118, 119. See Isaiah xxxiii. 17; Rev. vii. 17.

120-21. Ilikest towart engles, most like to angels.

121-24. Pe... blisse, who (while) living in the flesh conquer the law of the flesh and overcome nature (the natural lusts); who lead a heavenly life while they live upon earth; their joy and their felicity, &c. no man can tell.

125. See Rev. xiv. 3.

129-30. For ... ihered, for at their entreaties God himself ariseth, who heareth all the other saints as he sits.

131. Liked us pat tu seist, what thou sayest pleaseth us.

132. Of euch . . . sunder-lepes, of each regulated order of the blessed severally.

133. Alle iliche meane, common to all alike.

141. Buten euch swinc, without any toil.

149. Nebbe to nebbe, face to face. The preposition usually employed is zuið, towards.

155-56. Hwet ... zelden, how they ought to requite his precious mercy.

159. Spealie, discourse, or spell.

161-67. Pat... obres, that each one hath, severally, as many joys as they are all many (in number); and each of the same joys is to every one severally as great a joy as his own: yet above all this, since each one loveth God more than himself and than all the others, the more he rejoices, beyond all estimation, in God than in his own felicity and in that of all the others.

167-72. Neomed...icwemet, Now take heed then, if no one's heart is able to contain in her her own bliss (as severally said), so extraordinarily great is each single joy, that nevertheless she taketh within her thus many and great (joys). The writer then goes on to say that the heart cannot contain within it all heavenly blessings, but enters into the joy of the Lord. See Matt. xxv. 21.

176. Beati, qui habitant in domo tua, Domine; in sæcula sæculorum laudabunt te; Ps. lxxxiii. 5 (Vulgate); lxxxiv. 4 (A. V.).

184. Pulli for thullich, the like, the same. See pulliche, plur., 1. 223 infra. Chaucer has thilke.

186. Lutlin ne wursin, to be diminished or impaired.

190. Trof=throf=therof, thereof.

194. As = per as, where that: see 1. 203 infra.

196. Hwen hit swa is, since it is so.

197. See Romans viii. 35.

198. Ne wunne nowder, nor weal neither. The addition of nowder is merely a strengthener of the preceding negative ne; oder (or) is sometimes strengthened by owder (either).

206-7. Nes na lessere, it was not more untrue.

208. Eider of ow, each of you.

209. Incker noures tale, the tale of neither of you (two). The dual of the personal pronouns seems to have wholly disappeared before 1300.

218-22. Lustnet ... treowliche, they listen now to his lore, and through these two messengers whom they have heard and what the four sisters have also taught them, each one endeavours, according as befalls him, to keep guard and to guard truly against the entrance of every vice.

223. 3emeles = gemelest, negligence, carelessness; see p. 111, 1. 13. Adjectives in -les (-leas) became substantives by the addition of -t (=th).

224. Efter peos twa sonden, according to these messengers.

227-30. Nawt efter . . . donne, not according as Will, the untoward mistress, and his (own) lust teacheth, but as Wit, who is the house-lord,

will discipline and instruct, so that Wit should ever go before and teach Will to (follow) after him in all that he ordereth and decideth to do.

248. This line is remarkable as being, probably, the earliest instance of a perfect 'heroic' line of five accents in the language.

### VIII. THE LIFE OF ST. JULIANA.

St. Juliana, virgin and martyr, was the daughter of heathen parents, who betrothed her to the prefect (Eleusius) of Nicomedia. Because she was resolved not to marry a heathen she was beheaded at Nicomedia, under Galerius Maximianus, about A.D. 309. Her head is said to be at Hal in the Tyrol, but the chief portion of her relics may be seen at Brussels, in the church of Notre Dame de Sablon. The Latin Church commemorates her on Feb. 16; the Greek Church on Dec. 21.

Page 96, line 3. Of pe hebene mest peo pat, of the heathen most of them that. Cf. alle peo pe (l. 10), all those that.

4. Droh, drew, put.

4, 5. As peo pat, as she that, as one that. See 1. 32, p. 98, as pe pat, as he that.

5. Leafde al hire aldrene lahen, left all her ancestors' laws (religion).

8. Redegunge, the reading, the Latin book from which the life of St. Juliana was compiled.

9. Heinde ant heriende, extolling (literally highing) and praising.

Mawmez, idols, mawmets. In the middle ages Mahometans were looked upon as idolaters. Cockayne regards the z as a double letter = is. See note to II. 96 (above), and Specimens II. sect. vii. l. 378.

10. Unduhti duheve, unworthy body of retainers.

12. Riche of rente, rich in revenue.

P. 97, l. 1. pat ich of munne, I make mention of.

3, 4. De heande & heascede mest, who oppressed and insulted most (very much).

5, 6. Ah... ileuet, But she, as one to whom the high heavenly father had granted his love. Cockayne translates it thus:—'But she, as one that had lent her love to the high heavenly father.' For ileuet read ilenet, granted; see p. 102, l. 82.

P. 98, Il. 14, 15. Ulnume feir, exceptionally fair, extraordinarily

beautiful. Ut-nume literally means out-taken.

16. Lechnunge of hire [luue], the medicine of her love.

18. Ihondsald, hanselled, pledged, betrothed, i. e. by the giving of the hand in token of betrothal. Cf. A.S. hand-fæstan, to pledge one's hand. In A.S. sellan (syllan) means to give.

- 18, 19. Al hire unwilles, wholly against her will. See note on pankes, 1. 155, sect. II, p. 298.
  - 20. Euch deis dei, at each day's dawn.
  - 24. Summes weis, in some way, by some means. Sende him to seggen, (she) sent to him to say.
    - Heh reue, high-reeve, that is prime minister.
       Bi-jet et te keiser, procured from the emperor.
    - 29. As me pa luuede, as one then loved (to have it).
  - 29, 30. Te riche riden in, ride into his province or kingdom.
  - 30. 3ont te tun, through the town.
- 34, 35. & heo schulde his wurchen, and she ought to work (or do) his (will).
  - P. 100, l. 38. Wel ireadi, full readily, full surely.

Wraddi so pu wraddi, be as wroth as thou mayest. Wraddi is in the subj.

- 39. Nulich = ne wule ich, I will not.
- 40. List, liest, in text B linest.
- 41. No, not. This is the true adverbial negative. Not = nawiht was originally an indefinite pronoun = nought, nothing.
  - 42. Wundi of, quit of. Text B has windi.
  - 44. Feng on = on-feng, began. Cf. the vulgar expression 'took on.'
- 47-8. To wrater heale, to evil fortune. For instances of this phrase see Skeat's Notes to Piers the Plowman, p. 325.
- 53. Awakenin ant waxen of pi wedlac, arise and grow out of thy wedlock.
  - 54. Inoh lauerd, lord enough. Cf. inoh-rabe, speedily enough, l. 57.
- P. 101, ll. 49-50. For nawt pu hauest iswechte, for nought hast thou tormented.
  - 53. Folkene froure, folks' comfort, consolation.
- 64-5. Feng on earst feire on to lokin, began first fairly (kindly) to look upon her.
  - P. 102, l. 66. Limel=lim-mel, limb-meal, limb by limb.
  - 67. Heronont, here anent, as regards this.
  - 68. Eisweis = eanis weis (B), any ways, in any wise.
- 68-71. & seide . . . wenden, and said to her pleasantly that she should not easily desire any pleasure that she should not obtain, provided she would alter her resolution.
- 71-3. Nai...ende, Nay, said the maiden, should I join myself to him who is given up to all devils and doomed to eternal death, to perish with him (Eleusius) world without end.
  - 76. To halden, hold to.
  - 76-7. Wiöuten les, without falsehood.
- 81. Me hwet is he pes were, But who is he, this husband. A.S. wer = man, husband. Wif and were, man and wife.

82-4. For hwam . . . icnawen, for whom (or whose sake) thou carest little for him that thou oughtest to love; nor was I ever, that I know, acquainted with him.

86-7. pe ... rode, who to redeem mankind that must have been

(otherwise) lost, gave up his precious life on the cross.

88. Ichim=ich him, I him.

89. On lauerde, as (the) Lord.

Ne... from, nor shall any one remove me from him, neither devil nor man.

90. For mi lif, by my life.

91-2. Pat tu... iwurðen, that thou wert a woman shall turn thee to sorrow, that is, thou shalt rue the day thou wast born.

P. 103, l. 83. Lim & lið, limb and joint.

84. Ileitinde leie = in leitinde leie, in glowing flame.

85. Buhe ne beien, bow nor bend.

86. To fondin ongon, began to attempt.

89. Wið perean pat = wið-pat pere-an, provided therein (thereby).

98. Wontreade=wand-rede, misery, trouble. Icel. vand-radi, difficulty, from vandr, difficult.

P. 104, ll. 95-6. Beten ... oblode, beat her so badly that her lovely body should lather all in blood.

98. Beliales budeles, ministers of Belial.

100. Leowinde = leovinde, living.

101. Mix mawmex = mix maumez, dung(hill) idols.

102-3. Pes feondes fetles, the receptacles (or abodes) of the fiend (devil).

103. Timbrin, to make, contrive; literally to timber.

105. Irome, in Rome. Es, his.

110. Fehere, fairer, brighter.

III. Softe me, soft to me.

112. Hwen, since; literally when. Willes, willingly.

113. Ne seue ich for inc nowder, nor care I for you two neither, i.e. nor care I for either of you. Cf. incher nodres, p. 94, l. 200.

117. Áwei (wei, B), alas. Cf. A. S. wáláwá, corrupted into wellaway, welladay. Wurðes, fates, destinies.

118. To wrater-heale, to (your) misery; ow yourselves seems to be redundant here.

P. 105, l. 138. A-3ef me, give me (to Eleusius).

139-40. pet . . . here, that (since) ye are able only to torment me here.

140. Heued up, raiseth, exalteth.

P. 106, l. 121. A portion of the story is here omitted. It is to the effect that, as Eleusius beholds her, he is smitten with love for her, and tries to move her by fair words. She refuses to forsake Christ. He loses patience, and commands her to be severely beaten by six

tormentors. She defies her persecutors, and prays to God for strength and aid.

124. Brune of wallinde breas, burning (or fire) of boiling brass. Perhaps we should read o brune wallinde breas, i. e. boiling brass, a-burning.

130. As ha prinne wes in peosternesse, as (when) she was therein, in darkness.

136. Nest-falde cun, nearest-fold kin.

138. Mine hinen me beod mest heanen. The text is probably corrupt. Perhaps beod is redundant, and we should render, 'Those of my own household oppress me most.' See note to p. 107, l. 171.

Habbich = habbe ich, if I have.

pin anes help, the help of thee alone.

139. Wil-cweme, content; lit. satisfied as to my will or pleasure.

142-3. Swa ... sunne, so do thou protect and preserve me, to shield me from sin. For witen,? read were, guard.

143-4. Lead ... heale, lead me to lasting (life), to the haven of salvation.

P. 107, l. 149. As ... domes, and as he sat and adjudged the high borough-dooms. Demde domes is an instance of the cognate accusative. In burh domes we have an instance of flat adjection, see Earle, Eng. Philol. p. 400.

153. Wal-hat, boiling-hot. See Orm. vol. ii. p. 139, 'wilh wall hat

hertess lufe,' with boiling-hot hearts' love.

156-7. Ipe...in, in the vat (or vessel) of boiling oil wherein he was put.

163. Hire ane, by herself, all alone.

167. Riht has almost the same sense as steor, direct, guide.

171. Inhinen, indoor members of a household. Stratmann questions this word, but it was suggested by Lat. domestici as it occurs in Matt. x. 36:—'et inimici hominis domestici eius.' Cf. A.S. inhiwan, domestici (Schmid).

174. Ilatet se lubere, visaged so horribly.

178. Witere, to make secure, preserve. Stratmann has witer only as an adjective. If it were not for the conjunction we might take witere as an adverb = securely, qualifying wite and were.

179. Lauerd lines lattow, O Lord, guide of life.

P. 108, l. 145. Senchtest = asenchtest (B, l. 182), didst sink, is a causal derivative of the verb sinken.

146. Afal, cause to fall, fell.

148. Lef me, grant me, permit me.

P. 109, l. 190. Crechen, to scratch. The word crokes has two senses, (1) deceits, tricks, (2) claws. Cockayne wrongly renders crechen by '40 catch.' See Piers Plowman, B. prol. l. 186.

192-3. In eche, eternally,

192. The story continues thus. A devil named Belial, sent by his master Beelzebub, appears to Juliana in the form of an angel; but she compels him to disclose who he is, and to confess some of his temptations. She then seizes a chain, binds him with it, and compels him to continue his confession. When Juliana again appears before the reeve, she drags Belial with her, still bound by the chain, but finally flings him away. The reeve has a wheel made, covered with spikes, and Juliana is bound to it, and torn to pieces; but an angel destroys the wheel, and makes her whole again. The executioners are converted, and are martyred. Eleusius prepares a great fire, into which Juliana is thrust; but an angel quenches it. She is then thrown into boiling pitch, but it immediately becomes cold. Finally, she is beheaded, and angels bear away her soul to heaven. Her body is sent by boat to Campania, and there buried. Eleusius takes ship to pursue the boat, but suffers shipwreck, and is drowned.

### IX. THE ANCREN RIWLE.

Line I. Ase 3e goo inne, in which ye journey.

3. The expression 'such beasts and reptiles' refers to the Seven Animals previously described, as representing the Seven Deadly Sins. Their names, with those of the sins they represent, are as follows. The Lion, of Pride; the Serpent, of Envy; the Unicorn, of Wrath; the Bear, of Sloth; the Fox, of Avarice; the Swine, of Gluttony; and the Scorpion, of Lechery. These sins are further discussed below; viz. Pride, Il. 5-10; Sloth, 10-12; Envy, 12; Avarice, 13-16; Sloth again, 16-23; Wrath and Lechery, 23-26. The Lion, Serpent, and Unicorn, are mentioned in Il. 34, 35, 37. Once more, Pride is further spoken of at l. 41; Envy, at l. 54; Wrath, at l. 74; Sloth, at l. 83; Avarice, at l. 93; Gluttony, at l. 110. This is the key to the whole passage.

3-5. Ne . . . streones, nor do I know any sin that may not be lead

(traced) to one of those seven or to their progeny.

6. Sigaldren, enchantments, see Halliwell (s. v. sigaldry). Cp. Icel. seið galdr, from seiðr, magic, and galdr, an incantation. For an account of both terms see Grimm, Teutonic Mythology, pp. 1035-1043.

7. Teolunges, practices in magic. Cp. Trevisa's Higden, 3. 265, where

telynges = 'carmina' (Higden).

9. *pe spece*, species, kind.
12. *pe bet*, he that, whoever.

13. Slouh, slow, slothful. Attri onde, venomous or malignant, envy.

14. Mis-ileobeget . . . lone, being mis-tithed, a bequest withheld, or a finding or loan.

15. Etholden . . . terme, to retain (or retaining) another's hire (or wages) beyond his right time.

16-18. Over ... ouh, or if any one keeps anything lent or entrusted

(to his care) worse than he thinks it ought to be kept.

19, 20. Also . . . schrifte, also is foolish command, or foolishly plighted troth, and too long remaining unconfirmed, and going falsely (insincerely) to shrift.

30. Nomeliche, in particular, namely.

Of pen ilke imene, of the same general or common (heads).

32. Streones, offspring. It has been previously explained (in a former part of the treatise) that each 'beast' above-named (see note to 1. 3) has its own offspring. Thus, the Lion (of Pride) has many whelps, such as Vain Glory, Indignation, Hypocrisy, Presumption, Disobedience, Loquacity, Blasphemy, Impatience, and Contumacy; and so of the rest.

Of onliche liue, of a solitary life.

Is iseid hiderto, has been told thus far.

33. Pet alle pe uoro farinde uondeo to uordonne, that endeavour to undo all the travellers, pet refers to bestes (l. 31).

34-5. Alle pe prude . . . iheorted, all the proud ones, and all those

that are elated, and too high-hearted (or lofty-minded).

- 35-7. *De attri . . . obere*, the venomous serpent [slayeth] all those who are envious and all those who are malevolent, that is, those who are malicious and evil towards others.
  - 37-8. & al-so of pe obre areawe, and also of the others in succession.

38. Ase to God, with respect to God.

- 40. Of pet mester, &c., of that office that falleth or appertaineth to him.
  - 42. Idel zelpe, vain boasting: literally, idle yelping.

43. Lud dream, a loud strain or note.

47. Translated from the Latin in 1. 90 below; see note to that line.

50. Dimluker bemen, blow more softly.

- 51. 'Onager assuetus in solitudine, in desiderio animæ suæ attraxit nentum amoris sui;' Jerem. ii. 24.
- 54-6. Summe...eien, there are some jesters that cannot practise any other mirth, but to make wry faces, and distort their mouth and scowl with their eyes.
  - 55. Mis = amiss. See 1. 64.
  - 56. Of pis mestere serued, &c., this art practiseth, &c.
  - 60. Overe half, on the other side, in another direction.

    O luft & asquint, on the left [hand] and obliquely.
  - 61. Out = ouht, ought, aught, anything.
    Over loken lodlich, or to look at loathingly.
  - 62. Either eien, both eyes.

    pet god, the good (things), i. e. anything that is good.

65-6. & sif . . . to wurse, and if there is something wrong, through greater detraction, they turn it to the worse.

69. Hu., grennen, how they themselves shall grin, i. e. gnash their

70. Niuelen, snivel, snort. Morton explains it by 'beat their breasts.' Cp. Piers Plowman B. v. 135.

71-3. Auh, &c., but they are therefore the less to be pitied, because

they beforehand learn their trade of making grim cheer. 77. Frommard = fromward, far away from. Our froward represents

M. E. fraward, a Northern form of A.S. fromward.

80. Dusten ase enne pilcheclut, and toss them like a pilch-clout. Cp. 'hare dustlunges, as bah hit were a pilche clut,' their (devils') tossings (or buffettings) as though it were a pilch-clout.

81. Al snesien ham puruhut, strike them all throughout. For al snesen perhaps we should read asnesen. Cf. 'bene horn bet he asnesed mide alle

beo bet he areached' (Ancren Riwle, p. 200).

83. be slowe, the slothful or sluggard. 85. For so it is indeed with every one who is unoccupied in good things.

80. Grimliche abreiden, be fearfully startled,

90. & ine helle wondrede (C. wandrede), &c., and in hell shall awake in horrible misery. For wandrede cp. 'Oderwile wanne hie segen men wandred polien,' sometimes when they saw men suffer affliction, O. Eng. Homilies, Second Series, p. 147. The quotation is from St. Jerome; see Specimens of English, III. note to 1. 5604, sect. XXII. on this passage.

93. Askebaðie, ash-bather, one who lay and warmed himself in the

ashes by the fireside. Morton renders it 'ash-gatherer.'

04-7. & fared ... rikenen, and goeth about the ashes, and busily bestirs himself to heap up much, and to rake many together, and bloweth therein and blindeth himself, pottereth and maketh therein figures of arithmetic as those accountants do who have much to reckon up.

96. Padered or padered seems to be the older form of our pother or

bother.

102. Boluwer (C. has bole 3et), prides, exults. There is a slight playing upon the word bloawed. Morton renders boluwed as 'disquieteth.'

108. Quoted from Isaiah xiv. 11. The Vulgate has 'erunt uermes'

for vermis, which agrees with the English translation.

110-16. The greedy glutton is the devil's manciple (or purveyor); for he ever sticks in the cellar or in the kitchen. His heart is in the dishes; his thought is all in the cup; his life in the tun; his soul in the crock or pitcher. He cometh forth before his master, besmutted and besmeared, a dish in his one hand and a bowl in the other. He utters his words amiss (i. e. talks incoherently) and staggers like a drunken man that hath a disposition to fall.

118. From Isaiah lxv. 13.

120. From Rev. xviii. 7; the Vulgate has date illi tormentum et luctum.

122. 'In poculo quo miscuit, miscete illi duplum;' Rev. xviii. 6.

123. Gulchecuppe, a toss-pot, swill-cup. There is a verb gulchen, to gulp, to swallow greedily. See Halliwell (s. v. gulch).

124. pet he aswelte widinnen, that he may die inwardly.

Azean one, i. e. for one, instead of one.

127. There were but three sisters in the society, with their servants; see Morton's preface, p. xi.

Bute kat one, but a cat alone.

128. punched bet husewif, appeareth rather a housewife.

129. Ne none wise, in no wise.

131. Heorde-monne huire, the herdsman's wages.

132-3. Oluhnen . . . hermes, flatter the hayward, beware when one

impounds her (i. e. the cow), and, moreover, pay the damages.

132. Heiward. 'The heyward was the keeper of cattle in a common field, who prevented trespass on the cultivated ground. According to the Anglo-Saxon law the has-weard was to have his reward from the part of the crop nearest to the pastures, or, if land were allotted, it was to be adjacent to the same.' The heyward of the lord of the manor or religious house 'was regularly sworn at the court, took care of the tillage, paid the labourers, and looked after trespasses and encroachments.'—Way, in Prompt. Parv. p. 234. See Schmid, 383; Wright's Vocab. (s. v. hayward).

133. Wat Crist, 'Christ knows,' used as a mild oath. Cf. witi Crist

in O. Eng. Homilies, First Series, p. 27; wite Crist, ib. p. 29.

134. Mone in tune of ancre eihte, complaint of anchoresses' cattle in an enclosure.

135. Loke . . . hermie, see that she neither annoy nor injure any person.

137. Pet drawe utward hire heorte, that may draw her heart outward; i. e. that may lead her thoughts to dwell upon temporal matters.

138. None cheffare ne driue 3e, carry on no traffic.

Cheapild, a dealer, or, as defined by the words in brackets from MS. C., one who buys to sell again for profit; -ild is an adjectival suffix which Mr. Sweet suggests may be due to the A.S. -hild, which is not uncommon as the latter part of a fem. name.

139. Cheaped, sells, chops. The word cheap, A.S. ceap, had formerly a variety of meanings—price, bargain, business, cattle. It still exists in

chaffer, chapman, dog-cheap, &c.

140-2. Ping... wordes, things, nevertheless, that she makes, she may well, under her mistress's advice, sell for her needs, yet as secretly as she is able, for fear of various persons' remarks.

142. Ne wite de nout, do not take charge of.

145. Neod oder strence, necessity or force; makie = cause.

148. Maked breken, causes to be used: breken is another form of bruken,

to use, enjoy; see l. 149.

152. Wel mei [3e] don of ower clodes, ye may do well enough for your clothing; or, perhaps—they may do well enough, as for your clothes. Cf. l. 184, p. 116, where a similar phrase occurs, 'wel mei duhen ancre of oder wimplunge.' Here don=duhen=A. S. dugan, valere.

Beon heo, &c., whether they be white or whether they be black;

be they white or black. The verb beon is in the subjunctive mood.

153. Unorne. See Havelok, 1. 9.

157. Whoso will, may have a *stamin*, i. e. a shirt made of wool and linen. See Ducange (s. v. *staminea*).

159. In on heater, and i-gurd, in one garment and (that) girt.

160. Here, hair cloth. Ilespiles felles, skins of hedgehogs. Morton shews, by a quotation from Ducange, s. v. hericius, that the skins of hedgehogs were actually used for purposes of discipline.

160-1. Mid schurge-i-levered ne i-leaded, nor with scourge of leather

(thongs) nor leaded, i. e. weighted with lead.

162. Ne ne biblodge, nor let her beblood herself, i. e. cover herself with blood.

163. Beon, let be; pl. subj.

165. And hosen = and weren hosen, and wear hosen.

Uaumpez, vamps, feet of hose or stockings: 'Vampe of an hoose, pedana'. (Prompt. Parv.) Other forms of the word vamp are wampay, vampey, vampett.

166. Inouh-reade, well enough. Cf. p. 100, l. 57.

167. Brech of heare, hair drawers.

Strapeles, a kind of braces or straps for the nether garments. Cf. 'Straple of a breche, femorale.' (Prompt. Parv.) Probably the 'strapples' or little straps were thin pieces of leather or ribbon wound crosswise round and round the legs, as seen, not unfrequently, in old drawings in MSS. They were, in fact, a sort of long garters.

174, 180. See 1 Cor. xi. 6, 10.

177-8. & naut drah . . . prude, and not draw (turn) the covering to finery and pride.

179, 180. Bet . . . on sihöe, lest evil thoughts should arise from her appearance (exposure).

182. To-zeines pe pe isist men, against thee who dost see men. Morton incorrectly translates 'take heed. Thou seest men.'

184. Iti parlures purl, in thy parlour-window.

188. I-membred, ornamented by particolours.

189. Pet ou ne deih forto habben, that is not befitting for you to have.

190-1. For . . . of, for they are all of the external rule, which is of little consequence.

193-4. Oder eni skile hit asked, or any reason demands it.

194-5. Efter . . . riwle, according as she, as handmaid, may best serve the lady's rule.

196. Euer . . . werkes, I am always the more gratified when you do the coarser work.

198. Blodbendes, blood-bandages, i.e. bandages to bind up with in blood-letting. Cf. P. Plowman, B. vi. 10-12.

202. So word so, as far as, as far forth as.

208. I-hwulen uorto hercnen, be at leisure (or have time) to listen.

210. See similar quotations in P. Pl. B. xiv. 75. Cf. Ezek. xvi. 49.

211-13. Iren . . . stinkeð, iron that lies still soon gathers rust, and water that is not repeatedly stirred stinks or becomes putrid.

213-14. Forwarden scolmeistre, sink and become a schoolmistress. We naturally expect wurden and not forwarden here: the latter signifies 'to come to nothing.' The writer seems to have added the prefix for to mark his own sense of the degradation of the nun's office by turning schoolmistress.

215-16. pet were dute of forto leornen among gromes, of whom there

might be a doubt as to her learning among boys.

220. I-dodded, cut, shorn. See Wicliffe, Levit. xix. 27. Cf. 'doddyd, wythe-owte hornysse, decornutus;' 'doddyn trees, or herbys, and oper lyke, decornatus.' (Prompt. Parv.)

221. Over 3ef...i-eveset, or if ye will (be) shaved, let whoso will be polled. Ieveset=i-evesed, trimmed, clipped. Cf. 'ase ofte ase me evesede him me solde his evesunge,' as often as he (Absalom) was polled, the clippings were sold; Ancren Riwle, ed. Morton, p. 398. See P. Pl. B. xvii. 227.

224. And if any one may be without that (i. e. may dispense with it)
I may well permit it.

227. And... to-gederes, and with moral tales amuse yourselves together.

Schurted seems to mean to shorten the time, to pass away the time. Cf. our pastime.

231. pe monluker, the manlier, the more vigorously.

232-34. Vor... tweelue, for great folly it is to lose entirely, for (the sake of) one day, ten or twelve.

236. Beod bisie, let there be employed.

238. And peo beo ful unorne, and let her be full old: peo=that (woman), she.

239. Of feir elde, of fair age, i. e. mature age, not young and giddy.

246. Dame, the lady superior.

Bute ine sunne one, except in sin alone.

247. Nute = ne wute, be not aware of, know not of.

250. Siker uere, a trusty companion.

Ne ne ligge ute, nor let her lodge (lie) out.

251. 3if heo ne con o boke, &c., if she cannot read in a book, let her say her hours by Paternosters and Aves, &c.

252. Wurche, &c., and do what she is bidden without grumbling.

260. Eider ligge one, let each (of the two) sleep alone.

261-64. No mon... habben, let no man see them unveiled nor with uncovered head. Within the dwellings they may wear scapularies when a mantle oppresses them; outside, let them go mantled and the head hooded. Let them have low looks.

269, 70. Hwarto heo beod i-turnde, to what they are turned (dedicated).

273. Makien hore uenie, to make their petition for pardon.

284. Some, concord. T. has somentale = sam-tale (see V, 1. 1535, and note on the same, p. 308). In Lazamon, 1. 9883, some is used as an adj. = at one. Cf. i-ueied somed = united together, 1. 296.

285. To arearen sume wredde, to stir up some strife, to raise a quarrel.

291. Nouhtunge, setting at nought, contemptuous remark.

292. Hwar puruh . . . over, whereby they drive away each from the other.

295. And ne beo ham nout of hwon pe ueond blowe, and be not away from them when the fiend may blow. Here ham refers to the two servants.

305, 6. & forzelde alle pet us god dot, and reward all who do us good.

307, 8. Bitweenen ... overhwat, between meals munch neither fruit nor any other thing.

309, 10. Auh . . . sunne, but let the leave be easy [to obtain] in all those things wherein there is no sin.

315. Vlutten bi, live by: bi flutten occurs in the Ancren Riwle, p. 202, in the same sense: fluttunge=subsistence, is in St. Marherete, pp. 22, 34. (E. E. T.S., No. 13.)

Non god, no good thing.

317. Also ase heo owen, just as they ought.

323. Uort pet heo hit kunnen, until they know it.

330. Lideliche pauh, & luueliche, yet gently and kindly. Wummone lore, the instruction of women.

331. Seldhwonne sturne, seldom stern.

335. eoli and win, oil and wine. See Luke x. 34.

340. See note to Piers Plowman (Clar. Press), Pass. i. l. 20.

342. Pe neruwure, the narrower, the more niggardly.

346. And nout one to ower ones, and not only to (the salvation) of yourselves.

349. Hwon ze beod eise, when ye be at ease or leisure.

352, 3. And elles . . . hwule, and else had I badly employed much of my time.

353. Don me touward Rome, i.e. make a pilgrimage all the way to Rome.

356, 7. And beod . . . milte, and be busy thereabout so that ye keep it the better, according to your ability.

Beod umbe, merely signifies 'be about,' hence, be busy about.

365. Him pet makede, him that composed, referring to the author.

Him pet hire wrot, him that wrote it out, referring to the scribe.

366, 7. Inouh, &c., moderate enough am I who ask so little.

# X. ÞE WOHUNGE OF URE LAUERD.

Line 2. Westi, destitute: originally westig=waste, desert. Cf. A.S. westwes, desolation.

4. Hus-lewe = house-lee, house-shelter. We still pronounce leewara as leward (riming with steward).

7. Dennet, housed: the p. p. of a denominative verb from denne, a den, cave, place of rest. See XII. 36. It is not found in the oldest period.

7, 8. Swa before comparatives is instrumental, and is frequently used for pe, or pi.

10. Fuhel and fisch are governed by the verb fedes (1. 11).

11. Fedes, poledes, &c. The West-Midland dropped t in the 2nd pers. sing. pres. and past indic. of both strong and weak verbs. In the Northumbrian dialect the 2nd pers. past indic. dropped all inflexion.

12. Hat hungre, sharp (attack of) hunger.

14. O pin ahen, of thy own.

15, 16. Bote . . . banes, but both young and older, thou hadst always something wherewith thou mightest cover thy bones:—a reference to the seamless coat of which the Saviour was deprived at the crucifixion.

29, 30. Mon, one: indefinite, like me. Passages in which this occurs may be translated as if the chief verb were in the passive voice: thus for hu mon, &c.=for how often shameful words and hateful scoffings were spoken to thee.

34. Bote of mon-kin, the Redeemer of mankind.

35. Te monquellere, the man-killer (murderer), i. e. Barabbas.

36. O wode vulues wise, after the manner of savage wolves. Heng, hang, crucify. Cf. A. S. hóh, ahóh.

40. I pi neb, in thy face. Cf. nebbe to nebbe = face to face.

41. For schendlac, in contumely, in scorn.

43. And al pe menske puhte, and all [that] appeared [an] honour to thee.

47. From Ps. lxviii. 8 (Vulg.); Ps. lix. 7 (A.V.)

52. Wid-ute pine Gulte, without any guilt of thine own.

54. As hwa se seie, as one may say.

57. Of alle bales bote, remedy of all bales (sorrows, evils); cf. bali (from bealu), 1, 75, used as an adjective = deadly, severe.

61. Tat kidde keiser, that renowned emperor (Christ).

67. A! deore cheap, Ah! a dear bargain. Cf. chepet, purchased, 1. 68.

76. Niminge, capture, taking.

\* 85. On a girre blod = on a gore blod, in a stream of gory blood. Cf. Rom. and Juliet, iii. 2. 56. See o blode, St. Juliana, p. 105, l. 119.

93-95. Lef... dom, O would that those blows had struck me with which they batter thee, and thrust thee forward quickly to thy doom: lef=grant, permit.

107. Bale drinch, deadly drinks. Cf. bali duntes, 1. 75.

112, 13. And tu...lahter, and thou, before whom all the world might dread and tremble, wast to the wicked folk of the world for a scornful laughing-stock.

116. Sendes his sawle, gives up the ghost.

118. Longis, Longius, the centurion who pierced the side of the Saviour, according to the Golden Legend. Cp. Piers Plowman, B. xviii. 79. The name was no doubt invented with reference to the  $\lambda \dot{\phi} \gamma \chi \eta$ , or lance, which the centurion used.

120. be blod pat bohte, the blood that ransomed.

### XI. ON GOD UREISUN OF URE LEFDI.

Line 3. Buwe ... beie, bow ... bend. See 1. 18.

5. Mire soule is feminine: mire = minre, gen. sing.

6. Mid iwisse, truly, indeed: literally, with certainty.

7. Ich ouh wurdie de, I ought to honour thee, i.e. I owe it [to thee as a duty] to honour thee. See ll. 17, 18.

9. A ueole kunne wise, in wise of many a kind, i.e. in many kinds of ways.

15, 16. Deoflene . . . englene, genitives plural.

20. Gode leof, dear to God.

21. 'All the companies of maidens honour thee alone.'

23. 'There is no woman alive (born) that may be alike to thee.'

25-26. Mary is exalted above Cherubim and Seraphim, the two highest of the nine orders of angels. *Kine-stol*, royal seat, throne; cp. *kine-dom* (replaced by the later compound *kingdom*), and *kinescrud*, l. 34.

27. Dreamed, make pleasant sounds, make melody. Dreamen (dréman, drýman) = to play on an instrument, jubilare: dream = music, a joyful sound. Cf. belles drem = sound of a bell, Bestiary, 1. 665; Owl and Nightingale, I. 21, p. 172. Onsene (= and-sýn, on-sien), face, countenance.

34. beies; cp. bei3 in Piers Plowman, (B.) Prol. 165.

45, 46. 'Then they shall be perfumed with the golden incense-vessel; and eternal life with angels' joy shall be poured out for them.'

51. Ciclatune, a rich stuff used for garments.

53. So . . so, as . . as.

56. 'And they do all that pleases them, so that nothing thwarts them.'

61. teone and treie; see Will. of Palerne, note to 1. 2073.

62. 'Harps and abundance of games, life's pleasure, and everlasting play.' Perhaps the copyist read by mistake *gleo-beames* for *gleo-dreames*, delights of music, cp. Beowulf, 3022.

64. Vort = forte = forto, until, i. e. forth to the time that.

69. Of alle laste, of all vice.

88. Note, advantage, profit. Cf. G. nutzen.

93, 94. 'The loathsome devil and error of every kind. Banish from me far away with their foul filth.'

96. 'For my life and also my salvation is all along of thee,' i.e. all depends on thee. See Bosworth Dict. (s. v. gelang).

99. pet me leof was = that was dear to me.

#### XII. A BESTIARY.

Besides the Physiologus of Thetbaldus and Philippe de Thaun's Bestiaire, mentioned at p. 133, we may also note 'Le Bestiaire Divin de Guillaume, clerc de Normandie,' edited by M. C. Hippeau. The last, like the Old English text, treats separately of the lion's 'three natures.' The first of these is thus described.

La premiere est que il habite
Ez granz montaignes par nature;
Quant il avient par aventure
Que chaciez est de venoör [huntsman]
De son espie a grant poör [fear]
Le tant est que a lui ataigne.
De mult loinz sent en la montaigne
L'oudor del veneör qui chace;
De sa coue covre sa trace,
Qu'il ne sache trover n'ataindre
Les convers [retreats] ou il deit remaindre.

The old Bestiaries repeat many of the traditional tales about animals with but little variation, and without any suspicion that they are untrue. Moreover, every habit of each animal was supposed to have some moral significance; see the 'significacio' in l. 27, and again in ll. 40, 88, 273-

Line 2-4. 'If he hear a man hunting,

Or through the smell of his nose Get scent that he is approaching.

5. Bi wile weie so, by whatsoever way.

10. stepped. Read [dun] stepped = down steps. See 1. 35.

12. Is, = them, refers to fet-steppes in 1. 7.

19. sinen = shinen, shone.

22. 'With the scream that he makes.' Lat. text, 'dans rugitum.'

23. lage, custom, law.

31, 32. 'How, when it pleased him to alight here on earth.'

34. Derne hunte, a secret (cunning) hunter. Cf. A. S. webba, a weaver.

39. To manne frame, for men's advantage.

46. to belongs to lif and not to holden.

49, 50. Sep, silden, sheep, shield. We have this use of s for sc or sh in the Trinity Coll. Camb. Homil. B. 14. 52: in Text B of Lazamon's Brut, and in Genesis and Exodus; the Ayenbite has ss.

54. o boke, in book; i. e. in the Physiologus, 1. 25.

55. 'How he renews his youthfulness.'

57. Unwelde, unwieldy, i.e. not able to be wielded, managed, or employed. We have lost the useful term wieldy, manageable.

58. 'Since his beak is altogether awry.'

64. Up he teð, up he mounts. Lat. text, 'it . . caelo.'

68. 'As well as he is able.'

69. hoved, abideth. Cp. hoved in Piers Plowman, B. xviii. 80.

70. 'The sun scorches all his [means of] flight' (i.e. his wings).

73. mide = with, therewith also.

77. 'Were his beak not misshapen.' Lat. text, 'rostrum . . retortum.'

78. 'His beak is still twisted awry in front.'

79. senden, are; cf. Ger. sind, Lat. sunt, Sansk. santi. 80. He may (is not able) to procure food for himself.

83. billet, pecketh.

86. rigte bille, undistorted bill.

93. nimed, betaketh himself. Cf. 'to take oneself off.'

102, 3. 'From his eyes he keeps off the mist while he tarries there.'

112. 'His mouth is as yet quite unacquainted.'

248-50. 'Carries off to her hole what afterwards will help her, where she will be towards winter.'

257. so it her telled, as it is here related.

262, 3. 'She biteth not the barley to bear it about.'

264. sakeð forð cannot be for-sakes, but, as Mätzner suggests, is shakes forth, shakes out. She neglects the barley for wheat. See l. 291.

269. Get = ge hit, she it. Lat. text, 'granum . . bipartit.'

275. liuenove, sustenance, provision.

299, 300. 'It offers us earthly biddings, and promises us heavenly ones.' For bekued Mätzner reads bekned='monstrat' in the Lat. text.

302. 'But not equally, but not alike.' Genelike, like, occurs in Genesis and Exodus, 1. 282, p. 9. Cf. A. S. ge-efenlácing, an imitation; ge-efenlácan, to be like.

#### XIII. OLD KENTISH SERMONS.

The two Sermons here printed are on the Gospels for the days named.

Line 5. Si sterre, the star: si (=sio, seo) is the feminine of the definite article, the masculine being se, as in 1.13.

- 6. prie kinges, the three magi. See P. Plowm. B. xix. 71-81.
- 7. To-janes po sunne risindde, towards the sun rising, the east.
- 9. anuri = onuri = honouri, to honour. See 1. 80.
- 26. po=peo, the, a later form than seo, the (fem.).
- 27. Al-wat, until; cp. wat nu, until now, l. 114. In M. E. what sometimes means until; see Halliwell (s. v. what).

po huse: house is neuter, therefore po = pa = pam, the dative of the definite article.

- 31. Ine metinge, in a dream.
- 34. Seywinge of ure lordes beringe, manifestation (showing) of our Lord's birth.
  - 40. See Specimens of Eng., Pt. II. Sect. VII, ll. 121-138.
  - 41. Be pet, so that, because.
  - 50. Licht, is light.
  - 56. I-do into pe ueréé, put into the fire: ueree = vere = fere, fire.
- 61. pet no werm nel comme i-hende, that no worm will come near. See 1. 67.
- 78. Has = ha + es, he them. This kind of, agglutination is common in the East-Midland dialect. See Moral Ode, 1, 55, p. 199.
  - 91. ac. To = ac to, but to: see l. 115.
  - 93. So iuel auenture, as chance befell.
  - 100. Fol vellet, fill full: see uuluelden = filled full, 1. 104.
  - 102. vi Ydres of stone. The Vulgate has lapideæ hydriæ sex, John ii.6.
- 107. Se pet, he that. Architriclin; cp. the Vulgate, which has Architriclinus.
  - 112. Dop forp, puts forth.
  - 116. Ine sigge = I ne sigge = I do not say.
- 126. Signefied = signefied: the d stands for o, the crossed d. Cf. liesed (l. 127), drinked, be-tokned, bied (l. 129).

### XIV. PROVERBS OF ALFRED.

- Line 1. Seaford is on the S. coast of Sussex, to the W. of Eastbourne.
  4. 'And many book-learned men.'
  - 6. 'Knights every one.'

7. Alurich = Alvrich, i. e. Ælfric. So Alured = Ælfred.

32. Here verpsites may be an intentional spelling; see note to sect. I, l. 12. So also verpie in l. 60, vert in l. 168.

48. Glednesse is probably an error for gleawnesse, wisdom.

51, 2. 'Men's mildest master.'

57, 8. 'That to him shall not be wanting anything of his will, whereby he intends to honour himself here in this world.'

84, 5. 'Every man's doom turns to his own door.' Just as we say

A man's actions come home to him.' See Galatians vi. 7.

160-63. 'Many a man has expectation of what he need not expect—of long life; but the trick deceives him.' These lines are found in Old Kentish Sermons (p. 36 in 'An Old English Miscellany'), Owl and Nightingale, Ayenbite of Inwyt. See Specimens, Pt. II, p. 42, l. 304.

170, 1. 'That ever may, of him [who is] fated to die, the life uphold.'

For furp upholde the Trin. MS. reads pe lif uphelde.

177. Dowe pes louerd, the Lord of Hosts (Sabaoth). Cp. Dryhten dugeða Waldend, in Judith; see Sweet, A. S. Reader, 155-61.

228. Arewe, caitiff, treacherous foe. See erewe, XVII (Jes.), 1. 20.

See Specimens, Pt. II, p. 38, 1. 93.

229. 'Tell it to thy saddle-bow (only);' i. e. keep it to yourself.

231-33. 'Then will he suppose who knows not thy condition that to thee thy state is well pleasing.'

236. menep, bewails (it).

239-241. 'That full well grants it to thee (i.e. is willing that such should be thy condition) without any pity—he would that thou hadst much more.' See note to XV. 2249, p. 339.

411. Schotte probably = scholte or scholde, shouldest. 'Thou shouldest

not boast.'

414. dwales, fools; cf. Piers Plowman, C-text, xxiii. 379.

419, 20. 'With few words a wise man can well include much.'

421. 'A fool's bolt is soon shot.' See Specimens, Part II, p. 37, l. 85, and note. Iscohte, miswritten for ischote, shot.

425, 26. See Specimens, Part II, p. 39, l. 144.

430. Ibidest, hast to do with. Cf. A.S. gebidan, to wait for, meet with, experience.

437. Lest, lettest, permittest.

438. The sense is, 'but if thou lettest him exercise his own will, on all occasions, whilst he is growing up in the world, thou wilt not be able,' &c.

439. 'Loudly and silently,' i.e. publicly and privately, on all occasions; a proverbial expression.

445. 'Disregardeth thy command.' See Specimens, Pt. II, p. 37, l. 31.

454. Areche, reach after, get at, i.e. control; A. S. arácan.

#### XV. ENGLISH VERSION OF GENESIS AND EXODUS.

Line 1907. Ger=yer, year. In this poem an initial g often stands for yh or y, sometimes represented in Old English writers by the Saxon character 3. Cf. gunkeste, youngest, l. 1909. g (final)=gh or y (Modern English w), as sag=sagh=say, saw. g before t=3=gh, as rigt, right, l. 1919; bhogte, thought; nogt=nought, not; sogt, sought; wrogt, wrought, ll. 1928, 1933, 1934, 1940. g before -en answers to the modern w, as ogen=ojen, own; dragen, drawn. In some few cases ag before -en answers to modern ai, as A. S. slagen, M. E. slawen, E. slain; cp. A. S. hagel, E. hail.

1908. Quane=whanne, when (see l. 1918). The Southern dialect never represents the A. S. hw (E. E. hu, Mod. E. wh) by qu or qw. It is exceedingly common in the Northumbrian dialect, and is often to be met with in the East and West Midland dialects.

1910. Brictest of wastme, brightest of form; waspene is an error of the scribe (who probably wrote from dictation) for wasteme, A. S. wæstm, (1) growth, increase, fruit; (2) form, stature, capacity.

Of witter wune, of good ability. Witter, wise, skilful; related to wit, witty, to wit, wist. The A.S. word answering to witter was witol, wise, knowing. Wune = A.S. wune, gewuna, practice, custom, use; cp. wont.

1911. Bredere = breder, brethren. In M. E. we find dester, daughters, hend, hands.

1912. 'To his father he did discover and lay bare.'

Gan, whence the compound bi-gan (began), is often used as a preterite auxiliary = did, as gan love, did love.

1913-14. 'He would (desired) that they should so conduct themselves that they should be well-behaved.'

1913. He sulde, they should; sulde = shulde, should. In this poem an initial s (properly ss) = sh, as soren = shoren, shorn, l. 1919.

Hem, themselves. The personal pronouns are used reflexively by early writers.

1914. Wel vewed, well-behaved, virtuous. Dewed is from A. S. peaw, Deau, a manner, habit, from peón, to thrive, flourish.

1915. Wexem wið [him] gret nið, great envy against him increased in them. Wexem = wex hem.

1917. Niðful, envious; bold, bad. Cf. the modern use of the word forward.

1919. Soren, shorn, cut, reaped. Shear has often the sense of to cut or reap, in early writers.

1920. 'And theirs (i. e. their sheaves) lay all before him.'

Here, theirs; it, here used pleonastically.

1922. Frigti luue, reverence.

1927. Chidden, chided, chode, pret. pl. It is here a weak verb.

1928. Joge, though, nevertheless. Side = siden, afterwards.

1930. Hirdnesse, herds, flocks. The abstract noun is here used collectively.

1931. To dalen ebron, to the vale of Hebron.

1934. Sogt, come, arrived, the pp. of sechen, agreeing with hem.

1935. Fro feren kumen, coming from afar (at a distance). Fro= Icel. frá, from, is still found in froward (M. E. fraward), frowardness. Fromward in A. S. has often the same signification.

1936. Hem on ros, arose in them. In l. 1937 the preposition is placed after the verb for the sake of the rhyme. Hem is in the dat, and not accus, case.

Numen = nomen, taken. The A.S. niman, to take, seize (pret. nam, M.E. nom), still exists in numb, benumb, nimble. A.S. be-niman, to take, take away, deprive. Cf. North. Prov. Eng. nim, to steal, take up hastily. In M.E. nomyn=numen, numbed, taken with the palsy. 'I benome, I make lame or take away the use of ones lymmes. Je perclus' (Palsgrave). 'Benomme or benombe of ones lymbes, perclus' (Ib.). 'This man is taken or benomed' (Horman). See Promp. Parv. p. 358. Nimble=A.S. numol, handy or skilful in taking, and hence quick of limb, active.

1938. 'They all counselled to slay him.'

1941. 'Whatsoever he dreamed whilst he slept.'

Dor quiles, there-whilst, whilst.

1943. 'Yet shall he be cast, naked and cold.'

Wurd, shall be, is from A. S. weordan, to be, to become. This verb is still familiar from the poetical phrases 'Wo worth the day!' 'Wo worth the hour!' See P. Plowm. C. xiv. I.

1944. 'What-so-ever his dreams have in meaning.'

Ow-en = og-en (pl.), have, possess.

A-wold, in force, meaning. See wold, 1. 1958.

1945. Herte sor, pain of heart. This refers of course to Reuben only.

1946. Drechen, to delay; from A.S. dreccan, to vex, trouble; and hence to hinder, delay, dretch.

1947. Gede = yede, went. The A. S. verb gangan, gan, to go, had for its usual preterite ebde, from root i, to go. The form gede (or yede) is probably due to the A. S. ge-ebde.

1948. 'He placed his cattle in better pasture.'

Erue = A. S. yrfe, erfe, cattle, animals; also wealth, inheritance.

Lewse, pasture, still called leasowe (pronounced lezzur) in Shropshire.

1949. 'Judas meanwhile gave them advice.' Red, advice, counsel. See note to 1. 1938.

1950. Fulfilt of derne sped, fulfilled in secret (wicked) haste (speed,

diligence).

1952. Spices ware, spicery. Cf. waters ware, collection of waters. The A. S. waru, ware, merchandise, is used as an affix in hard-ware, iron-ware. Cf. windes-ware, Specimens, II. 2. xvii. 30.

1953. Gunne (pl.), did. See note to l. 1912.

Ten, to go. See note to 1. 1913.

1957. Waste = was + t, was it.

1958. Storue, should die. The A.S. steorfan is the original of the Eng. starve, starvation. As early as 1340 sterue was used in the same sense as the modern verb 'to starve.'

Wold, power. See note to 1. 1944.

1961. Thogte swem, esteemed it a grievous affliction.

1962. . He thought him slain [and] set up a cry.

1963. 'He will not cease, such sorrow cleaveth to him.'

1963, 64. Clived and lived = clived (= cleaves, adheres) and lived.

1967. Wenten, pret. pl. turned. A.S. wend, a turn, change; wendan, to go, proceed (pret. wende, Eng. went); whence A.S. went, a turning, course, way, road, still used in Kent.

1969. 'They laid it upon messengers.'

1971. Boden him sen, and bade him see.

1973. 'They sent him word they found it.'

1974. Sori writ, sorrowful message (letter).

1975. Gret, cried; see l. 1984. North. Prov. Eng. greet, to cry out, weep, used by Spenser. Cf. grot, weeping, l. 1978.

1976. 'Have my son swallowed (devoured) here.'

1977. Haigre, haircloth, sackcloth. Cf. heyre in P. Plowm., B. v. 66.

1980. Hertedin, consoled; literally, encouraged. Cf. herting, consolation, encouragement, l. 1982.

1982. Wrogt = wrought, worked.

1083. Ligten = alight, descend. Cf. to light upon a thing.

1985-6. 'There was in hell a separate place where the good folk did rest.'

1987. Stunden, abode, passed the time. Cf. I-hwulen in Ancren Riwle, 1, 208, and note on p. 326.

1988. An allusion to the so-called Harrowing of Hell, when Christ took thence the souls of the patriarchs.

1989. 'The merchants hastened their journey.'

1990. Ware, purchase, property, goods. See note to l. 1952. 1992. 'They made a very advantageous agreement (or bargain).'

1994. Him seems to refer to Joseph.

# XV. ENGLISH VERSION OF GENESIS AND EXODUS. 337

2037-8. 'Potiphar believes his wife's story, and hath condemned Toseph to punishment.' Wiwes = wines, wife's.

2030-40. 'He bade him be fastened down securely, and held straitly in prison.'

2042. Prisuner, the one who has the care of the prison, the gaoler.

2043. 'And assigned to him the prison.'

2044. Prisunes, prisoners.

In hagt = in agt, in care. 2046. Woren = tvaren = weren, were.

2040. Boden onist, both at night. Onist = on nist, a-night. The form on (o before a consonant) is preferred by Northern writers to an or a, the corresponding Southern preposition. O-frigt = afright, frightened, in the next line, = of-fright, very much frightened, affrighted. 2050. 'And they became very sore afraid.'

2051. On sel, one time,

2053. 'He heard them mourn, he enquired wherefore.'

2054. Ogen awold dat, have that in their power, i. e. have caused that. 2058. 'The interpretation will depend on God.' Bi-long-on, along of, on account of.

2060. Waxen buges, full-grown boughs.

2061-2. 'First it bloomed (flowered), and afterwards it bore the ripe berries (grapes), I became aware (or perceived),

2064. me thugte = totte, me thought. See note on 1. 1961.

Wrong, wrung, squeezed; the pret, of wringen, to wring, squeeze, 2068, Heilnesse, health, wholeness. The Eng. whole, formerly written hal or hol, has no right to the w; wholesome, hale, heal, healthy, are related to one another.

2073. 'Present my petition to Pharaoh.' Herdne = ernde, errand, message; A.S. arend, arende, message, news.

2074. Wurde don, may be taken. Do is often used by early writers in

the following senses: (1) to cause, make; (2) to place, put.

2075. Kinde lond, native land, the land of one's kin. A.S. cynde, natural; cynd, nature; from cyn = kin, race. Cf. kindred, kind, akin; the 'kindly (natural) fruits of the earth.' The M. E. unkind often signifies unnatural, ungrateful.

2076. Wrigteleslike = wrigte-les-like, guiltlessly, innocently. Cf. A. S.

wróht, an accusation, blame, fault; allied to wrégan, to accuse.

In bond, in prison.

2077. Bred-wrigte = bread-wright, bread-maker, baker. Wrigte (Eng. zeright) is a workman, artificer; from A.S. wyrcan (pret. worhte, Eng. wrought), to work, still existing in wheelveright, &c.

2078. Bread-lepes, bread-baskets. Cf. Prov. Eng. leep, a basket. Cp.

Piers Plowman, B. footnote to Pass. vi. 1, 63.

2081. 'And fowls thereof have seized.'

2083. 'For I was not able to defend myself.'

2084. Beren, bear or carry away.

2085. 'It were liever to me,' I had rather.

2086. 'Of pleasant (lucky) dreams to tell the meaning (or to interpret).'

2088. 'Be put (hung) on the cross, alas!' Weila-wei = A.S. wá-lá-wá, well-a-way! well-a-day!  $W\acute{a}=woe$ , sorrow, grief.

2089. 'And fowls shall tear thy flesh in pieces.'

2090. 'From that shall no care be able to defend thee.'

2091. 'That became true (was fulfilled) as Joseph had said.

2094. Wið-uten erd, away from native land.

2097. 'Thence came out seven beasts.' Neet = neat; A. S. néat, also nýten, níten, cattle, beast; whence neat-herd.

2098. 'Every one very fat and large (great).'

2100. 'Who made the fat (ones) woe.'

2101. 'The lean ones have eaten the fat ones.'

2105. 'Ears rank (strong) and well-grown.' Rank (full, mature) and tidi refer to the ears of corn. Tidy is used by Shakespeare in the sense of 'in good condition,' plump.

2107. 'Withered (faded) and small, and drought-seized (struck).'

2109-10. 'To-gether they smote, and in a stound (short time)

The fat ones thrust themselves (= are thrust) to the ground.'
2111. 'The king arose suddenly and awoke in care.' Dhogt=thought.

anxiety, care. Cf. the phrase 'take no thought.'
2112, 'This dream's meaning he knew not.'

2114. 'Who could explain the meaning of the dreams.'

2128. 'In all abundance shall they be passed.' For this use of it, cf. 2100.

2130. 'Sorrowful and necessitous (poor) men shall see them.' Is=his, them. This pronoun is used by Robert of Gloucester and Dan Michel of Kent.

2132. Rospen & raken, rasp and scrape, i.e. diminish.

2133-36, 'I advise the king now here-before (the famine)

To make barns and gather corn,

That thy folk be not surprised (taken unawares)

When the famine years are forth come' (come to pass).

2138. 'That became to him afterwards good fortune.'

2139-48. 'He gave Joseph his ring, And his collar of gold for honour, And bade him all his land rule, And under him highest to be; And bade him wield in his hand His folk, and wealth, and all his land. There was under him Potiphar, And his wife, that them so parted. Joseph to wife his daughter took, Otherwise is he now become than he previously was.'

2152. He geld it hem, he requited it to them.

2153. Fulsum, ful-some, plenteous. See l. 2128.

2154. 'Joseph could (knew how to) secure for himself beforehand.'

2158. For-Jan, for-that (reason), therefore.

2161. 'The ten came, by necessity arrived.' See l. 2165.
2163. 'And nevertheless they timidly did obeisance to him.'

2167. 'Joseph them knew perfectly in his mind.'

2168. 'Also he pretended he knew them not.'

2176. 'For hunger compels them to come hither.'

2178. Gure bering, your bearing, behaviour.

2179-80. 'How should any man poor, forgotten, Such and so many sons beget? For seldom it betides (befalls) any king himself Such men to see of his offspring.'

2187. 'Now by the faith I owe to king Pharaoh.'

2191, 2. 'For then was Joseph sore afraid

That he also might be by them betrayed.'

2196. the ton, that one, the first, &c. So the tother=that other, the second.

2198. To wedde, for security, as hostage.

2199. On-on = anon, in one (instant), immediately, at once.

2202. Bi-ment hem, bemoaned, bewailed themselves.

2204. Wrigtful, guilty. See note on 1. 2076.

2205. 'We sinned some time previously.'

2208. 'Now suffer we sorrow all for that.'

2209. 'Knew none of them in his mind.'

2214. 'And into each one the silver cast.'
2216. Dor bi-foren, there as before. See l. 2245.

2224. Do agtes, the moneys.

2227. 'Very great sorrow is to me become' (befallen).

2232. 'Death and sorrow fall upon me.'

2235, 6. 'Then said Judas, It shall be hard for us
If we do not keep our covenant with him.'

2237. Wex derve, famine (dearth) came.
2241. Quan it is ned, since it is necessary.

2242. 'And [I] know no better plan.' Can, know; A. S. cunnan.

2244. 'That to them thereof there lack none.' Wante in O. E. often signifies 'to lack,' as in the modern phrase 'it wants so many to make up the number.'

2247. Of dere pris, of great price, of precious value. See note on 1. 2237.

2249. 'God grant him well disposed to be.' Hunne=unne, grant, give. This verb still exists in the phrases 'he owned to having done it'; 'I have owned to it.' Own has here nothing to do with the verb owe, but signifies 'grant,' or 'concede.' See l. 1739, p. 191.

Eðe-moded, easy-minded, well-disposed, kind.

2251, 2. 'Then took they forth the way right,
Till they are come, into Egypt alighted.'

2254. 'Natural thought in his heart was still.'

2257. Biri, a court; literally, a borough. See the first piece in this volume, l. 11, p. 2.

2258. 'None of them had then cheerful countenances.'

2262. Ur non, none of us; cf. her non, none of them. See 1. 2258.

2264. 'For I now have my condition (agreement)'; i.e. that Benjamin should be brought to him.

2266. On and on, one by one.

2267, 8. 'Very glad he was of their coming, For he was kept there as hostage.'

To nome, as a pledge, or security.

2269. Vndren = A.S. undern, the third hour of the day, that is, nine o'clock in the morning; extending also to the sixth hour in the morning. It literally signifies the intervening period, which accounts for its sometimes denoting a part of the forenoon, or a meal taken at that time, and sometimes a period between noon and sunset.

The word in various forms is still used in the North of Eng-

land.

2275. 'And he kindly received it.'

2276. Of kinde blod, of kindred blood.

2278. Here is an imperfect rhyme.

2280. 'I know no one there that does not tremble.' This is a remark by the author, introduced parenthetically. But ll. 2279 and 2280 should be transposed.

2285. 'His heart overpower'd him at once.'

2286. 'Natural love did overcome him.'

2288. 'That all his face became wet with (or) tears.'

2289. 'After that weeping he washed his face.'

2291. 'He caused them to wash, and (come) before him."

2297. 'In abundance (of food) they became joyous (glad).'

2298-2304. 'Joseph thought thereof no harm,

But it pleased him exceedingly well,
And he them instructed and taught well,
And how they should best conduct themselves
When they came into foreign lands.
And all the better shall ye speed
If ye will with truth conduct yourselves,'

i. e. act faithfully, honestly.

2306. Or or, first ere. See Dan. vi. 24; Ps. xc. 2.

2309. 'And the sack that Benjamin owned.'

2313-14. 'This messenger overtaketh them quickly.'
And accuses (calls after) them of injury and loss.'

2315-18. 'Unhappy (wretched) men, what have ye done?
Great misfortune is come upon you.

For it is not hidden from my lord That one of you hath his cup stolen.'

2320-22. 'Upon whom thou findest it indeed,

Let him be slain and let us again be driven

Into thraldom (slavery) evermore to live.'

2328. Reweli lote, sorrowful cheer. See ll. 1968, 2258.

2330. O wol (=wel) witter vogt, of very wise thought, of very keen perception, i.e. very discerning. See l. 2320.

2335. 'Provided that thou spare Benjamin.'

2336. On trewthe min, upon my promise (pledged troth).

2340. the tobere, the others, pl. of the tober = vat over, that other, the other.

2341. E gret = he gret, he wept. See l. 1975.
2344. 'For your safety first hither brought.'

2345. 'There are now two years since the famine has come.'

2346. 'Yet shall five fully be passed.'

2350. 'And say (tell) him what (how great) are my pleasures (bliss).'

2356. Ilc here, each of them. See 11. 2258, 2318.

2357. Kid, made known.

2362. 'He bade them take carts and wagons (wains).'

2366, 7. 'More and better than they could ask.

Joseph gave each of them two changes of raiment."

2368. He made prud, he adorned. 2371. 'Also many others thereto.'

2376. 'And bad them hasten home quickly.'

2380. Quat he woren, who they were.

2384. 'All Egypt unto his will cleaves.' Cf. 1. 1963.

2387. Wel me: me is the dative after the interjection wel. Cf. the use of the dative in the phrase 'woe is me.' See Ps. cxxviii. 2 (Prayer Book).

2388-90. 'That I have thus awaited such time! (i. e. that I have lived to see this day)

And I shall to my son go,

And see [him] ere I from [this] world depart.

2400. 'How many years be (are) on thee?'

2401-10. 'An hundred years and thirty more

Have I suffered here in [this] world's woe, Yet [there] appears to me few of them, Though I have passed them in woe, Since I began in world to be, Here away from home among mankind.

So thinketh every wise man

Who knoweth whereof mankind began,

And who of Adam's guilt is mindful, That he here away from home dwelleth.

2409. Muneo, is mindful of, remembers. It is still retained in the expression 'min(d) what you are about.' See l. 2422.

2411. Wurden wel, fare well. A.S. weordan, to become.

2412. Seli mel, good sustenance (meal).

2422. Mune, remember. See note on 1. 2409.

2423. 'That when it should be done with him'; i.e. when he was dead.

2425. 'And truly he hath said (told) it to him.'

2427. 'So was [it] pleasing to him to be laid.' Lif=lef=lief, pleasing, dear.

2429. 'To him and his elders long previously before.'

2431. Grauen, buried. Cf. our grave.

2435. Or oan, ere that, before that.

Off werlde, from the world.

2436. Hise kinde, his family kin.

2440. 'So he left this world's strife (trouble).'

2441. 'Joseph caused his body to be honourably prepared' (for burial).

2442. 'To be washed and richly anointed.' Smeren, to anoint, smear.

2443. 'And spice-like (with spices) sweet to be scented.'

2444. 'And Egypt's folk (to) keep a vigil for him.' Bi-waken is in the infin. mood, after dede.

2447. 'Such were Egypt's customs.'

Wis of heren, wise, skilful in armed expeditions (skilful in conducting expeditions).

2481, 82. 'That bier is led, this folk is quick,

They went about (along) by Adad (i. e. Atad).' Gen. l. 10

2484. 'And make lamentation for Jacob.'

2488. 'There is that corpse put into the tomb.'

2494-98. 'Us he this message bade say,

Our sin thou for him (for his sake) forgive,

Provided that we under thee live.

They all fell there at his feet (literally to the feet to him), To beg (entreat) mercy and offer [the] oath (of fealty).'

2503. Sibbe, kin, kindred, relations. A. S. sib, peace, kindred; whence gossip (= God-sib), which originally signified a godfather or godmother, i.e. one related in God by the sacrament of baptism.

2508. 'Hence to that promised land.'

2510, 11. 'Perform it (my prayer) then, and promise it now, That my petition be not forlorn (lost sight of).'

2514. 'May God impart to the soul blissful succour.' See 1. 2138.

2521. To ful in wis=to ful iwis, very completely in sooth (indeed), i.e. fully.

2524. Lefful soules ned, the need of believing (faithful) souls.

2526. On Engel tale, in English speech.

2528. 'May God help him (richly) effectually.'

2529. 'And preserve his soul from sorrow and tears.' See l. 1978.

2530. cold & hot, the two extreme punishments in hell. Those in eternal perdition had to endure alternately icy coldness and fiery heat. See Measure for Measure, iii. 1. 122.

2532. 'God grant them in His bliss to play (live joyfully).'

#### XVI. NICHOLAS DE GUILDFORD.

This poem is of the character which may be described as 'a fliting,' or scolding-match; compare the poem entitled 'The Fliting of Dunbar and Kennedy,' in which those poets abuse each other in no measured terms. The poem called the Cuckoo and the Nightingale, often falsely attributed to Chaucer, is a poor imitation of the older one here printed.

Lines 1-4. 'I was in a certain vale, In a very secret recess.

I heard hold great talk
An owl and a nightingale.

6. Lud among, loud at intervals.

7-10. 'And each against [the] other swelled (out with wrath, anger),

And let out all that evil mood (mind). And each said of other's habits

The worst of all they knew.'

14. 'In a corner of a valley': bache occurs in Lazamon's Brut, l. 5644. Cf. baches, P. Plowman, C. viii. 159.

15. Up = upe, upon.

16. Blosme i-noje, enough (abundance of) blossoms (flowers).
17. Hegge is here treated as fem.; ore = anre, one, as in l. 1750.

18. 'Mixed with spires and green sedge.'

19-22. 'She was the more joyful on account of (for) the branch,

And sang in modes of many kinds
It better seemed that it were the noise

Of harp and pipe than that it were not so.'

He refers to drem, which is masc.

23, 24. 'It seemed better (rather) that it were shot from harp,' &c.

26. 'Where the owl sang at her times (intervals).'

27. Bi-growe = bigrowen, overgrown.

28. 'It was the dwelling-place of the owl.'

29-32. 'The nightingale saw her,

And beheld her and despised her,

And thought very contemptibly of the owl, For one holdeth her loathsome and foul.'

34. Here wis is written for wurs. See note to sect. I, 1. 12.

34-40. 'It is the worse for me that I see thee;

Truly for thy ill looks

Very often I leave off my song;
My heart takes flight, and my tongue falters,
When thou hast neared me;

It were better for me to be sick than to sing, On account of thy foul guggling noise.'

- 39. Me luste = liste, it were pleasing to me. Cf. Me is the wers, 1. 34.
- 41. Abod fort, waited until: fort = forte = forto, for to that time, until.

42. Bileve, remain (silent).

43. Gret, big, swollen with anger.

44. 'That wellnigh her breath shot away'; i.e. was all spent.

45. Warp, uttered; literally, threw out. Cf. mould-warp, a mole (i.e. a caster up of mould or earth), warped, &c.

par-after longe, long after that.

- 46. Hu pincpe = hu pincp pe, how seems it to thee? what do you think?
  - 47. 'Thinkest thou I know not how to sing?'
  - 48. Writelinge, 'singing in shakes and flourishes.'
  - 49. 'Often thou causest me offence (indignation).'

51-54. 'If I held thee in my foot,

So betide it that I might!

An (if) thou wert out of thy branch,

Thou shouldest sing in another (different) manner.'

51. The Cotton MS. has note or note; read note; for the Jesus MS. has note, foot, claw:
56. Loki, enclose, guard. The M. E. loke, loki, signifies (1) to keep

close, guard; (2) to conclude, decide. Cp. M. E. lokinge, custody, care. 60. Segge (subj.), may say.

61, 62. 'I know that thou art cruel (unmild, savage, fierce)
With those that may not from thee shield (themselves).'

63-65. 'And thou dost wreak vengeance cruelly and ill,
When thou art able, upon small birds;
Wherefore thou art hateful to all bird-kind.'

65. Fugel-kunne (dat. after lop) fowl-kind, birds.

67. Bi-schrichep, shriek or scream at. Schirchep = shrieketh, screecheth; schirche is a softened form of skrike.

68. 'And pursue thee very closely.'

70. Hire ponkes (gen. absolute), with her will, willingly.

75-78. 'Thine eyes are coal-black and broad, Right as if they were painted with woad; Thou starest as if thou wishest to bite All that thou mayest with claws smite.'

80. 'Just as an awl (hook) that is crooked.' The Jesus MS. has Rizt as on evel, &c.

81. Clackest oft and longe. The Jesus MS. has clechest everamong.

82. 'And that is one of thy songs.'

86. 'That sitteth at the mill under the cog.'

87. Fule wiste, foul creatures.

89. Sittest is to be pronounced sitst.

94. 'Thou feedest them on a very foul food,' i. e. on goes with fedest. We should read heom on.

139. Fes word, these words. Word in A.S. is plural as well as singular, being a neuter noun.

140. Tale, argument, being feminine, requires pare, the fem. of the definite article.

142. 'Right as [if] one were twanging a shrill harp.'

144. 'And held her eyes downward.'

145. To-swolle = to-swolze, exceedingly swollen, enraged.

I-bolze, puffed up, swollen with rage.

148. A bisemar, in scorn, mockery.

150. Whi neltu = whi ne wilt thou, why wilt thou not? why don't you? So nile 3e often means 'don't you,' do not. pe bare, the open.

151, 2. 'And see which of us two be

Of brighter hue, of fairer colour (complexion)."

153. 'No, thou hast very sharp claws; I do not care that thou shouldst claw me.' So replies the Nightingale to the Owl's invitation to come out into the open.

154. Ne kepich = Ne kepe ich, I care not, I like not (Stratmann); kepen, keep guard, take care, take note of. As a noun, kep = care, in phrase 'take kep,' to take care.

155-166. 'Thou hast claws very strong,

Thou twingest therewith as doth a [pair of] tongs.
Thou thoughtest, as do those like thee,
With fair words to betray me;
I would not do what thou advisedst me,
I knew well that thou misadvisedst me;
Shame on thee for thy treacherous advice
Revealed is thy treachery;
Shield thy treachery from the light,
And hide the wrong among the right.
When thou wilt thy wickedness expend,

Look that it be not seen.'

162. Un-wrozen: the Jesus MS. has unwryen, revealed, manifested.

168. Ope, apparent and perceived.

169. Speddestu, didst speed. The Jesus MS. has spedestu, dost speed.

170. Blenche, to avoid, flinch. Hamlet, ii. 2. 626: 'If he but blench, I know my course.'

171. To priste, very bold.

1.72. Mid liste, with craft.

176. 'Well fights that well flees, says the wise.' This is one of the 'Proverbs of Alfred,' and of Hending, Spec. Eng. II. p. 37.

177. 'But let us away with this debate.'

180. Mid isome, peaceably.

184. Plaidi mid foze, plead (debate) with (mutual) consent. For foze Jesus MS. has sope (truth).

185. Ure eiper, each of us.

187. Wo schal us seme, who shall arbitrate for us, that can and will decide equitably between us.

190. 'There need thereof be no question.'

193, 4. 'He is very skilful in giving decision, And every vice is hateful to him.'

197. Schede, distinguish, separate.

199. One wile = one while, a while. Cf. l. 202, where wile = formerly, whilem.

200. After pan, after that,

203. 'And dear to him was the nightingale.'

204. Gente and smale, gentle and small.

205. Swipe acoled, very much cooled down. For swipe the Jesus MS. has nupe (now).

206. 'He is not for thee befooled.'

208. Legge (subj.), should lay.

212, 13. Lust him, pleaseth him.

214. 'He will go in (the) right way.'

215. 3are, ready. The Jesus MS. has ware.

216. Aiware = i-hware (Jesus MS.), everywhere.
223. Schirchest (scrichest in Jesus MS.), shriekest.

225. 'It seems to both wise and foolish.' Read pincheth.

232. To his dede, for his deeds.

266. Nich ne nai, a strong expression of denial.

267. Lust ich telle=I am pleased to telle.

272. Wune, custom, wont. The Jesus MS. has ynne.

277. Forle, birds: the dative after the adj. lop, hateful.

281. Me is leof, it is pleasant to me, I like.

308. Lat hem: the Jesus MS. has let hi.

311. 'But [that] all my singing is howling.'

318. Heo refers to stefne in l. 317.

324. Won = hvoon = hvoan, when.

327. Veorre, afar. See Genesis and Exodus, 1. 1935.

328. Dai-rim, break of day. The Jesus MS. has dayrewe.

332. Fort, until. The Jesus MS. has pat.

338. pas monnes earen, the ears of the man.

340. Me ne telp, one esteemeth.

342. 'That she (murzpe is fem.) shall please very badly.'

346. pinche wel un-murie, appear doleful (unmerry, unpleasant). See Merch. of Venice, v. 1. 104.

347. Over un-wille, beyond what is desirable, or wished for.

351. Godhede = good-head, goodness.

352. Unmebe, want of moderation. Over-dede = excess.

394. Alegge, set aside, confute; see Skeat, s. v. allay, p. 777.

398. So feor-vorp i-ladde, led so far, i.e. carried so far. 403. 'Against his foe beareth (putteth on) a bold face.'

406. 'That will flee if thou ceasest not.' Niswicst = ne + iswicst.

408. He wile of bore wurthen bares, He will from a boar become a barrow-pig. For bares the Iesus MS. has bareh.

413. 'Thou singest as doth a hen in the snow.'

427, 428. 'He cared (recked) not though companies were mingled (huddled together) by heads and by hair,' i. e. were fighting and pulling one another by the hair.

434-36. 'Every creature is glad for my sake,
And blesses itself when I come,
And rejoices at my coming.'

435. For blissep the Jesus MS. has blessep, blesses; but blissep = is glad, rejoices.

440. pat pu hit wite, that thou may know it.

550. Thou hast urged thy plaint, as thou didst ask (to be allowed to

552. 'But ere we go to our doom.' Unker is dual = of us two. See

558. 'Thou twittest me as to my meat (food).'

600. 'But spiders and nasty flies.'

602. 'Among (in) the crevices of the hard bark.'

Yet I can do many good services,
For I can guard men's dwellings;
And my offices are very good,
For I help for men's food.

610. 'To cleanse it from foul mice.'

611, 12. There shall never come thereto Foul creature, if I may catch it.

614. Wright's edition has yernen instead of wernen, which gives a better sense. It would then mean: 'and if it pleases me, in my amusement, to long for another dwelling.' If we keep wernen, the sense is 'to refuse any other dwelling.'

616. Noping blete, not at all despicable.

618. 'That ever continueth (standeth) alike blooming (flourishing).'

619. 'And its (the ivy's) colour never loses (fades).'

620. When it snoweth nor when it freezeth.' For sniup the Jesus MS. has snywe, the subjunctive mood.

660. 'Was wellnigh out of patience become,' i.e. had nearly lost all command of herself.

700. In sume tide, sometimes.

714. 'Than all that ever thy kin (species) could (were able to do).'

716, 717. 'Knowest thou to what man was born?'
To the bliss of heaven's kingdom,'

727. Nime zeme, may take heed, attend to.

732. Of pe. Jesus MS. has of pon.

735. Wat I mai, is our phrase what I can, what I am able to do.

738. Raddere, the readier, the more disposed.

742. pat ever is eche, that is everlasting.

746. be sulve pope, the very pope, the pope himself.

748. I-here an oper wes can only mean 'hear in another wise' (manner), or 'hear another wise' (strain); the Jesus MS. has abyde on oper bles, abide another blast.

838. 'Thou goest (farest) wholly with deceit.' gest to, goest on, proceedest; so Mätzner.

840. binch sop, appeareth true.

841. I-sliked, made sleek (slick), or smooth, seigned, deceitful.

842. Bi-liked, made pleasing.

842, 844. 'That all those that hear (take in) them (i.e. thy words),
They ween that thou speakest the truth.'

845-8. 'Stop! Stop! one shall show thee,

How it shall be well seen

That thou hast greatly lied,

When thy leasing (lying) is made manifest (bewrayed).'

846. Wu = hvu, how. The Jesus MS. has Nu, now.

850. Fundiep heonne, go hence. See 1.719.

852. Alre wunder mest, most wonderful of all.

905. An oper peode, in another land.

909. Hwi nultu, why will you not? why don't you? See 1. 150.

010. Singen men, sing to men.

914. Heom or hom, them, is required after teche.

917. Ydel wel, useless (worthless) well. On-idel (l. 920) = in vain.

919. For-druze = for-drugen, dry up.

1636. Blowe = blowen, blown, blooming.

1638. Beo nu wear, be now aware (sure).

1640. Mist, missest.

1641. Manne lop, hateful to men.

1642. Ever-euch wiht, every creature.

1643. 'And mid howling (yelling) and crying.'

1644. Wanst, weenest. The Jesus MS. has pinchst.

1648. Schawles, scarecrow, literally spectacle. The Jesus MS. has scheules.

1651. Me gest an honde, goest into my hands, playest into my hands.

1656. Brihte = briste, clearly.

1661-3. 'Because it appeared to them that she had

The owl overcome, wherefore they shouted (applause) And sang also in many wise.'

1664. And. The Jesus MS. has pat.

1665. Gret pe manne a schame, cryeth shame upon the man.

1666. 'That playeth at dice (tables) and loseth the game.'

1668. I-banned ferde, levied (thine) army.

1699. Fiht-lac, fighting. -lac occurs as an affix in wedlock.

1709. 'Gone after her army.'

1715-6. 'Through big words, and with (bold) countenance, Causes his foe for fear to sweat.'

1722. 'And sang willingly (with pleasure) to many men.'

1733. 'To us (two) shall betide harm and disgrace.'

1734. For 3e, the Jesus MS. has we.

Dop grip-bruche, commit a breach of the peace.

1741. Ah do, but I do grant it. Ah = ac, but. 1747. For schulde, the Jesus MS. has schulle,

1750. In ore linde, in a linden tree. The Jesus MS. has hore.

1752. Portes-hom, Portisham, S. W. of Dorchester. It is here described as being 'beside [i.e. near] the sea, on an out-let.' It is now about 3 miles inland.

1761. 'That is to the bishops' great shame.'

1764. 'Why will they not betake themselves to counsel?' i.e. why will they not take thought together?

1767. 'And pay him tithe in many places.'

1776. Litle childre, to little children, i. e. to very young persons.

1778. 'That ever abideth (endureth), master Nichol.'

1779. Ute we pah to him fare, let us nevertheless go to him.

1781. Do we, do we, let us do.

1785. Ende of orde = all the end from the beginning.

1790-91. 'All without army and without troops
Until they reached Portisham.'

#### XVII. A MORAL ODE.

The reader should consult an excellent article upon this poem by Prof. Zupitza, which appeared in the publication called Anglia, vol. i. p. 5 (1878). Zupitza shews that there are six copies of the poem, which can be arranged in two groups. To the former belong the copies in the Trinity MS. and in MS. Digby A. 4; whilst to the latter belong the copies in the Jesus MS., MS. Lambeth 487, and MS. Egerton 613. The last-mentioned MS. contains two copies, viz. one at foll. 7-12, printed by Furnivall, and another at foll. 64-70, the various readings of which were given by Furnivall in footnotes. Zupitza prints MS. Digby A. 4. (foll. 97-110) in full, investigates the relationship to each other of the six copies, shews that Morris is mistaken in supposing these copies to be derived from some earlier version (as suggested at p. 195), and that the probable date of the poem cannot be before 1170. In fact, the word bikeihte in 1. 322 on p. 215 is of French origin, whilst it is at the same time necessary to the rime, and therefore original; though miswritten bypouhte in 1. 316 on p. 214. So also the riming words ermine, sabeline (ll. 365, 366, p. 219) are French; yet they are essential to the rime and sense.

Page 194, line 2. Auhte, ought; past tense in form, present in meaning; oh in the Trinity MS. being the correct form.

5. Vnneð lif = unnet lif, useless life.

P. 196, 1. 14. pe, he who.

20. 'Slow we are to do good, to evil all too bold.'

21. 'More fear stands to man of man, than to him of Christ.'
For pan him to cryste, read pan him dod of cryste, as in Digby MS.

23. 'When all men shall reap what they ere sowed.'

24. Dot to gode, do for God.

25. Ne lipne no mon to muchel, let no man trust too much.

27. On vuele stude, in [an] evil place.

30. 'Let not thy kinsman or kinswoman be dearer to thee than thyself.'

35. be fremede and pe sibbe, the stranger and the kinsman.

- 36. pe wel nule do hwile he may, he who will not do well while he is able.
- 37. 'Many a man's sore toil often hath ungracious ones,' i. e. a man often receives no return for his hard work.

38. Don a virst, put in delay, put off.

41. Hit refers to blisse in 1. 40. The Trinity MS. has hes, her; blisse being originally a feminine noun,

P. 198, l. 43. 'But they put their wealth in a secure place, who send it to heaven's kingdom.'

44. parf, need. This verb has given place to need, which originally meant to compel, force.

46. Of yeste ne of yeste, of gift nor of reward. For yeste the Trinity MS. has here, praise. The Digby MS. has sieue,

47. Seolf berep, and ourselves carry.

53. O buten ende, ever without end.

56. Him refers to ayhte, which is treated as masculine. It was originally feminine, and is so treated in the Trinity copy.

58. Tylehpe = tilbe, tilth, produce, earnings. Is invuned to swynde, is wont to dwindle.

60. *Vn-bouht*, unbought, i.e. unatoned for.

Vn-vor-gulde = unfor zolden, unrequited, unrewarded.

62. pe pat = se pe, he who.

Te pe = pe pe, he who [does]. The Digby MS. has se pet. To lape = to lothe, for evil.

65. Vre swynkes lean = ure werkes lean, reward of our works.

69. pe wunderlicheste ware, the most wonderful chaffer:

70. 'And often God is more grateful to him who gives him less.'

P. 199, ll. 69, 70. 'And he who may not do more may do [it] with his good intention, As well as he who hath of gold many a mank.'

Mank = mancus, usually a silver piece of thirty pennies (peningas), sometimes used to denote a gold coin.

P. 200, 1. 72. 'A little offering is acceptable to God, that comes

from a good will.'

73. 'And he little esteems much offered wrongfully where the heart is evil.' The reading of the Trinity MS. is better: 'And lightly esteemed are great gifts when his heart is evil.'

75. Ayeyn his lyhte, in comparison with his light.

78. Alle quyke wyhte, all living things.

79. Such = swilch, so like, such as.

83. 'He guards and rules all things, and created all creatures.' Wald = walt = wealdeð, wields.

85. Ewiche = ahwilc = a-g-hwylc, each, every.

Wende hwer pu wende, go wherever thou go.

87. Ichwer is the same as the ywhere of ever-y where; but aihware = ai-hware = aye-where.

89. Wy hwat schal vs to rede, why, what must be to us for counsel? why, what must we do?

93. Demep for deme, judge. The arrangement of the Trinity MS. gives better sense.

96. Mid hwan, with what.

97, 98. 'There shall be so many devils that will accuse or bewray us, They have forgotten nought of anything that they have seen.'

P. 202, l. 104. 'Very many are called, and few are chosen.'

105. Way, alas! Cf. A.S. wá in wá lá wá, wellaway!

112. 'He that knows least often says most, and he that knows all is silent.'

114. For hwat read wot hwat. 'For, as one says, he that is ill himself [knows] what pains him.' The Trinity MS. is slightly different: 'Whoso says that he is whole, he himself best knows his pain.' This is evidently a proverb, like ours that every one knows best where the shoe pinches him.

117. Com to monne, became a man.

118. Het schal him pinche penne, it shall then appear to him.

121. God yef vs god ende, good [is it] if to us the end [be] good. We ought to read god yef god is ende, as in the Egerton MS. 613.

122. 'God grant to us that our end be good, whither he may cause us to arrive.' For hwider the Digby, Lambeth, and Egerton MSS. read and wite, 'and wite pat he us lende,' and that he may preserve what he has given us.

124. pat is perhaps an error for pan, when.

125, 126. 'That he is unable to pray for mercy, for that often happens. Wherefore he is wise that beseeches mercy, and makes amendment before the Doom.'

129. 'Renounce sin whilst thou art able, and do according to God's lore'

: 133. 'Either sooner or later he shall find mercy.'

P. 203, l. 102. Hes, them. niseien = ne-iseien, see not.

103. pes wichen; cp. pe swiken of the Jesus MS. Digby MS., po swikele.
122. And fieue pat he us lende. Perhaps wite should be read for fieue; see note to p. 202, l. 122.

128. Lated = leteth, forsakes, leaves off.

129. 'Sin leaves thee, and thou hast it not when thou art not able to do it any more.' See the last line in Chaucer's Doctoures Tale.

P. 204, Il. 135, 136. 'Many a man says "Who cares for the pain that shall have an end? May I not better pray to be delivered from bonds on Doomsday?"'

138. Hwich hete is par pe soule wunep, what the heat is like where the soul dwells. Here hwilch has its original meaning of what like, what sort of.

130. Oper vnnehe one tyde, or scarcely one hour.

143. 'I have never gone to hell, nor do I care to go there.'

146. 'There shall be seven years' sorrow for a se'ennight's (week's) bliss.'

148-50. 'Better is a drink of turbid water, than poison mixed with wine. Roast of swine is sweet; so is that of the wild deer (animal). But all too dearly he buys it, who gives his neck for it.'

153. 'Had he experienced it some time he would say quite otherwise.'

155. Operluker is the comparative of operliche, otherwise.

157. bonen = prayers; the Trinity copy reads wo = woe.

159. And lete sker, and leave freely.

**P.** 205, l. 156. pis = pe is, which is. Cf. pit = pe it, who it, l. 141.

P. 206, l. 170. 'No one shall there complain of violence or of wrong.' Menen him, bemoan himself.

178. Helle grunde, hell's abyss, the pit of hell.

181. Nys no seollich, it's no wonder.

183. There is in this line a reference to the 'Harrowing of Hell.'

185. The scribe of the Jesus MS. has taken a great liberty with his original; he has altered moze, kinswoman, to no mon, and has turned mai, kinsman, into me.

189. 'And we scarcely will give a piece of our bread' (for his

love).

P. 208, 1. 192. 'Because our elders misdid, we have sorely on our hands,' i.e. we suffer for our first parent's guilt.

195. 'We all atone for our first father's (forefather's) guilt.'

197. 'ache and'; we must read and ache = and each (every). See p. 200, l. 226, p. 211, l. 235.

205. 'When God took so much vengeance for one misdeed.' This refers to the sin of Adam and Eve.

207. For ore bare sunne, for one single sin.

212. 'His mercy is not less, but all according to one weight' (measure or standard), i. e. his mercy is as weighty as his power.

213, 214. 'He may forgive to one more than all folk can sin. Moreover the devil himself might have had mercy had he begun (i.e. sought) it.'

P. 209, 1. 219. Hes, her, refers to milche.

223, 224. 'Worse he does to his good friends than to his enemies. God shield all God's friends from such evil friends.'

226. 'Though I might there fetch (bring away) the wealth of every world.'

P. 210, I. 223. 'Attend to me now, rich men and poor.'

225. Vuele tweye ivere, two evils together.

227. After viche strete, along every street, i.e. in every direction. The Lambeth MS. has stretche, stretch.

229. Lysse, in the Trinity MS. blisse, pleasure, joy.

230. Mysse, the want of. The verb misse in the fourteenth century often means to lack, be in want of.

237. This line is evidently corrupt. Perhaps we ought to read pis beop pe. pat weren her havom me ne heold feste, or me heold unfeste. These were they that were here whom one esteemed unsteadfast.

238. 'And those who promised well to God, and would not carry it out.'

241. pet ich pych, perhaps an error for per is pych, so in the

Trinity MS.

244. Ne auene strém ne sture, neither the river Avon nor the Stour. This mention of the rivers Avon and Stour is interesting as affording a possible indication of the locality of the poem. There are several rivers of these names, but only in two cases are they found in conjunction. A Stour runs into an Avon near Stratford-on-Avon, Warwickshire; whilst another Avon and Stour join at Christchurch, Hampshire. The poem being in a Southern dialect, the latter is more probable; there was a monastery at Christchurch, at an early period, which was converted into a priory of St. Austin's Canons in 1150. This locality would suit very well.

P. 211, l. 246. Ilaste; read nilaste, did not perform.

259. Mes = me + es, one (Ger. man) + them. Cf. 1. 251, p. 210.

- P. 212, 1. 252. Med-yorne = med-zierne, bribe-greedy, desirous of bribes or meed.
- 253. 'Those to whom was dear another man's wife, and their own they neglected.'

255. Wrecche men, poor men, wretched men.

256. 'And thought little of God's command (message), and of God's word.'

258. This line has been needlessly introduced by the scribe of the Jesus MS. See next note.

259. Par he sat at his borde, where he sat at his table. The Lambeth MS. has penne he hit herde bode, when he heard it (message) proclaimed. The Egerton MS. has per he sette his beode, where he appointed his prayers. The original reading was not borde, but bede or biede; the latter of these forms occurs both in the Trinity and Digby MSS. Borde is a mere gloss upon bede, which also means 'a table,' and answers to A.S. béode, dat. of béod, a table. If the scribe had retained this word, he need not have introduced the superfluous line numbered 258.

262. bat, to which. See l. 253, p. 212. Or read pan, the dat. case.

264. This line is not wanted. For pe read in pe.

Ueondes onwolde, the devil's power.

265. Gaderares, amassers, gatherers. Egerton MS. has gysceres, covetous. Lambeth MS. reads pa pe weren eure abuten pisse worldes echte.

266. Tycede, entited, instigated. The original reading was tihte, which had a similar meaning.

272. per terep. Probably pet or pe should be read: that tear, &c.

pat vuele spekep, those that speak ill. The Egerton MS. has pe unele speken, the evil speakers, or, those who spake ill (of others). The Trinity MS. has, probably the original reading, pa enele swiken, the wicked deceivers.

274. 'There is much of God's heat (anger), and much of God's wrath.'

280. Bi sihtes = bi sihte, with their eyes open, wittingly.

P. 213, 1. 290. Senden = bcop, are.

P. 214, ll. 286-8. 'All that one may suffer here is but game and glee (i.e. in comparison with hell-pains), And yet nothing causes them such woe in the loathsome bonds As to know that their torment shall have no end.'

289. Lawe-lese, without law, law-less.

290. 'To whom God's prohibitions and behests were of no account.'

291. Beop per heorure nere is evidently corrupt, for which read heo beop per heore inere, they are there their fellows.

293. Anyper helle grunde, in hell's abyss below. The Egerton MS.

has on pere helle grunde, in the abyss of hell.

296. Noper ... ne, neither ... nor, nor ... nor.

297. Wip pe ilke pyne, from that same pain (torment).

298. Warny vich, let each warn; vich = vch, each. The Egerton MS. has ac = alc, each.

300. 'I know how to be both, if I must, body's and soul's physician.'

301. 'Let us forsake what God has forbidden to all mankind.'

306. 'It all hangs and holds by these two words,' i.e. love to God and to man. See 1. 308.

310. 'It is hard to stand long, and easy it is to fall.'

317. Earmynges, poor (mortal) men.

P. 215, 1. 314. Hes, them, refers to lunes.

P. 216, l. 319. 'They are unable to protect themselves from cold or from hunger.'

322. per-of = of pere, of that (world, i.e. heaven).

324. To hwan, to what; of hwan, from what.

326. 'And according to what is good to work well, then need we care not.'

331. Vte we vs werie, let us defend (keep) ourselves.

342. Schedep, separate; the correct reading is probably schedep, shield; see the Trinity text.

P. 217, l. 342. 'That leadeth the ninth part of men to hell, one may ween.'

347. Mid pare niver helde, along the downward slope.

P. 218, l. 349. 'He who shall have least, he shall have so much he shall ask no more.'

350. Hwo so replaces pe pat, the older se pe.

352. And oper unyliche, and unlike each other.

359. 'There shall not be indeed, nor ought of world's weal.'

360. Al hit is god one, it is all God himself.

363. 'He is full of every good thing, there is nothing that he is without.'

367. Notice wip-vte replaces buten or bute.

370. For vnhelpe read vniselpe, as in the Digby MS.

371. 'Afterwards one shall see the Lord as he truly is.'

376. Lyues bec, the book of life; bec is the old dative singular of boc, book. Lambeth MS. has hali boc hi seulle iseon al pat hi her nusten.

377. I-nouh to alle derlinges, sufficient for all his darlings.

P. 219, 1. 366. Metheschele = martres cheole, marten's skin; the latter

is the reading of both copies in the Egerton MS.

P. 221. l. 302. Non sæd, no satiety, no weariness.

399. 'Christ grant us to lead here such a life and to have here such an end (death).'

#### XVIII. THE STORY OF HAVELOK THE DANE.

The French lay entitled 'Le Lai d'Havelok le Danois' was printed by Mr. T. Wright as an Appendix to his edition of Gaimar's Chronicle (Caxton Society, 1850). Some notes upon the English version, by Prof. Zupitza, will be found in Anglia, vol. i. p. 468.

Line 354. Than, when.

Wolde, would, is often written wulde.

355. Fulde, completed, numbered.

360. Bethe, both; the same partial rime recurs at 1. 694.

362. Hoslen, to administer the sacrament, to housel. See 1. 364.

365. Quiste, bequest. See Owl and Nightingale, 1. 685.

374. Zupitza remarks that this line gives no sense, and that we must read as for that. It means: 'and chose soon a rich man, who was the truest under the moon, as he [wrongly] imagined,' &c.

380. 'And in his hand bear a strong spear.'

387. Helde = eld, age.

389. Messe-gere, mass-gear, apparatus of the mass.

404. Mirke nict, dark night.

418. Feblelike, feebly, badly, scantily.

419. 'He gave not [the consideration of] a nut for his oaths.'

425. ' Withuten on, except one.

453. What is yow? What is (there) to you? what is the matter with you?

460. 'Half part (half as much) as we may (can) eat.'

Moun, pl. pres. of mowen, be able.

462. Nis it no, is not there no? is there no?

472. 'And afterwards hacked them all to pieces.'

474. Bi the wawe, by the wall. To lie by the wall = to be dead, but unburied. From A.S. wah, a wall; Cf. E. wain-scot, borrowed from Dutch.

484. Manrede, homage. The -rede (A.S. réden) is an affix common to many A.S. words, and still exists in kin-d-red, hat-red,

486. To that forward, on that condition (promise).

495. 'Never yet begat me.'

509. Lines, alive. Chancer frequently uses the gen. form in this sense.

513. Brouct of line, brought from life, put to death.

544. Hauelok is in the vocative case; for wreken read wreke. It means: 'May Jesus Christ, who made the halt to walk and the dumb

to speak, avenge thee, Havelok, upon Godard!'

546. Zupitza thinks a couple of lines must have dropped out between ll. 546 and 547. It is difficult to see what governs the word keuel. But we may take keuel as in apposition with cloth, and explain the whole thus: 'When Grim had fast bound him, and afterwards wound [him] in an old cloth, [viz. in] a gag made of clouts, very dirty, so that he could neither speak nor breathe, wherever he should bear or drag him; when (I say) he had done that deed,' &c. (see below). The 'winding' of Havelok may refer to his head only, for which a small cloth would suffice. Zupitza shews that the former ne in 1. 548, which is not in the MS., need not have been supplied, as it is occasionally omitted in such a construction.

547. Keuel of clutes, a gag made of rags. Ful, very.

551. This is a difficult passage. The MS. really has: 'Hwan be swike him hauede hethede.' Zupitza proposes to retain hauede hethede, and to take hethede as written for ethed; for there are numerous examples in Havelok in which h is wrongly prefixed to a word beginning with a vowel. Ethed will then be the pp. of M.E. ethen (= A.S. &dan= ddian). This A.S. word does not occur, but is regularly formed as a causal verb from av, an oath; so that ethen means 'to make to take an oath.' in which sense it indubitably occurs in Sir Gawain and the Grene Knight, Il. 379, 2467. There is an objection to this, in the fact that the pp. ethed cannot rime with bede; we must retain the final -e, in which case ethede is a past tense, and hauede is superfluous. The best sense is got by omitting hauede, and writing That for Hwan (MS.). We must also consider 1. 554 as parenthetical, as Zupitza rightly says, and change the full stop at the end of that line to a comma. We then get this sense (continued from the last note); 'when he had done that deed, which the deceiver bad him [do], viz. that he should lead him forth and drown him in the sea (for that covenant they made), soon he cast him upon his back [enclosed] in a foul and black bag,' &c.

567-8. These lines do not rime, perhaps they ran originally:

'And caste the knaue so harde adoun, That ther he crakede hise croun.' 597. The MS. has Sir up, which is clearly an error, though a strange one, for Ris up, rise up; which exactly suits the context.

745. Zupitza reads: 'So hat Grimesbi [hit] calle,' which gives excellent sense. It is clear that *alle* is needlessly repeated; and when it has been struck out of 1, 745, we must also alter *calleth* to *calle*.

### XIX. KING HORN.

For a critical edition of King Horn, with Introduction, Text and variants, Notes, and Glossary, by Dr. Theodor Wissmann, see 'Quellen and Forsschungen zur Sprach- und Culturgeschichte,' xvi, and xlv.

Line I. he = heo = hi, they.

2. Laud MS. 108 has pat to me wilen lipe.

6. Wel (while) pat hise dayes lesten. (Laud MS.)

9. Here sone hauede to name horn. (Laud MS.)

11. Birine, may rain. Laud MS. has reyne.

14, 15. Brict so euere any glas,

Whit so any lili flour. (Laud MS.)

16. After this line Laud MS. introduces the following lines:—

He was fayr and eke bold

And of fiftene winter hold.

18. His iliche, his equal. See ll. 289, 340 of this poem. Laud MS. has him yliche, like him.

20. Wip. Laud MS. has mid.

- 25. pat on was hoten Ayol child. (Laud MS.)
- 25, 26. pat on ... pat oper = the tone ... the tother, the first and the second.
- 32. Rod on his pleing, rode a-playing. The introduction of his shows that pleing is a verbal noun, and not a participle. See Historical Outlines of English Accidence, p. 179.

34. 'As he was wont to ride.' Laud MS. has per he was woned to ryde.

39. Isogte may be for hi sogte.

43. Lond folk, folk of the land, natives.

47. Aliste of, alighted off. Laud MS. has licte adoun.

51, 52. 'Swords they did grasp And together smote.' Notice the use

of the auxiliary gunne = did, in 1. 51.

54. Sume hit yfelde, 'it (i.e. the sword) felled some.' The former e in yfelde should be short to rime with schelde. But perhaps yfelde = yfelden, we must then render: 'Some felt it.' Some of hem he felde. (Laud MS.)

55. Al to fewe, much too few.

56. 'Against so many shrews' (villains).

57, 58. 'So many might easily Bring those three to death.'

60. Neme, took. Laud MS. has nomen,

63-66. 'There might not live The stranger nor the kinsman, Except they forsook their own law, And took to theirs.'

65. Asoke = Of-soke. Laud MS. has forsoken.

68. panne. Laud MS. reads onne, i.e. one, alone.

74. Liuede. Laud MS. reads wonede, dwelt.

76. 'Against the pagan's prohibition.'

80. Him beo myld, should be merciful to him, Laud MS. has him were mild.

83. 'Great was his fair-hood' (beauty).

87. 'If his fairness (beauty) existed not,' i.e. were it not for his beauty.

94. Laud MS. reads pou art eueneliche long.

Euene long, of full size, not undergrown. Cp. A. S. emlang (B.T.).

96. In pis fif yere pe nexte. (Laud MS.)

97. To line go, go away alive, be allowed to live.

101. To stere, to use the helm, steer.

103. 'To ship ye shall go.'

104. To pe grunde, to the bottom.

106. 'It shall not repent us,' we shall not be sorry for it.

110. 'And thy father's death atone for.'

113. Into schupes borde, aboard the ship.
121. Wel y-wisse (Laud MS.). The Cambridge MS. has to-wisse.

122. To misse, to lose,

126. In pe londe, unto the land. A-lond (Laud MS).

128. Tipinge = tidinge (Laud MS.), tidings, news.

141, 142. Laud MS. reads-

Softe mote pou stirie No water pe derie.

149. Hol and fer, whole and sound.

151. Fonde, experience, feel. 154. Cf. 'by hill and dale.'

161, 162. Gumes . . . icume. The Laud MS. has grome; the original reading was perhaps gume (=the older gumen=guman), men.

165. God him yeue god timinge. (Laud MS.)

166. 'A such fair company' = such a fair company.
180. 'And did them from life,' i.e. put them to death.

187. 'One day is gone and a second.' Cf. 'the other day,' two (or more) days ago.

204. 'King, well may it betide thee.'

206. 'Well answer to thy name (of Horn).' For neuening Laud MS. reads naming.

207-10. Horn him goth snille (quickly)

Bi dales an bi hulle

# And poruuth eche toune

Horn him shillep soune. (Laud MS.)

207. Schulle = schille, shrill. See Owl and Nightingale, 1. 142.

- 229. 'Of thy craft.' Cf. 'a god mester,' Prologue to Canterbury Tales, l. 613.
  - 230. Of rivere, of rivers. Laud MS. has of felde.
  - 235, 236. 'And teach him of all the crafts

That thou ever wist (knew) of.'

- 237. Wise, instruct. Laud MS. has His feren deuise.
- 243. 'And Horn in heart took.' Cf. 'took to heart.'
- 246. Elles, elsewhere.
- 249, 50. Dojter ... pojte. The final e must have been very strongly sounded in poujte.
  - 278. Him puste, appeared to him.
  - 281. Upon his mode, in his mind.
  - 287. Stille, secretly. See l. 310.
  - 291. 'Sorely I fear me.'
  - 304. 'Thou shalt never more be dear to me.'
  - 307. To spuse, for a spouse (wife).
  - 308. Wolde = welde, wield, possess.
  - 315. Bi one ribbe. Laud has honder (under) ribbe.
  - 325. Went = wend, go, depart.
  - 331. 'Horn is fairer than he (Athulf) may be.'
  - 335. 'Ah lady, mine own!'
  - 336, 7. 'Listen to me a little while; Listen why I feared, &c.'
  - 342. 'Put him in my keeping,' placed him under my care.
  - 344. 'Very sorely I fear me.'
- 352. 'Whoever recks,' lit. to whomsoever it may be a matter of care.
  - 354. Lynne, cease. Laud MS. has leyhe, laugh.
  - 356. 'Well was it with her at that time.'
  - 366. What me telle (= wat men telle, Laud MS.), what one may say.
  - 378. 'It shall never repent thee.'
  - 385. Of his feire sizte. Laud has, Of pat fayre wihcte (person).
  - 416. Wher he beo, wherever he may be.
  - 421, 2. 'It becomes thee not of kind (properly, naturally)

    That thou should be bound to me as a wife.'

# Laud has.

Ich am nawt of kende, be to spouse welde.

- 424. King, as not unfrequently in Early English, is of the common gender.
- 425. Mislyke, to dislike, to be displeased. In King Lear we find mislike not dislike, which latter is a hybrid word.

439, 40. 'Then is my servitude turned into knighthood.'

448. 'Ere a se'nnight come.'

452. 'And see that he keep his agreement.'

460. 'It shall be well requited him.'

461, 2. 'Christ grant him [good] speed, Thy message to present,'

469. 'And told him of his need.'

477. Is. Laud MS. has worpe, shall be.

482. He schal zelde. Laud MS. reads, He schal ben helde (esteemed).

486. 'It beseems him to be a good knight.'

498. Sume hi, some [of] them. This was the ordinary construction in Anglo-Saxon.

503. A litel wist, a little whit. Cf. no whit, any whit, aught, &c.

527. Go one, go alone.

528. His mone, his mate, companion. See 1. 842.

530. 'Horn's coming seemed good to her.'

533. Time is here a dissyllable.

537, 8. Dedes ... sedes, originally dede ... sede.

547. Knistes songe, i. e. newly made knights.

554. 'Therefore to me stands the greater haste;' it is incumbent upon me to make greater haste (to prove myself a valiant knight).

564. 'Good to it (the ring) is the decoration, ornamenting.'

571. Grace, virtue, power.

579. 'Horn, I commend thee to God.' Lumby's text has 'Horn, I beseech (God) for thee.'

591, 2. 'The foal shook the armour

That all the court did din' (resound).

624. 'At the point above.'

627. Wel pu sitte = wel mote pou sitte (Laud MS.)

628. Mitte = mid te = mid the, with thee.

631, 2. I say a schip rowe,

Mid watere al byflowe. (Laud MS.).

634. Londisse men, men of the country.

640. In one lite stounde, in a little time (Laud MS.).

646. After this line Laud MS. has,

To wode he gan wende,

For to latchen pe heynde.

647-9. Wyt hym rod Fokenild,

pat alper werste moder child.

And Horn wente into boure. (Laud MS.).

651-63. 'He saw Rymenhild sit

As if she were out of her wits:

She sat in the sun.'

Laud MS. reads as follows:

He fond Reymild sittende Sore wepende.

Whit so eny sonne.

Note that Heo = He, he; but he = heo, she; by confusion.

658, 9. Me poute in my metynge (dream)
pat ich rod on fischinge. (Laud MS.)

660. Ilaste, to last; but Laud MS. reads lache, take.

665, 6. God and seynte steuene

Qwad horn, terne pi sweuene. (Laud MS.)

670. Laud MS. reads To habben and to howe (possess). To knowe, to be acknowledged.

671. 'Before every other person.'

674. pare, dat. fem. of the definite article. Laud MS. reads here, their.

675. Weop ille, wept badly or sorely.

676. 'And Horn let the tears drop.' Laud MS. reads spille for stille; both verbs mean the same.

685. Bi sture, along the river Stour. Laud MS. reads The King rod bi his toure.

704. Wel murne, very mourningly, very sorrowfully.

705. 3erne = erne, run, hasten.

710. 'Thou shalt nevermore be dear to me.'

713. Bute pu flitte, except thou flit.

718. 'With arms he did invest himself.'
722. Nabod = ne abod, he delayed not.

751. 'Thou hast never forsaken me.'

761. 'The wind did delay him.'

763. To londe he gan flette. (Laud MS.)

780. 'With me thou remain awhile.'

781. 'As sure as I shall die.' Laud MS. reads, So ich ne mote sterue.

783. My lyue = on lyue (Laud MS.), in my life.

787. 'He sat (placed) himself a kneeling,' he went on his knees.

799. To woje. Laud MS. reads awowen, to woo.

Soi. 'Purposed thou hast to marry.'

821, 2. Ure ... 3oure, ours ... yours.

825. Be = schal be (Laud MS.).

842. 'Without more companions.'

877, 8. 'Horn began to be alarmed, And his blood (began) to rise.' See ll. 1334, 5.

880. pat, those that.

881-86. Ant hys fader aquelde,

He smot hym honder schelde, He lokede on hys gode ringe, And poute on reymyld pe 3onge, Mid gode dunt ate furste

He smot hym to pe herte. (Laud MS.)

901. In bare = on bere (Laud MS.), on bier.

907, 8. Dede bep myn heyres,

And pou pe boneyres. (Laud MS.)

914. pat syt in boure softe. (Laud MS.)

On pe lofte, aloft, on high.

915. Wip wronge, wrongfully.

917, 18. 'Should I receive your daughter, whom you offer me, in order (for me) to govern your realm.'

1022. Posse. Cf. possede in P. Plow. B. prol. 151.

1047. 'She could not hold out, so that she wept not,' i.e. she could not help weeping.

1062. Deole, dole, grief: qy. deore, harm, pity.

1074. To-wrong, distorted. See sect. XII. l. 58, p. 135. Laud MS. reads gan wringe.

1075. A ful chere, an ugly (foul) face. 1080. Hard, sternly, in harsh terms.

1122. 'As was the custom of the country.'

1126. No mone, no share. Cf. ymone in 1. 842.

1127. Horn sits on the floor, the place for beggars, &c. See P. Plow. B. xii. 198-200.

1134. Of a brun, from a brown (jar).

1160. To chelde = to kalde (Laud MS.), to grow cold.

1163. 'But it appeared wonderful to her.'
1164. Wy he hyre bed dynke. (Laud MS.)
1105. Wolde agesse, would purpose (guess).

1211. 'To slay her hateful lord with.'

1274. To felle = to fullen (Laud MS.), to complete.

1304. 'And avenge my father.'

1331. Crois liste: Laud MS. has crowches for crois.

1332. pat pou leuest on Cryste. (Laud MS.)

1337. He seyde: hy serue ylle

Paynyns azen my wille. (Laud MS.)

1340. And po were come into pis yle. (Laud MS.)

1406. be levede on the fende, who believed in the devil. (Laud MS.)

1463, 4. Fykenyld hauep gon onder,

And don Reymyld som wonder. (Laud MS.)

1470. pe sunne upriste, the sun's uprising. 1488. 'He hath beguiled thee twice.'

1492. Wip none ginne, by no contrivance or art.

1552. 'Where he experienced sorrow.'

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# ABBREVIATIONS (LANGUAGES).

50, and as cited). Dan. = Danish, 40. Du. = Dutch, 34, 40. M. E. = Middle English, 40, 43, 50. Northern E. = Northern English, 25. Norm. F. = Norman or Anglo-French,

A. S. = Anglo-Saxon (as in 6, 20, 44,

O. F. = Old French, 3, 37, 38. M. H. G. = Middle High German, 48. O. H. G. = Old High German, 33, 45, 48.

Gk .= Greek.

Goth. = Gothic, 18, 40. Heb. = Hebrew. Icel. = Icelandic, 24. O. Ir. = Old Irish, 49. Church Lat. = Ecclesiastical Latin, 13, 17. Late Lat. = Post-classical Latin, of Latin origin, 17. Low Lat. = Latin derived from French, German, &c., 17. O. Northumb. = Old Northumbrian, I.

O. S. = Old Saxon, 23.

Sw. = Swedish, 40.

# OTHER ABBREVIATIONS.

Such abbreviations as sb. substantive, adj. adjective, and the like, will be readily understood. The following may be mentioned: -pr. p. present participle; pp. past participle; v. verb infinitive; ger. gerund; pr. s., pt. s. the third person singular of the present or past tense; pr. pl., pt. pl. the third person plural of those tenses, except when I or 2 is added; imp. imperative; m. masculine; f. feminine; s. singular.

SYMBOLS USED BEFORE FORMS OF WORDS. The semicolon : used immediately before a form means 'directly derived from' or 'borrowed from.' The colon: introduces a more archaic form (often O.S.). The abbreviation 'cp.' introduces other cognate forms, having no part in the direct history of

the word.

The asterisk \* at the end of a word denotes a hypothetical form. exx. = examples. s. v. = sub verbo, i. e. under the word in question. 'See' refers to a primary or normal form in the Word-List. 'Cf.' = confer, i. e. compare, refers to subsidiary and derivative forms in the Word-List.

### A.

A, adv. ever, 3 b. 131; 5. 1614; 7. 89. A.S. á. Cf. Aa, O.

A, conj. until, 3 a. 69. A. S. 68. See OS.

A, interj. ah! 3. 64; 7. 71.

A, prep. in, 1.4,66; 4.3; on, 1.158; at, 6.430; 16.1722. It is sometimes joined to words beginning with a consonant, as aboc, in book. See On.

Aa, adv. ever, 7. 128, 244; 8 b. 7. Abac, adv. backwards, 3 b. 93. A.S. onbæc. Cf. Abec.

Abbot, sb. Abbot, 2. 64. A. S. abbod; Church Lat. abbatem, father; Syriac, abba.

Abbotrice, sb. abbacy, 2. 64, 73.

A. S. abbodrice, the rule of an abbot, abbacy, Chron. ann. 656.

Abec, adv. aback, 1. 165. See Abac. Abeh, pt. s. bowed, 3 a. 73. A.S. ábeáh, pt. s. of ábúgan, to bend (M. E. abuzen).

Abeie, v. to atone for, 19. 110. See Abugge.

Aberno, pr. s. burns, i. 166. A.S. abeornan.

Abiden, v. to abide, remain, await, endure, I. 13; 17 b. 140; Abide, 19. 862, 1035; to delay, 9. 21; 19. 732; pr.s. Abit, delays, 17 b. 130; Abid, endures, 16. 1778; 2 pr. pl. Abideb, await, 16. 1702; pt. s. Abod, remained silent, 16. 41; imp. s. Abid, stop, 16. 747, 837. A. S. abidan. Cf. Tabide. Abisne = a bisne, 7. 3. See Bisne.

Abiten, v. to bite, 16. 77. A. S. abitan.

Ablent, pr. s. blinds, 9. 95; pr. pl. blind, 9. 101. A.S. áblendan.

Ableow, pt. s. blew, breathed into, 1. 48. A. S. ábláwan.

Ablisse, in bliss, 17 b. 202.

Aboc, in book, 17 b. 118. Abod. See Abiden.

Abouhte, pt. s. redeemed, 17 a. 184. A. S. abohte. See Abugge.

Aboute, adv. about, 6. 439. See Abuten.

Abraid, pt. s. started up, 15. 2111, 2385. A.S. abræd, abrægd. See Abreiden.

Abreað, pt. s. fell away, 1. 96. A.S. ábreáð, pt. s. of ábreáðan.

Abreiden, v. to start up, 9. 89. A. S. ábregdan. Cf. Abraid.

Abroden, pp. thrust out, 1. 156, 182. A.S. ábrogden, pp. of ábregdan,

Abruden, pp. thrust out, 1. 31. A form of Abroden. See above.

Absolucion, sb. absolution, 4 b. 21, 117. Church Lat. absolutionem. Abufenn, prep. above, 5. 1059,

Abugeo, pr. pl. atone for, 17b.

Abugge, v. to atone for, 19. 1087.

A. S. ábycgan, to buy, pay for.

Cf. Abeie, Abouhte.

Abuib, pr. s. pays for, 17 b. 146. See Abugge.

Abute, prep. about, 7. 36; 16.11; 19. 279; without, 17 b. 370, 373.

Abuten, prep. without, 8 a. 73; 17 b. 52; adv. about, 3 a. 49; 6. 439; 9. 80. A. S. ábútan = on-be-útan.

Abuton, prep. about, 2. 26. Abuuten, prep. about, 1. 175. Ac, conj. but, 1. 9; 2. 54; 16. 599. A. S. ac, ah. Acc, conj. but, 5. 70.

Accenned, pp. born, I. 108. A.S. ácenned, pp. of ácennan, to bring forth, to beget. Cf. Akennet.

Accidie, sb. sloth, indolence, Q. II. Church Lat. accidia; Gr. ἀκηδία, ἀκήδεια, freedom from care, torpor, Acende, pp. born, I. 117.

above.

Acennende, sb. generation, nativity, I. 119.

Acenneng, sb. birth, I. 115.

Ache, adj. each, 17 a. 197; 17 b. 235; Achen, dat. 17 b. 350; Aches, gen. s. 17 b. 226, 371. See Ælc.

Acoled, pp. cooled down, 16. 205. Acolede, pt. s. became cool, I. 104. A.S. ácólian, to wax cold.

Acorde, sb. accord, agreement, 16. 181. From O. F. acorder, to agree: Late Lat. accordare, from ac-=ad+cord- in agreement with the heart.

Acquerne, sb. squirrel, 17 a. 358. A. S. ácwern. Cp. O. H. G. eichorne (Weigand). Cf. Aquerne. Acursi, v. to accurse, 16. 1704.

Acwenched, pr. s. quenches, q. 293. A. S. ácwencan.

Acxen, sb. pl. ashes, 4 b. 16. See

Asken. Adad, sb. Atad, 15. 2482. Heb. Atad (Gen. l. 10, 11); lit. buck-

Adai, adv. by day, 16. 89, 219. Adde, pt. s. had, 15. 1918, 2212.

See Hæfde.

Addledd, pp. earned, 5. 1504. M. E. addlenn, to gain, acquire; Icel. öðla, refl. öðla-sk, to acquire for oneself property, from odal, property.

Adiligde, pt. s. became lost, 1. 90.

See below.

Adilizede, pt. s. was destroyed, I. 96. A. S. ádilegian, ádilgian, to blot out, abolish.

Adiste, I pr. s. order, 16. 326. A. S. adihtan, to dictate.

Admirald, sb. a commander of Saracens, 10. 80. O. F. admiral. amiral; Arab. amir-al-(bahr), commander of the sea. See N.E.D. (s. v. admiral).

Admod, adj. humble, Aa. 18. A. S. eáðmód, eádmód, humble,

lit. happy-minded.

Admoded, adj. gentle, I. 120. See Ece-moded.

Admodnesse, sb. humility, A a. 15. A. S. eáðmódnis, eádmódnes.

Adomes-dei, on Domesday, 1. 147. See Domesdai.

Adoun, adv. down, 18. 567. See Adun.

Adrade, v. to fear, 17 b. 124, 165; 1 pr. s. 17 b. 6. A. S. ádrædan = and + drædan, to fear greatly.

Adrede, v. to fear, dread, 17 a. 124, 206; Adreded, pr. pl. shall be afraid, I. 171; Adred, pr. pl. subj. 14. 41; pp. afraid. 17 a. 44. 282. See above.

Adrenche, v. to be drowned, Iq. 1454. A.S. adrencan, to submerge, drown.

Adrent, pp. drowned, 19. 989. A.S. adrenced.

Adreze, v. to endure, bear. ádreógan.

Adrinke, v. to be drowned, 19.983. Adun, adv. down, 8 a. 96; 16. 208; 19. 1133. A.S. of dúne, off the mount. Cf. Adoun, Dun.

Adune, adv. downwards, 16. 920;

19. 1526.

Adunest, 2 pr. s. dinnest, 16. 336. From A. S. dynnan, to make a loud sound.

Adwole, in error, 16. 1777. A.S. dwola, error; cp. Goth. dwals, foolish.

Æc, conj. also, 6. 56. See Ec.

Æddmodnesse, sb. humility, 5. 1515. See Admodnesse. Ædie, adj. blessed, 3b. 19.

Eadi.

Ædmodli, adv. graciously, 5 1108, 1582. See Admod.

Æfne, adv. even, 6. 140, 592. See

Efne.

- Æfre, adv. ever, 2. 110; 5. 1658. A. S. &fre. Cf. Afre, Auer, Eauer, Efer, Efre, Euere, Eure.
- Æfremo, adv. evermore, 17 b. 106, 202. A. S. &fre + må. Cf. Euermo.
- Æfter, prep. after, 2. 174; 6. 372. A. S. æfter. Cf. After, Efter.
- Æhtene, adj. pl. good, strong (of ships), 6. 468. A. S. áht, brave. See Oht.
- Æi, adj. any, 6. 409. See Ani. Æle, adj. each, 1. 77, 105. A.S. ælc. Cf. Ache, Ech, Elc, Elch, Elhe, Ile, Ilch, Ille, Ilkines.

Ælche, adj. each, 6. 258, 582; Ælchen, 6. 370; Ælches, 6. 404.

See above.

Ælderen, sb. gen. pl. of elders, 6. 386; Ælderne, 6a. 138. See Ealdor.

Ælle, adj. all, 2. 10. See Eall. Ælmes, sb. s. alms, 2. 47. A.S.

Ælmes, sb. s. alms, 2, 47. A.S.
ælmysse; Church Lat. alimosina \*
(cf. O. F. almosne); eleemosyna
(Tertullian); Gr. ἐλεημοσύνη,
compassionateness. Cf. Almes.

Æm, 1 pr. s. am, 6. 47, 526. See Am.

Æn, adj. one, 6. 421; Ænne, a, 1. 8; 6. 418, 427. See An.

Ænde, sb. district; 6.67, 217. See Ende.

Æness, adv. at once, 5. 1078. A. S. ánes, gen. of án, one.

Ængles, sb. pl. angels, 17 b. 94; gen. s. 1. 193. See Engel.

Æinglise, adj. English, 6. 562. A.S. Ænglise, in Chron. ann. 1016. Cf. Englisse.

Æorl, sb. earl, 2. 114. See Eorl. Æoure, pron. your, 6. 105. See Eower.

Ær, adv. before, 1. 21; prep. 1.

115; A.S. ér, soon, before. Cf. Ar, Are, Ear, Er, Her, Here, Or.

Ærcebiscop, sb. archbishop, 2. 105. A.S. ærcebiscop (in Bede). Cf. Archebiscopes.

Ærd, sb. abode, 5. 1394. See

Erd. Ære, sb. ear, 1. 193. See Eare.

Ærest, adv. erst, first, 6. 523. A.S. érest. Cf. Earst, Erest, Erst, Orest.

Ærfe<sup>8</sup>-telle, adj. difficult to tell, innumerable, 1.2. A. S. earfo<sup>8</sup>e, difficult; cp. earfo<sup>8</sup>-recce, difficult to tell.

Ærlen, sb. pl. dat. earls, 1. 23. See Eorl.

Ærndraces, sb. fl. messengers, apostles, 1. 80, 86, 122; Ærndraches, 1. 19. A.S. &rend-raca, errand-teller, messenger.

Ærneð, pr. pl. run, 6. 215. See Eornen.

Ærst, adv. erst, 1. 80. See Ærest. Æt, prep. at, 2. 8, 97. A. S. æt. Cf. At, Ed, Et.

Æten, v. to eat, 2. 103; pt. pl. ate, 6. 501. See Eten.

Æuere, adv. ever, 6. 263. See Æfre.

Æueralche, adj. every, 6. 87.
A. S. åfre, ever + æle, each. Cf.
Æueric, Eaueriche, Euerile,
Afri, Afric, Eurech, Auerich.

Æueric, adj. every, 2. 15, 54. See above.

Æuerte, adv. ever as yet, 2. 182.

Æluez, adj. pious, 2. 96. A.S. áfest, fast in the law.

Æure, adv. ever, 2. 40. See Æfre.

Afal, imp. s. fell, cause to fall, 8 a.
146. M. E. afallen, a variant of the causal A. S. áfellan, to lay prostrate. Cf. Aual.

Afooh, imp. s. receive, 6. 376. See

Afon.

Afere, v. to terrify, 16. 221. A.S. áfáran.

Afered, pp. afraid, frightened, 3 b. 112; Aferd, 17 a. 163.

Affeare, 2 pr. s. subj. terrify, 8 a. 64.

Affter patt, conj. according as, 5.

Afoled, pp. befooled, 16, 206. O.F. affoler, to befool (Cotgrave). See Halliwell (s.v. afoiled), and Bartsch (s.v. afoler).

Afon, v. to receive, 6. 356. A.S. áfón. Cf. Afeoh, Avob.

Afre, adv. ever, 17 b. 86, 153. See Æfre.

Afric, adj. every, 17 b. 32; Afri, 17 b. 117. See Æueralche.

After, prep. according to, 4 a. 63; 6. 601. See Æfter.

Agenes, prep. against, 2. 15, 111. See Onnamess.

Agen, pr. pl. are obliged to, 4 b. 95. A. S. ágan, to have, possess. See Agen.

Agen, adv. again, back, 4a. 4I; 15. 1959, 2250; prep. towards, 4a. 8; 12. 250. See Onn3æness.

Agen, adj. own, 4d. 26; Agene, 4d. 32. A. S. ágen. Cf. Ahen, Asen, Ashenn, Ogen, Oune, Owen, Owere, Owune, Osen.

Agenes, prep. against, 2. 116. See Ageyn.

Agesse, v. to reckon on, calculate, 19. 1195. Cp. Du. gissen, Sw. gissa, to guess.

Agesten, v. to terrify, 9. 68. M. E. agasten; A. S. á (=Goth. us) + gástan, to terrify.

Ageyn, prep. towards, 18. 451. See Onnameness.

Agon, adv. back, again, 15. 2238, 2243. See above.

Agrise, v. to be afraid, 19. 877. A. S. ágrísan. See Skeat (s. v. grisly, p. 809).

Agte, sb. care, 15. 2090. A.S.

eaht, æht, deliberation; cp. O.H.G. ahta (Otfrid). Cf. Hagt.

Agte, sb. wealth, possessions, 15. 2090, 2144; Agtes, pl. moneys, 15. 2224. See Ahhte.

Agte, pt. s. owned, 15. 2309. See Ahen.

Agulte, v. to sin, 17 a. 213; Agulteb, 1 pr. pl. 17 a. 309; Agult, pp. 9, 283; 11. 82; 17 a. 11. A.S. ágyltan. Cf. Azulteð.

Ah, conj. but, 3. 58. See Ac. Ah, pr. s. owes (as a duty), 1. 50; 4 c. 40; 7. 222. See Ahen.

Ahet, aught, 1.56. See Ahet.

Ahen, pr. pl. are obliged, 7. 3, 155. A. S. ágan. See Δ3en.

Ahen, adj. own, 10. 14; Ahne, 7. 161, 233; 8 a. 49. See Agen.

Ahhte, sb. possessions, 5. 1609.
A.S. &ht. Cf. Agte, Aihte, Ayhte, Echte, Ehte, Eihte, Eyhte.

Ahonge, pp. hanged, 3. 15. A.S. áhangen, pp. of áhón.

Aht, aught; Ahte, I. 142. A.S. áht, áwiht. Cf. Ahet, Ohht, Ouct, Out, Ost.

Ahte, pt. s. ought, 2. 212. See Ahen.

Ai, adv. ever, 12. 62; 15. 2233. Icel. ei. Cf. Ay, A33.

A-iauen, pt. pl. gave back, 2. 156. A. S. ágifan.

Aihte, sb. property, 17 b. 42, 55, 246, 263, 271. See Ahhte.

Aihware, adv. everywhere, 17 b. 88. A. S. ág-hwár. Cf. Aiware.

Ailbrus, sb.=Apelbrus, 19. 241. Aisille, sb. vinegar, 10. 106. O. F. aissil. Cp. eysell, Shakespere, Hamlet, v. 1. 299 (Schmidt).

Aiper, adj. either, 17b. 7, 306. See Eiter.

Aiware, adv. everywhere, 16. 216. See Aihware.

Akelp, pr. s. cools, 13. 121. A.S. ácélan, to become cold.

Akennet, pp. born, 8b. 3. A.S. acenned. See Accenned.

Akneon, on knees, 9. 273. See Cneowe.

Aknewelyng, a-kneeling, 19. 787. See Cnelinng.

Al, adj. all, 1. 55; 3 b. 42; 12. 260; Alle, 2. 31, 38. See Eall.

Al, adv. quite, 7. 215; Al abute, 19. 748.

Alamanie, sb. Germany, 2. 121; Alemaine, 6 b. 65. Late Lat. Alemannia, the country of the Alemanni, a Teutonic tribe.

Albamar, sb. Albemarle, a town in Normandy, called now Aumale,

Alc. adj. each; Alc an, each one, 6 a. 102. See Ælc.

Alchen, adj. dat. each, 6a. 560.

See Ælc. Ald, adj. old, 3. 49; Aldene, pl. 6. 106; Aldeste, oldest, 6, 58. See

Aldelike, adv. old-like, 5. 1229. Aldewingle, sb. Oldwinkle, 2. 79.

Aldren, sb. pl. dat. princes, I. 23; Aldrene, sb. gen. pl. elders, 8 a. 5. See Ealdror.

Alegge, v. to put down, confute, 16. 394. A.S. álecgan.

Alemaine. See Alamanie.

Alemed, pr. s. illumines, 4 d. 68; Aleomed, 4 d. 69. A. S. leóma, a ray of light. Cf. Alimet.

Alesen, v. to release, deliver, 7.88; Alesde, pt. s. 4 c. 21; Alesed, pp. 11. 15; 17 b. 136. A.S. álésan, álýsan, to loosen.

Alesnesse, sb. redemption, 3 b. 81; 7. 147. A. S. álésnis.

Ali, adj. holy, 15. 2428, 2439. See Haliz.

Alimet, pr. s. illumines, 4 d. 47. See Alemes.

Aliste, pt. s. alighted, 19. 47. A.S. álíhtan, to jump lightly down from a horse. Cf. Lihten.

All, adj, 'all siure drihte,' the lord

of you all, 1.60; Alla, 3 b. 81; Alle, I. 4, 38, 56; Alles, 'alles cunnes' of every kind. See Eall.

Allegate, adv. always, 10. 15. Lit. alle gate = every way.

Allmahhtiz, adj. almighty, 5. 1536. See Almichti.

Allre, adj. gen. pl. of all, 5. 1054. See Eal.

Alls, conj. as, 5. 1261. See below. Allswa, adv. also, 5. 1290. A. S.

eal swá (Alswa). Allterr, sb. altar, 5. 1016. Lat.

altare, lit. a high place.

Auter. Allunge, adv. altogether, o. 278.

A. S. eallunge.

Almes, sb. alms, 17 a. 29; Almesse, 17 b. 28. See Ælmes.

Almichti, adj. almighty, 13. 4, 52. A. S. ealmihtig. Cf. Allmahtiz. Almihti, adj. almighty, 1. 36; Al-

mihtin, 17 b. 337. See above. Alonde, on land, 17 b. 82.

Alra, adj. gen. pl. of all, 3 b. 49; Alre, 4 a. 13. See Eal.

Alremest, adv. most of all, 3 b. 37. Als, adv. also, 15. 2168. A.S. eal swa.

Alse, conj. as, 1. 49, 153; Alsse, so, 17 b. 215; Also, as, 12. 41. A. S. eal swa.

Alsuic, adj. all such, 2. 3.

Alswa, conj. as, I. 21, 126; adv. also, I. 95; Alswa alse, just as, I. 197. Cf. Allswa.

Altegædere, adv. altogether, 2. 52.

Alther-beste, best of all, 18. 720. See Halliwell (s.v.). Alther = alder =aller=alre, of all. See Alra.

Al-to, adv. entirely, 16. 838. Halliwell (s. v. all-to).

Alwat, conj. until, 13. 27. Alwat =all+what, and means all the while, till. The form alhuet, until, is found in Ayenbite, 26, 52. Cp.

Alwealdent, adj. all wielding, al-

mighty, 7. 70, 84. A.S. alwaldend.

Am, 1 pr. s. am, 19. 149. O.
Northumb. am (Lindisfarne); cp.
A. S. eom. Cf. Æm, Ham,
Nam, Næm.

Amad, pp. distracted, 19. 574. A.S. geméd. Cp. Icel. meida, to hurt.

See N. E. D.

Amang, prep. among, 5. 1674; 6. 502. A. S. onmang. Cf. Among.

Amansed, pp. accursed, 3 a. 95. A. S. ámánsod, excommunicated.

Amender, imp. pl. mend, 9. 199. Lat. emendare, to free from fault. Amidden, prep. amid, 6 a. 406.

A. S. on middan.

Amonestement, sb. admonishment, 13. 69. O.F. amonestement (Bartsch).

Among, adv. at intervals, 16. 6; Eure among, every now and then, 19. 1565. See Amang.

Amorese, adv. on the morrow, 16.
432; 19. 645, 845. See Morwen.

Ampres, sb. pl. sores, 1. 114. A.S. ampre, a swelling vein, a tumour. Amper is still used in Essex for a tumour.

Amuntet, pr. s. mounteth, 13. 57. O. F. amonter, to go uphill.

Amurdrin, v. to murder, 7. 36. A.S. ámyrdrian (Schmid).

An, conj. and, 15. 2068. See And. An, prep. on, at, 1. 97; in, 1. 4, 178; among, 1. 77. A.S. an, on. Cf. On.

An, num. one, 7. 184, 203; indef. art. a, an, 1. 1; 2. 29. A.S. án. Cf. On, O, Ore, En, Enne.

An, I pr. s. own, grant, allow, 16. 1739. See Unnen.

Ane, art. acc. fem. a, I. 6. See

Anan, adv. immediately, 5. 1105; 8 a. 123; 16. 1658. A.S. on án, lit. in one moment. Cf. Anon.

Anan-riht, adv. immediately, 7.

181. See N. E. D. (s. v. anon). Cf. Anonrihtes.

Ancre, sb. a nun, 9. 128, 134; Ancren, pl. 9. 170, 322. A.S. ancra, an anchorite, a hermit, a monk; Church Lat. anachoreta; Gr. ἀναχωρητής, a recluse, lit. one who has retired from the world. See N. E. D. (s. v. anchor).

And, conj. if, 12. 2. Icel. enda.

Cf. An, Ant.

Andsware, sb. answer, 16. 149. A.S. andswaru, Cf. Answare, Ondswere, Onswere.

Andswarien, v. to answer; Andswarede, pt. s. 6 a. 109; Andswerede, 6 a. 533. A. S. andswarian, andswerian. Cf. Answarede, Ondswered, Onswerede, Ontswerede.

Ane, 'hire ane,' by herself, 8 a. 131; 'all ane,' alone, 5. 1013; 'all himm ane,' all by himself, 5. 1025; Anes, 'bin anes,' of thee alone, 8 a. 138.

Anfald, adj. simple, 5. 1537. A.S.

ánfeald.

Anglene, sb. gen. pl. of angels, 1. 161; Angles, angels, 1. 170; 17b. 284. See Engel.

Angles, sb. Angles, English, 6 a. 68. A.S. Angle, pl. the English

(Bede).

Angoise, sb. anguish, 9. 70. O. F. angoisse; Lat. angustia, narrowness.

Angou, sb. Anjou, 2. 121; Angæu, 2. 155, 167. Low Lat. Andegavia, from Andegavi, a Gallic tribe (Cæsar).

Angun, sb. beginning, 4 d. 37. A. S. onginn, anginn. Cf. Ongon.

Anheet, pp. heated, enkindled, 13. 130; Anhet, heats, 13. 129. A.S. onhétan.

Anhitte, v. to strike, 19. 714. From Icel. hitta, to hit upon.

Anhonge, v. to be hanged, 19. 328; Anhoo, pr. pl. hang up,

16. 1646. A.S. onhón, to hang

Ani, adj. any, 17 b. 68. A.S. &nig. Cf. Æi, Eani, Eni, Eny.

Aniwise, adv. anywise, 17 b. 273. Anist, adv. by night, 16. 89, 219. See Onigt.

Anker, sb. anchor, 18. 760; 19. 1026. Ο. F. ancre; Lat. ancora; Gr. ἄγκυρα.

Anlepi, adj. single, 7. 170. A.S. ánlepig, and ánlipig, in Chron. ann. 871. See -lepi, Onlepi.

Ann, num. one, 5. 1025, 1699. See An.

Anon, adv. in one instant, immediately, 1. 14. See Anan.

An-onder, prep. under, 19. 567. Cf. An-under.

Anonrihtes, adv. right anon, immediately, 9. 204. See Ananriht.

Anouen, adv. above, 19. 624, 1502. A.S. on ufan.

Answare, sb. answer, 16. 55. See Andsware.

Answarede, pt. s. answered, 6 a. 301; Answerede, 6 b. 301. See Andswarien.

Ant, conj. and, 7. 12. See And.
 Anú, adv. at once, 1. 152. A.S.
 ánum, dat. of án, one.

Anud, pp. annoyed, 13. 15. O.F. anuyer. See Enuye.

An-under, prep. under, 11. 32. Cf. An-onder.

An-uppen, prep. upon, 4d. 39; An-uppen, 3a. 52. Cf. Onuppe.

Anuri, v. to honour, 13. 9; Anurede, pt. pl. 13. 29; Anured, pp. 13. 80; Anuret, imp. pl. 13. 23. O. F. onurer. See Onuri.

Anwald, sb. power; Anwalde, Anwolde, dat. 6 a, b. 166. A.S. ánwald. Cf. On-walde.

Anyper, in nether, lower, 17 a. 293; Anither, 17 b. 299. See Neber.

Aparailed, pp. prepared, made

ready, 13. 11. O.F. aparailler, to dress, from parail, pareil, similar.

Aperede, pt. s. appeared, 13. 30. O. F. aparoir; Lat. apparere.

Apostel, sb. apostle, 4 b. 111; Apostlen, dat. pl. 1. 162. Lat. apostolus; Gr. ἀπόστολος.

Appollin, sb. Apollo, 6. 125. O.F. Apollin; Lat. Apollinem.

Aquerne, sb. squirrel, 17 b. 366. See Acquerne.

Ar, conj. before, 16. 552; adv. 17b.

Archangel, sb. 3 a. 9; Archangles, pl. 7.97. Lat. archangelus; Gr. ἀρχάγγελος.

Archebiscopes, sb. pl. archbishops, 1, 128. Cf. Ærcebiscop.

Architriclin, sb. the ruler of the feast (John ii. 8), 13. 107. Lat. architriclinus; Gr. ἀρχιτρίκλινος.

Are, conj. before, 17b. 124. See Ær. Are, sb. kindness, mercy, 5. 1041. A.S. ár. Cf. Arenn, Ore.

Arearen, v. to raise, 9. 285; Arerde, pt. s. 17 a. 172; Arerd, pt. s. 1. 111; Arerdon, pt. pl. 1. 97. From A.S. réran, to rear.

Areawe, adv. in row, in order, 9. 38. A.S. réwe, 2 row. Cf. Arowe. Areche, v. to reach, hit, 19. 1236; to control, 14. 454. A.S. árécan, to reach after.

Arechen, v. to relate, express, 11. 47. A.S. áreccan.

Arefet-heald, adj. difficult to hold, 17 b. 315. A. S. earfode, difficult.

Arefull, adj. kind, merciful, 5. 1460. A.S. árful. See Are.

Aren, pr. pl. are, 7. 104; 15. 2228; 18. 464. O. Northumb. aron (for as-on).

Arenn, v. to show mercy to, 5. 1462. A.S. arian.

Arewe, sb. a caitiff, villain, 14. 228. See below.

A.S. earg, earh. Cf. Erewe.

Arezbe, sb. dat. cowardice, 16. 404, 1715. A.S. yrhoo.

Aris, imp. s. arise, 3 a. 80; 4 c. 38; Arist, pr. s. 4 c. 67; Aros, pt. s.

4 b. 62. A. S. árisan.

Ariste, sb. resurrection, 3 a. 98; 4 b. 122; Aristes, gen. s. 4 b. 67. 

Ariue, v. to arrive, 19, 179, 933; Aryue, pp. 19. 1476. O.F. ariver; Late Lat. adripare, to come to the shore. See Ryue, Tariue.

Arixlye, v. to rule, 14. 453. From M. E. rixlien, to rule

(Stratmann).

Ariste, adv. aright, in the right way, 16. 323. See Origt.

Arme, adj. poor, 17 a. 223. A. S. earm. Cf. Erme.

Arm-heorted, adj. tender-hearted, merciful, 4 b. 42. A.S. earm-

heort (B. T.). Arm-hertnesse, sb. tenderhearted-

ness, 4b. 42.

Arndo, pt. s. ran, 19. 1247. See Eornen.

Arode = on rode, 17 b. 189. See Rode.

Arowe, adv. in row, 19. 1527. See Areawe.

Arrke, sb. ark (of the covenant), 5. 1032; Lat. arca, a box.

As, conj. 7. 157; Ase, 7. 156; Aseto, prep. as to, 9. 38. A.S. eal swá. See Alswa.

As, rel. pron. to which, in which,

7. 194, 203.

Asenchtest, 2 pt. s. didst make to sink, 8 b. 182. A. S. sencan, to cause to sink, causal form of sincan, to sink. See Senchtest.

Asetnesse, sb. appointed order, 7. 132. A. S. asetnys, an institute. The form setnesse occurs in the

Ormulum, 16837.

Aske-basie, sb. ash-basker, a basker in the ashes on the hearth, 9. 93. Cp. axewaddle in Halliwell's Dict., a Devonshire word applied to those who remain indolently at home by the fireside. See Prompt. Parv. (s. v. askefise, ciniflo).

Asken, sb. pl. ashes, 9. 93, 101. A.S. ascan, pl. of asce, cinis. Cf. Acxen, Asskess, Axen.

Askey, pr. s. requires, 9. 194. A.S. áscian. See Axen.

Aslaze, pp. slain, 19. 88: Aslazen. 19. 907. A.S. ofslean, to slav.

Aslepe, adv. asleep, 19.658, 1325. Aslepe = on sleep.

Asoke, pt. s. forsook, 19. 65. A.S. ofsacan, to deny.

Aspille, v. to ruin, 16. 348. A.S. spillan.

Asquint, adv. askew, 9. 61.

Assaille, v. to assail, 19. 637, 864. O. F. assailler, asaillir.

Asskess, sb. pl. ashes, 5. 1001. See Asken.

Astah, pt. s. descended, I. 189. See below.

Astight, pr. s. ascends, 4 d. 29. A. S. ástigan, to proceed.

Asumere, adv. in summer, 16, 416, 622. See Sumer.

Aswelte, pr. s. subj. die, 9. 124. A. S. ásweltan.

At, prep. with, 17 a. 258; Ate, at the, 17 b. 92; Atte, 10. 16. See Æt.

Ate, sb. eating, 17 b. 262. A.S. at. food.

Ateliche, adj. horrible, 4b. 53; 9. 68, 82; 17 a. 279; adv. horribly, 9. 90. A. S. atelic, from atol, terrible.

Atend, pr. s. kindleth, 4d. 66. A.S. ontendan. See Ontenden.

Atflip, pr. s. flies away, 16. 37. A.S. ætfleón.

Ath, sb. oath; Athas, pl. 2. 126; Athes, 2. 13. A.S. ap. Cf. Ot, Ob, Managas.

At-hælde, v. to retain, 6. 165; At-halden, 3b. 17; 6. 40; Atholde, 6. 155; 17 a. 308; Atheold, pt. s. 16. 392; Atholde, pp. 17 a. 390. A.S. at + healdan, to hold. Cf. Ethalden.

Atiffe, pr. s. subj. adom, 9. 186. O.F. atiffer, to trim, adorn.

At-on, at one, of one mind, 19.

At-schet, pt. s. shot away, 16. 44. A. S. et + sceotan, to shoot.

At-stonde, v. to withstand, 16. 750; pp. settled, 6. 366. A.S. atstandan.

Atte, at the. See At.

Atter, sb. poison, 3 b. 89; 17 a. 148. A. S. atter, atter.

Atter-coppe, sb. pl. spiders, 16. 600. A.S. áttorcoppe, a spider.

Attrann, pt. s. ran away, escaped, 5. 1424. A.S. at + rennan, to run.

Attri, adj. venomous, 9. 13, 35. A. S. &tren.

Aturn, sb. dress, 9. 269. O.F.

t atorn, preparation, hence mod. F.
atour, ornament, see Diez, 322.

At-wite, v. to reproach, to twit, 6. 407; Atwitest, 2 pr. s. 16. 597. A.S. ætwitan.

Atywede, pt. s. showed, 2. 89. A. S. at-eowian, to show.

Abele, adj. noble, 6. 192. A.S. abele, of noble birth or nature; cp. Icel. abal, inborn quality. Cf. Epelyng.

Apestre's, pr. s. darkens, 1. 168. See peostre.

Abet, conj. until, 3 a. 69; 6. 457; 9. 311. A. S. 60 0 det.

Aual, imp. s. fell, cause to fall, 8 b.

183. See Afal. Aucte, sb. possession, wealth, 18.

531. See Ahhte. Aucte, pt. s. owned, 18. 743. See

Aue, I pr. s. have, 15. 2388; Aue, pr. s. has, 15. 2425. See Habben.

Auene, sb. Avon, 17 a, b. 244, 252.

Auenture, sb. adventure, chance, 13. 93; 19. 650. O.F. aventure, Lat. adventura, a thing about to happen.

Aueole, 11. 9. See Veole.

Auer, adv. ever, 6. 351; Auere, 6. 14. See Ælfre.

Aueriche, adj. every, 13. 77. See Æueralche.

Aues, sb. pl. aves to the Virgin, 9. 251. Lat. ave, hail!

Augrim, sb. the Arabic or decimal system of numeration, 'figures of augrim,' the Arabic or Indian numerals, 9. 96. O. F. augorime, algorisme; from Arab. al-khowarazmi, the surname of an Arabian mathematician. See further in N. E. D. (s. v. Algorism).

Auh, conj. but, 9. 28. See Ac. Auhte, pt. s. ought, 17 a. 2. See

Ahen.

Aul, sb. awl; Aules, pl. 9. 79. A. S. ál, ál, awel. Cf. Owel.

Aulem, imp. s. banish, 11. 94. A.S. áfléman, áflíman, to put to flight.

Avop, pr. pl. receive, 16. 842. A.S. afon. See Afon.

Auter, sb. altar, 18. 389. O.F. auter, alter; Lat. altare. See Allterr.

Awakenen, v. to arise, 8 b. 68; Awakenin, 8 a. 53; Awakened, pr. s. arises, 9. 209; Awakened, pp. produced, 9. 26. A. S. áwacnan, áwacnian.

Awakien, v. to awake, 9. 90. A. S. áwacian.

Awariede, pt. s. cursed, 6. 162. See Awerien.

Awatere, in water, 17 b. 82.

A.wei, adv. away, 16. 33; 19. 709. A.S. onweg, aweg. Cf Awess.

Awei, interj. alas l, 8 a. 117. Cp. A. S. wá lá wá = woe! lo! woe!

Awelde, v. to hold in hand, 14. 442. A. S. gewealdan, to wield, to rule. Awente, pt. s. turned, I. 106. A.S. awendan.

Awerien, v. to curse; Aweriede, pp. accursed, 3 b. 30. A.S. awergian. Cf. Awariede.

Awezz, adv. away, 5. 1364. See Awei.

Awintere, in winter, 16. 415.

Awiohst, 2 pr. s. weighest out, I. 42. A.S. awegan.

A-wold, in meaning, 15. 1944, 2054. See Wold.

Awreke, pp. avenged, 16. 262. A. S. awrecen, pp. of awrecan, to avenge.

Awwnenn, v. to show, 5. 979. A. S. eáwan, to show, with n formative, cp. G. (er) äugnen, to appear. Cf. Tawnen.

Awynne, v. to win, 10, 1083. A. S. awinnan.

Axen, v. to ask, 2. 109; Axestu, 2 pr. s. askest thou, 16. 711; Axede, pt. s. 6. 18. A.S. axian. Cf. Asker, Haxede, Easkede, Escade.

Axen, sb. pl. ashes, 4b. 115. See Asken.

Ay, adv. ever, 18. 747. See Ai. Ayen, adv. back, 13. 32; prep. against, 17 a. 343. See Onnmess.

Ayen-wende, v. to return, 13. 32. Ayeyn, prep. in comparison with, 17 a. 78. See Ayen.

Ayhte, sb. wealth, possession, 17 a. 43, 56, 265. See Ahhte.

A3af, pt. s. gave back, 16. 139. See A30f.

Azain, prep. towards, o. 36. See Ayen.

Azean, prep. against, o. 5; instead of, 9. 124; toward, 9. 63. See above.

A3ef, imp. s. give up, 8b. 138. A.S. ágifan, to give up. Cf. Azaf, Azeoue.

Azeie, sb. awe, I. 74. Icel. agi, terror; cp. Goth, agis.

Azein, prep. against, 7. 22; 16. 1788; at, 7. 129. See Ayen.

Azeines, prep. against, 7, 38, 182. See above.

Azen, v. to possess, to owe to be obliged; I pr. pl. are obliged, 3a. 101. A.S. agan, to have, possess, I and 3 pr. s. ah, 2 pr. s. ahst, pl. ágon, ágan; pt. áhte. Cf. Agen, Ahen, Ahte, Auhte, Aucte. Og, Ouh, Owen, Ose's, Nah.

Azen, adj. own, I. 101; Azene, 3a. 25. See Agen.

Azen, prep. against, 16. 7; adv. back, 6 b. 262. See Ayen.

Azenes, prep. against, 1. 28; 19. 76, 1337. See Onnameness.

A300, adv. again, 6. 551. See Ayen. A3eoue, v. to give up, 8b. 138. See A30f.

A3henn, adj. own, 5. 1261. See

Azien, prep. against, 17 b. 351. See Ayen.

Azultet, pr. s. sins, 7. 55. See Agulte.

A33, adv. ever, 5. 1002; a33 occ a33, ever and aye, 5.1216. See Ai.

#### B.

Ba, adj. both, 7. 211; conj. 7. 25. A. S. bá, f. and n., both.

Bac, sb. back, 18. 556. A.S. bæc.

Bad, pt. s. prayed, 19. 78; invited, 6. 478, 481; 19. 1079. A.S. bæd, pt. s. of biddan, to beg. See Bidden (1).

Bak-biteres, sb. pl. backbiters, 13.

124. Bakenn, pp. baked, 5. 41, 993, 998. A.S. bacen, pp. of bacan,

to bake. Balde, pt. s. encouraged, 8 a. 37. A. S. bealdode, pt. s. of bealdian.

Bale, sb. death, 15. 1984; sorrow, 15. 2525; Bales, pl. sorrows, misfortunes, 10. 57. A.S. bealu, injury, evil; cp, O.H. G. balo (Otfrid).

Baledrinch, sb. a deadly drink, 10.

Bali, adj. grievous, 10. 75. A.S. bealu, balu, baleful.

Ban, sb. bone, 10. 102; Banes, pl. 10. 16. A.S. bán; cp. O. S. bén, O. H. G. bein (Otfrid). Cf. Bon.

Band, pt. s. bound, 5. 1187. A.S. band. See Binden.

Banere, sb. banner, 19. 1398. O.F. baniere; Low Lat. banderia.

Bar, pt. s. bare, 2. 60; 6. 513; 12. 39; 18. 557; bar an honde, 19. 1121. A. S. bær. See Beren.

Bare, sb. bier, 19. 901. A. S. bar: O. H. G. bara (Otfrid).

Bare, adj. simple, single, 17 a. 207; 17 b. 139; sheer, 6. 315. A. S. bær.

Bare, sb. the open country, 16. 56, 150. See above.

Baren, v. to lay bare, 15. 1912.

A.S. barian.

Bares, sb. a barrow-pig, 16. 408.

A.S. bearg, bearh.

Barlic, sb. barley, 12. 262. A. S. bærlic.

Barme, sb. bosom; dat. 19. 708. A. S. bearm: O. S. barm; cp. Icel. barmr. Cf. Berme.

Barn, sb. a child, 1. 69. See Bearn. Barnende, adj. burning, 17 b. 222. See below.

Barnev, pr. s. burneth, 17 b. 253; Barnb, 17 a. 245. A. S. bærnan, to burn. See Bernen.

Baronage, sb. the men, vassals of a feudal chief, 19. 1302. O.F. barnage (Bartsch), from baron, acc. of bers. a man, vassal; cp. Sp. varón, a man.

Barr, pt. s. bare, 5. 1372. See Bar.

Baruot, adv. barefoot, 9. 165. Bataille, sb. battle, 19. 863. O. F. bataille. Bap, sb. bath, 17 a. 215. A. S. bæb. Bape, adj. both, 17 a. 63; conj. Bathe, 2. 20. Icel. báði, neut. dual, báðir, m. Cp. Goth. bajoths. Cf. Beoðe, Bethe, Bope.

Bapieres, sb. water-pots (=hydriæ, John ii. 6. Vulg.), 13. 102.

Be, prep. at, 1. 80; by, 2. 20. See Bi.

Bead, pt. s. commanded, 15. 2494. A. S. beád. See Bede (2).

Beade, pt. s. asked, 6. 596. A.S. bæd. See Bidden (1).

Bearn, sb. bairn, 1. 51; Bearnes, pl. 10. 77; Bearnen, pl. dat. 1. 185. A.S. bearn. Cf. Barn, Bern.

Bearnep, pr. pl. burn, 6. 216. See Bernen.

Beast, adv. best, 7. 192.

Beastes, sb. gen. s. beast's, 10. 7. See Best.

Beate, imp. pl. beat, 9.160; Beaten, 2 pr. pl. subj. 8 a. 98. A.S. beátan.

Be-bedde, v. to supply with bedding, 18. 421.

Be-byried, pp. buried, 2. 185; Bebyrieden, pt. pl. 2. 90.

Bec, sb. beak, 12. 58. O. F. bec (Bartsch); of Celtic origin, see Diez, p. 47.

Bec, sb. the Abbey of Bec, 2. 107.

Beche, sb. valley, 16. 14. M. E.

bæch, a valley in Lazamon's Brut,

Be-chece, v. to gainsay, I. 172. A. S. (ge)cigan, to call.

see Stratmann.

Bed, pt. s. commanded, 4 a. 11; 8 a. 124; offered, 15. 2047; imp. s. offer, 15. 2073. See Bede (2). Bedde, sb. dat. bed, 9. 155. A.S.

bed, bedd: Goth. badi.
Bedden, v. to offer, 15, 2408. See

Bedden, v. to offer, 15. 2498. See Bede (2).

Bede (1) sb. prayer, 5. 1156; Bedess, pl. 5. 1149, 1617. A. S. (ge) bed. Cf. Beode, Ibede.

Bede (2), v. to command, 18. 551; to present, 19. 462; 2 pt. subj. s. commandedst, 18. 668. A. S. beódan, to command, to offer, pt. beád, pp. boden. Cf. Bed, Bedden, Beot, Bet, Bidden (2), Boden.

Bedeles, sb. pl. messengers, 1. 128, 131. O. F. bedel; O. H. G. butil, see Weigand (s. v. büttel); cp. A.S. budel. See Budeles.

bydel. See Budeles.

Beden, pp. begged, 15. 2212. A.S.

beden. See Bidden (1). Bedesang, sb. the singing of the prayers, 5. 1450.

Beelzebub, sb. 17 a. 281. Cp. Belzebub.

Beforen, prep. before, 2. 86, 191. A. S. beforan.

Bege, sb. collar, 15. 2140. A.S. beág, beáh, a ring (used as ornament and as money). Cf. Beies.

Be-gæt, pt. s. obtained, 2. 72, 75. A.S. begæt. See Bi-geten.

Beggeres, sb. pl. 19. 1132. From M. E. beggen, to beg; A. S. bedecian.

Be-gripe, pp. seized, I. 109. A. S. begripen.

Be-gunnon, pp. begun, 2. 204. See Bi-ginnen.

Be-hote, pp. promised, 13. 19. See Bi-heten.

Be-houed, pt. s. was needful, 2. 66. See Bi-houes.

Beien, adj. both, 2. 166. See Beyne.

Beien, v. to bend, 8 b. 85; 11. 18; Beie, 1 pr. s. bend, 11. 3. A. S. bégan. Cf. Bugen.

Beies, sb. pl. circlets of metal, 11. 34. See Bege.

Be-ionde, prep. beyond, 2. 188. See Bi-3onde.

Bekneö, pr. s. shows, 12. 300. A.S. beácnian, to signify by a sign. MS. has bekued. See note.

Be-lamp, pt. s. befell, 2.84. S Be-limpen.

Belaue, sb. belief, 13. 75. See Bileue (1).

Belde, adj. big, blustering, 16.1715; 19, 602, A. S. beald, Cf. Bold.

Beleaue, sb. belief, 13. 49, 54. See Bileue (1).

Beleue, imp. pl. let (us) believe, 13. 52. See Bileue (2).

Be-limpen, v. to belong to, to happen; Belimpö, pr. s. happens, I. 149. A. S. be-limpan, to appertain to, to happen. Cf. Belamp, Bilimpeö, Tobilimmpepp.

Belle, sb. bell, 19. 1028; Belles, pl. 18. 390; 19. 1409. A.S. belle.

Be-locen, pp. imprisoned, 1. 18. A.S. belocen, pp. of belúcan, to lock up. Cf. Biluken.

Be-locest, 2 pr. s. regardest, 1. 42. From A.S. lócian, to look.

Belzebub, sb. 17b. 287. See Beelzebub.

Bemare, sb. trumpeter, 9. 43; Bemares, pl. 9. 41, 44. A.S. bymere.

Bemen, sb. pl. trumpets, 6. 497; 9. 45. A. S. býme, béme, a trumpet.

Bemen, v. to sound a trumpet, 9. 50. A. S. býmian.

Ben, v. to be, 2. 3; 4 a. 86; 12. 99. A. S. beón, to be. See Beon.

Ben, pr. pl. are, 4 a. 70; 15.2165. A. S. beón.

Ben, pp. been, 2. 120.

Be-nam, pt. s. deprived of, 2.112. See Bi-nime.

Benche, sb. bench, 19. 1513. A. S. benc.

Bende, sb. bond, imprisonment, 17 a. 136, 180, 386; 17 b. 398. Bendes, pl. 4 b. 21. A. S. bend.

Bene, adj. easy, good, 17 b. 341. See Halliwell.

Bene, sb. a prayer, request, 5. 1459; 11. 84; 19. 508. A. S. bén. Cf. Bone.

Beo (1), v. to be, 8 b. 170; 10. 23; 16. 1699. See Boon.

Beo (2), subj. s. be, 19. 1145; 16. 171; 6.81; 7. 153; subj. pl. 19.

131; imp. s. 16. 1638; 19. 796. A. S. beó, subj. s.; beón, subj. pl.; beó, imp. s. Cf. Bi.

Beode, v. to pray, 3 a. 91. See

Bidden (1).

Beode, sb. prayer, 17 a. 295; Beoden, pl. 3 b. 30; 9. 240, 345; 17 a. 333. See Bede (1).

Beom, sb. beam, 2. 34. A.S. beám, a tree; cp. O. H. G. boum (Otfrid).

Beon, v. to be, 3 b. 53; 6. 55, 350; pr. pl. subj. 3 b. 129; 6. 54; 19. 1; 16. 181. A.S. beón, inf. and subj. pl. Cf. Bien.

Beonne, ger. inf. to be, 8 a. 28;

11. 29. Cf. Bienne.

Beore, pt. pl. bore, 6.186. A.S. baron, pt. pl. See Beren.

Beore's, pr. pl. bear, 3 b. 88. A.S. berað. See above.

Beorninde, pr. part. burning, 3 a.

Beot, pr. s. commands, 3 a. 110; offers, q. 205. See Bede (2).

Beop, pr. s. is, 4 d. 31; 5.1620; pr. pl. are, 1.125; 6.61; 16.75; imp. pl. be ye, 16.1735. A.S. id, pr. s.; beóð, pr. pl. and imp. il. of beón. Cf. Bið, Buð.

Beope, conj. both, 16. 438. See

Babe.

Ber, sb. beer, 19. 1124. A. S. beór; cp. O. H. G. bior, see Kluge, (s. v. bier).

Berd, sb. beard, 18. 701. A. S. beard; cp. Du. baard.

Bere, sb. noise, 7. 25. A.S. (ge)bære, gesture, cry, from beran, to bear. See Ibere.

Beren, v. to bear, 12. 263; 15. 2084; Bere, 19. 475; imp. pl. bear, 9. 159; Beren, pl. pl. bore, 4a.25; Bered, pr. pl. 6. 88; 17a. 47; imp. pl. 13. 107. A.S. beran, pl. ber, pp. boren. Cf. Bar, Beore, Boren, Iboren.

Bergen, v. to preserve, 12. 14; Bergee, pr. s. subj. 4c. 47; Berged, pr. s. 4b. 37. A. S. beorgan, pt. bearh, pp. borgen. Cf. Berr; henn, Berwen, Ibore; Iborhen, Iboruwen, Ibure; e.

Berie, sb. court, city, 1. 8, 11, 128. See Burh.

Berien, sb. dat. tomb, I. 198. A. S. byrgen.

Beries, sb. pl. berries (grapes), 15.

2062. A. S. berige. Beringe, sb. birth, 13. 6; bearing,

behaviour, 15. 2178. Berme, sb. yeast, barm, 5. 997.

A. S. beorma.

Berme, sb. dat. bosom, lap, 9. 83; Bermes, gen. s. 9. 88. A. S. bearm. See Barme.

Bern, sb. a bairn, child, 14. 430; 18. 571. See Bearn.

Berne, sb. a barn, 16. 607. A. S. bern.

Berne, v. to burn, 19. 690; Berney, pr. pl. burn, 6. 216; Berninde, pr. p. 3 a. 18, 23, 39. A. S. beornan. Cf. Barney, Birne.

Berrahenn, v. to preserve, 5. 1559. See Bergen.

Berste, imp. s. burst, 19. 1206. A. S. berstan.

Berwen, v. to preserve, 18. 697. See Bergen.

Be-sæt, pt. s. besieged, 2. 130, 151. A. S. besittan, pt. besæt.

Be-sætte, for Besæt, 2. 112.

Be-sech, imp. s. beseech, 13. 140. Cf. Bi-seche.

Be-seket, pr. s. asks for, 13. 77.

Be-sie, v. to look to, 1. 16. See Bi-sen.

Besmes, sb. pl. rods, 8 a. 91; Besmen, pl. dat. 8 b. 113. A.S. besma, a besom, an instrument of punishment made of twigs.

Best, sb. beast, 9. 127; Bestes, pl. 9. 3. O. F. beste; Lat. bestia.

Cf. Beastes.

Beste, sb. advantage, 19. 776, 1192. Be-suiken, v. to betray, 2. 140. See Be-swice.

Be-swapen, pp. convicted, 1. 176.

A. S. beswapen, pp. of beswapan, to cover over.

Be-swice, v. to betray, I. 173. A.S. beswician.

Bet, adv. better, 1. 139; 4 d. 21; 6. 367. A. S. bet.

Bet, pr. s. offers, 4b. 74; 12. 299. See Bede (2).

Bet, see Betan (2).

Be-teht, pp. entrusted, 2. 95. See Bi-tæht.

Beten (1), v. to beat, 8 a. 95; pt. pl. 10. 81. A. S. beátan, pt. beót, pp. beáten.

Beten (2), v. to amend, 4b. 121; 17b. 242; Bete, 4a. 81; 4c. 43; 17a. 134; Bet, pr. s. 4b. 43; 17a. 126; 17b. 126, 166; imp. s. 4c. 66; pp. 4b. 111; Beted, pr. s. 12. 107. A. S. bétan, pt. bétte; pp. béted. Cf. Ibete.

Betere, adj. better, 4b. 98; adv. 2. 81; 3b. 16; Betre, 3b. 25; 14. 209; Bettre, adj. 5. 1625. A.S. bet, adv.; betera, adj.

Be-toke, 1 pt. s. gave up to, 6. 386.

See Bi-take.

Be-tokned (for Betokned), pr. s. betokeneth, 13. 129. See Bitacnen.

Be-tuene, prep. among, 13. 9. See below.

Be-tween, prep. between, 1. 197. A. S. be-tweenan, be-tweenum. Cf. Bi-tweene.

Be-twyx, prep. betwixt, 2.135.176; Betwux, 2.173. A. S. betweex. Cf. Bi-twixen.

Bep, pr. s. is, shall be, 4c. 43; 17b. 19; 19. 834; pr. pl. 4a. 56; 17b. 75; imp. pl. 15. 2263. A.S. biδ, pr. s.; beόδ, pr. pl.; beόδ, imp. pl. See Beon.

Be pam pe, conj. since that, I.

Bethe, adj. both, 18. 360, 694. See Bape.

Beden, v. to beg for, 15. 2498. See Bidden (1). Be pet, conj. because, 13. 41.

Beuer, sb. a beaver, 17 b. 366; Beuveyr, 17 a. 358. A.S. befer; cp. Lat. fiber.

Be-winden, v. to enwrap, cover, 3b. 12; Bewunden, pp. 3b. 85. A.S. bewindan. Cf. Biwinder.

Beyne, adj. both, 6. 336. A.S. begen, m. Cf. Beien.

Bezste, adj. best, 6. 400. A.S. betst. (Pronounce z as ts here.)

Bi, prep. by, at, 1.7; unto, 1.21; according to, 4 b. 120. A. S. bi. Cf. Be, Bie.

Bi, v. to be, 13. 79. See Beon. Bi, pr. s. subj. 4 a. 63. See Beo (2).

Bi-called, pr. s. accuses, 15. 2314. M. E. Bicallen is formed from Icel. kalla, to call. The equivalent A. S. word is beclipian (cleopian), accusare.

Bi-charre, v. to mislead, betray, 4d. 24; Bicherre , pr. s. entices, 3b. 121; Bicherd, pp. deceived, 17a. 316; 17b. 322. A.S. becerran, becyrran, to turn, pervert, betray.

Bi-chermet (for Bichermed), pr. pl. scream at, 16. 279. A. S. cirman, cerman, to cry out.

Bi-clarted, pp. defiled, 10. 44. See Halliwell (s. v. beclarted).

Bi-cleopien, v. to accuse, 17 a. 107; Biclepien, 17 b. 107; Bicleoped, pp. 9. 327; 16. 550. A. S. becleopian.

Bi-clused, pp. enclosed, 6. 354. A. S. beclýsan.

Bi-colwede, pt. s. blackened with soot, 19. 1076. See Colwie.

Bi-com, pt. s. became, 3 b. 8; 10.
2. A. S. becóm. See Bicumen.

Bi-cumelich, adj. comely, becoming, 4 b. 12, 57; Bicumeliche, adv. becomingly, 4 b. 122.

Bi-cumen, v. to come, 8 a. 116; to suit, 8 a. 17; pp. befallen, 15. 2227; Bicumep, pr. s. becomes, 12. 91; is fit, 3 a. 84; 16. 271. A. S. becuman. Cf. Bi-com, By-

Bidden (1), v. to beg, pray, ask, 4 b. 121; 8 b. 164; 12. 116; pr. pl. beseech, 4 a. 50; Biddeð, imp. pl. pray, 7. 238; 9. 356; Bide, imp. s. 4 c. 66; Biddinde, pr. part. 8 b. 32. A. S. biddan, to beg, ask, pt. bæd, pp. beden. Cf. Bad, Beade, Beden, Beode, Beðen, Bit, Ibeden.

Bidden (2), v. to command, 18. 529; Biddi, 1 pr. s. I offer, 18. 484. See Bede (2).

Biddinge, sb. prayer, 13. 57.

Bidene, adv. together, 18.730. See Stratmann, Suppl. 1881, s. v. bid.

Bie, prep. by, 13. 105. See Bi. Bied, pr. pl. are, 13. 129. See Bieb.

Biede, sb. dat. table, 17 b. 266. A. S. beód; cp. Goth. biuds, altar, table.

Bien, v. to be, 17 b. 389; pr. pl. are, 4a. 67; 4b. 27, 76; Bienn, 1. 156. See Beon.

Bienne, ger. to be, I. 50. See Beonne.

Bi-este, adv. eastward, 19. 1147, 1347. A.S. eást.

Biep, pr. pl. are, 1. 63, 75; 13. 66; 17 b. 331. A. S. beóð. See Beob.

Bi-falle, pr. subj. befall, 19. 99; pp. befallen, 19. 420. A. S. befeallan. Cf. Bi-ful, Biualle.

Bi-flen, v. to fly from, 17 b. 154. A. S. bifleón.

Bi-flette, pt. s. surrounded with water, 19. 1430. A. S. fleótan, to float, pt. flotte.

Bi-foren, trep. before, 3 a. 46; 3 b. 99; 15. 2103; Bi-fore, 15. 2272; 19. 532; Bi-for, 18. 482; Bi-fore, 10. 80. A. S. beforan. Cf. Beforen, Biuoren, By-fore, Byuoren.

Bi-ful, pt. s. befell, 6. 244, 279. A. S. befeoll. See Bi-falle.

Bi-gæt. See Bi-geten.

Bi-gan, pt. s. began, 4 d. 5. See Bi-ginnen.

Bi-gat, pt. s. begot, 15. 2278. See Bi-geten.

Bigen, v. to buy, 15. 2166, 2246. See Biggenn.

Bigetel, adj. profitable, 15. 1992. Cp. M. E. bizéte, bi-géte, gain (Stratmann). See Bizete.

Bi-geten, v. to obtain, I. 64; to beget, I5. 2180; Bigæt, pt. s. obtained, 2. 75; Bi-gotten, pp. possessed, 7. 174. A. S. begitan, pt. begeat, pp. begeten. Ct. Begæt. Bi-gat, Bi-jeten.

Biggen, v. to buy, 5. 1611. A.S.

bycgan. Cf. Buggen.

Bi-gile, v. to beguile, 19. 320. From O. F. guiler, to deceive, from guile, deceit.

Bi-ginnen, v. to begin, 9. 354; Biginne, 19. 1297; Bi-gon, pt. s. 3 a. 61; 3 b. 96; 6. 441; 8 a. 6; 14.13; Bi-gunne, pt. pl. 19. 1447; Bigunnen, 17 b. 247; pp. 4b. 1111. A. S. beginnan (oftener onginnan). Cf. Begunnon, Bygynne.

Bi-ginninge, sb. dat. beginning, 17 b. 119.

Bi-god, interj. by God! 19. 165. Bi-gredep, pr. pl. cry out at, 16. 279; Bi-gredet, 16. 67. From A.S.

grádan, to cry out.
Bi-growe, pp. overgrown, 16. 27,

Bi-hat, pr. s. promises, 17 a. 360; 17 b. 368. A.S. behatep. See Bi-heten.

Bi-healde, v. to behold, 17 b. 288; Bi-halden, 7. 77, 82; Bi-halde, 7. 45; Bi-halt, pr. s. 9. 98; Bi-heold, pt. s. 6. 491; Biheolt, 7. 112. A.S. behealdan, pt. beheold. Cf. Biholde.

Bi-hengen, pt. pl. hung about, 4 a. 23. A. S. behéngon, pt. pl. of behón, to hang round.

Bi-hese, sb. pl. promises, 4d. 55. A. S. behæs, a vow, promise. Bi-heste, sb. promise, 9. 19. See above.

Bi-heten, v. to promise, 17 b. 246; Bi-hotev, pr. pl. 9. 339; Bi-het, pt. s. 19. 470; Bi-hetet (bihete + it), didst promise it, 18. 677; Bihoten, pp. 18. 564. A. S. behátan, pt. behét, pp. beháten. Cf. Bihat, Biheyhte.

Bi-heue, adj. profitable, 4 b. 40; 9. 351. A.S. behéfe, necessary.

Cf. Un-bihefre.

Bi-heyhte, pt. s. promised, vowed, 17 a. 238. A. S. behéht. See Bi-heten.

Bi-hinde, prep. behind, 17 a. 86.

A. S. behindan.

Bi-holde, v. to behold, 6. 418. See Bi-healde.

Bi-hoten, Bihoter, see Biheten. Bihouep, pr. s. behoveth, 19. 478; Bi-houes, 18. 582. A.S. bihófian, to need.

Bi-keihte, pt. s. ensnared, 17 b. 322; M. E. bicachen, see Stratmann; from M. E. cachen (catch); O. F. cachier (now chasser); Late Lat. captiare.

Bi-knewe, pt. pl. knew, 13. 8.

Bi-læde, pt. s. enclosed, 6. 439. A. S. bilecgan, to cover.

Bi-lœuen, v. to remain, 6. 77; Bilæue, 6. 91; Bileaue, pr. s., subj. 9. 237. A. S. belégfan, to be left, to remain. Cf. Bi-lef, Bi-lefue, Bi-leueð.

Bile, sb. bill, beak, 12. 86; 16.

1675. A.S. bile.

Bi-leande, ger. to reprove, 4 d. 39. A. S. beleán, to hinder, blame.

Bi-leaue. See Bi-læuen. Bi-leaue, sb. belief, 8 a. 99. A. S. (ge)leáfa. Cf. Bileue (1).

Bi-ledet (for Bi-ledeb), pr. pl. pursue, 16. 68. A. S. belædan.
Bi-lef, imp. s. renounce, 17 a. 129.

From A. S. l\(\delta\)fan, to leave.

Bi-lef, \(pt.\) s. remained, 15. 2197.

See Bi-l\(\text{Bi}\)euen.

Bi-lefden, pt. pl. believed, 8 a. 11; Bi-lefe&, pr. pl. believe, 6 106. See Bi-leue (2).

Bi-leffulle, adj. believing, 4 a. 56. Cf. Un-bileffulle.

Bi-lefue, v. to remain, 6. 48, 91. See Bi-læuen.

Bi-lefues, sb. pl. beliefs, 6. 158. See Bi-leue (1).

Bi-leist, 2 pr. s. coverest, 16. 839. A. S. bilecgan, to lay upon, cover.

See Leist.

Bi-leue (1), sb, belief, 4c. 49; 6.

105. A.S. (ge)leáfa. Cf. Bi-leaue, Be-laue, Be-leaue, Bi-liaue. Bi-leue (2), v. to believe, 13. 83;

19. 1343; imp. 13, 84; Bileuen, pr. pl. 10. 79. A. S. (ge)léfan, to believe. Cf. Bi-lefden, Biliue.

Bi-leue (3), sb. food, sustenance, 4 b. 76. A. S. bigleofa.

Bi-leue's, pr. s. remains, 4 b. 86. See Bilæuen.

Bi-lewen, v. to remain, 15. 2233. See Bilæuen.

Bi-liaue, sb. belief, 13. 44, 117. See Beleue (1).

Bi-lien, pr. pl. belong to, 4 b. 17. A. S. bilicgan, to lie round.

Bi-liked, pp. made pleasing, 16. 842. A.S. (ge)lician, to please.

Bi-limped, pr. s. belongs, 3 b. 76. See Be-limpen.

Bi-liue, adv. quickly, 6. 210; 8 b. 152. M. E. bi liue, be life, by life, lively. Cf. Bliue.

Bi-liuen, v. to live by, 4 b. 102; 12. 254. A.S. bilibban.

Bi-liue, 1 pr. pl. believe, 6. 182. See Bi-leue (2).

Billet, pr. s. pecks with bill, 12. 83. See Bile.

Bi-loken, pp. enclosed, 17 a. 80; 17 b. 81; Bilokene, 9. 29. A.S. belocen, See Bi-luken.

Bi-long (on), prep. pertaining to, dependent on, 15, 2058. Cf. M. E. belongen, to pertain to. See Longen. Bi-luken, v. to include, 14, 420. A. S. belúcan. Cf. Bi-loken.

Bi-menet, pr. s. bemoaneth, 15. 2226; Biment, pp. bemoaned, 15. 2202. A.S. bimanan.

Bi-mening, sb. bemoaning, 15.

2484.

Bi-mong, prep. among, 8 a. 140. A. S. (ge)mang, (ge)mong.

Bi-murnet, pr. s. bemourneth, 4 b.

15. A.S. bimurnan.

Binden, v. to bind, 17 b. 220; Bindenn, 5. 1179; Binde, 19. 191. A.S. bindan, pt. band, pp. bunden. Cf. Bounden, Bunden, Ibunde.

Bine, prep. within, 1. 103. Binne.

Bi-neome, pr. s. subj. deprive, 7. See Bi-nime.

Bi-neote, prep. beneath, 16. 912. See below.

Bi-nepen, adv. beneath, 17 a. 86; 17 b. 87. A. S. beneodan.

Bi-nime, v. to take from, 17b. 44, 48, 50. A.S. beniman. Cf. Bi-neome, Benam, By-nymen, Nimen.

Binne, adv. within, 18. 584. A.S. binnan (beinnan). Cf. Bine.

Bi-reued, pp. bereft, 19. 622. A.S. bireáfian, to deprive of.

Bi-reuse, imp. s. lament, 4 c. 66; Bi-reused, pp. 4c. 28. A.S. behreówsian, to feel remorse,

Bi-reusunge, sb. contrition, 3 b. 57. A.S. behreówsung.

Biri, sb. dat. residence, 15. 2257.

A.S. byrig, byrg, dat. of burh, a fortress. See Burh.

Birine, pr. subj. may rain, 19. 11. M.E. bi-reinen (Stratmann).

Birkabeyn, sb. name of a king of Denmark, 18. 4; Bircabein, 18. 494. Icel. Birkibein, Birchleg. Cp. Corpus Poeticum Boreale II. 279.

Birne, v. to burn, I. 179. A.S. byrnan. See Berne.

Birrb, pr. s. is due, 5. 984; Birrde, pt. s. 5. 1325. A. S. (ge)byrian, to be due.

Bi-runne, pp. bedewed with tears. 19. 654. A.S. birinnan, to run as a liquid, pp. birunnen.

Bischopen, sb. dat. pl. bishops, 16.

1761. See Biscop.

Bi-schricheb, pr. pl. shriek at, 16. 67. From Icel. skrækja.

Biscop, sb. bishop, 2. 8, 124; Biscopes, gen. s. 2. 53; pl. 1. 129, 178; 14. 3. Lat. episcopus; Gr. ἐπίσκοπος. Cf. Bischopen, Bisscopp.

Bise, sb. the north wind, 18. 724. O. F. bise; cp. It. bigio, gray.

Bi-seche, I pr. s. beseech, II. 87; 19. 453; Bi-secheb, pr. s. 7. 89; pr. pl. 3 a. 41; 7. 128. Besech, Bi-sohte, Sechen.

Bi-seh, pt. s. looked, 7. 96. A. S.

biseah. See Bi-sen.

Bisemar, sb. scorn, 16. 148. See Bismer.

Bi-semeb, pr. s. 'him bi-semeb,' he appears, 19. 486; Bisemed, pp. made seemly, plausible. A. S. séman, to make the same, to conciliate, to suit, to appear.

Bi-sen, v. to oversee, rule, 15. 2141. A.S. biseon, to look about, to visit. Cf. Besie, Bisch,

Bisio.

Bisi, adj. busy, 9. 207; Bisie, 9. 236. A. S. bysig; cp. Du. bezig.

Bi-side, prep. beside, 19. 861, 1326; adv. 16. 25; Bi-sides, prep. by the side of, 4 a. 9, 75. A. S. be sidan.

Bisiliche, adv. busily, 9. 94. See Bisi.

Bi-sio, pr. s.; bisio him, looks, takes forethought, 7. 191. A. S. bisiho. See Bi-sen.

Bi-smeoruwed, pp. besmeared, 9. II4. A.S. besmyred.

Bismer, sb. scorn, 10. 109; Bis-

mere, 10. 49. A. S. bismer, insult. Cf. Bisemar.

Bi-smitted, pp. dirtied, 9. 113. A. S. besmitan, pp. besmiten.

Bisne, sb. example; parable, 5. 1230; 7. 3. A. S. bysn, an example: O. S. busan (in am-busan, command); cp. Goth. busns, (in anabusns).

Bi-socnen, sb. pl. dat. petitions, 7.

129.

Bi-socnie, v. to visit, 3 a. 90. A.S. socn, an enquiry.

Bi-sohte, pt. s. besought, 8 b. 24. See Bi-seche.

Bi-speke, pp. promised, 16. 1738. A.S. besprecen, spoken to.

Bi-spel, sb. parable, 1. 35. A.S. bigspell, example, proverb, parable. Bisscopp, sb. the Jewish high-

priest, 5. 1022, 1027. See Biscop.
Bistabet, pp. situated, circum-

stanced, 8 a. 133; Bisteadet, 8 b. 166. Cp. Dan. bestedt. See Skeat (s. v. bestead).

Bi-steken, pp. shut out, 7. 46. M. E. steken, to fasten; cp. O. S. stekan, to pierce.

Bi-stod, pt. s. stood by, 18. 476, 507. A.S. bestód, pt. of bestandan, to stand by, surround.

Bi-stonden, pp. surrounded, 8 a. 133. A.S. bestanden. See above. Bi-stride, v. to bestride, 19. 753. From A.S. stridan, to strive.

Bi-sunien, v. to shun, 17 b. 154. From A. S. scunian.

Bi-swike, v. to betray, deceive, 16. 158; 19. 290; 1 pr. s. 19. 687. A. S. biswican, Cf. Beswice.

Bit, pr. s. asks, prays, 4b. 44; 7. 93; 11. 80; 17a. 127; invites, 4b. 70; 15. 2238; 16. 441. See Bidden.

Bidden.

Bit, pr. s. bites, seizes with the beak,
12. 262. A. S. bitan.

Bi-tache, imp. s. assign, 6. 345. See Bi-techen.

Bi-tacnen, v. to betoken; Bi-tacneö, pr. s. 3 b. 32, 78; Bitacnedd, pp. 5. 986, 1125. A. S. (ge)tácnian, to betoken. Cf. Be-tokned, Bi-tockneö.

Bi-tæht, pp. given, 6. 410; Bitaht, entrusted, 7. 201; 8 a. 72; Biteiht, 9. 17; Bitagt, 15. 2043. A. S. betéht, pp. of betécan. Cf. Befeht.

Bi-tæhten (for Bitæhte), pt. s. gave, 6 a. 567; Bitahte, 6 b. 567; 8 a. 119; Bitagte, delivered, 15. 2139; Bitaucte, 18. 558. A.S. betéhte, pt. s. of betécan, to commit, put in trust. See Bi-techen.

Bi-take, v. to commit, entrust, 6 b. 382; Bi-takest, 2 pr. s. 6. 410; Bi-tak, imp. s. 6. 345; 19. 791. See Taken.

Bi-taucte. See Bi-tæhten.

Bi-techen, v. to entrust, give up, 6 a. 382; Bi-teche, 18. 395; Bi-teache, 2 pr. s. subj. 8 a. 112. A.S. betæcan.

Bi-teiht. See Bi-tæhten.

Bi-telle, v. to clear, justify, 16. 263. A.S. betellan, to answer, excusare.

Biter, adj. bitter, 13. 44, 60; 17 b.
138; Bitere, pl. 19. 792; adv.
19. 1520; Biterest, superl. 4 b.
109. A. S. biter. Cf. Bittre.

Biternesse, sb. bitterness, 13. 60. A. S. biternis.

Bi-tide, v. to betide, 19, 543; Bitid, pr. s. 15, 2181; pp. 15, 1978. From A. S. tid, a time, tide. Cf. Bi-tydes.

Bi-tild, pp. covered, 8 a. 31. A. S. beteldan,

Bi-time, adv. betimes, 19. 987. A. S. be tima, in (good) time.

Bitinde, adj. biting, bitter, 9. 335. A.S. bitan, pr. p. bitende.

Bi-tocknet, pr. s. betokeneth, 4 a. 41, 43; Bi-tockned, 13.119. See Bi-tacnen.

Bi-towen, pp. employed, 9. 352.

A.S. betogen, pp. of be-teón, to draw round. (M. E. be-tén, to

employ.)

Bi-traie, v. to betray, 19. 1271; Bi-traide, pt. s. 19. 1290. From O. F. trair; Lat. tradere, to give up.

Bitterliche, adv. bitterly, 8 b. 147.

A. S. biterlice.

Bittre, adj. bitter, 8 a. 119; 8 b. 113; adv. 8 a. 61; Bittrest, superl. 10, 106. See Biter.

Bituhhe, prep. between, 7. 78; 10.53. A.S. betuh. Cf. Bi-twex.

- Bi-tweonen, prep. between, 9. 255; Bi-twenen, 4c.12; Bi-twenenn, 5.1316,1611; Bi-twen, 15. 2203; Bi-tuene,18.749; Bi-twine, 6. 334; A.S. betweonum, betweenan, betwinan.
- Bi-twex, prep. betwixt, 19. 346; Bitwexe, 19. 424. A. S. betwix, betwix, betweoh. Cf. Bituhhe.

Bi-tydes, pr. s. betides, 14. 429. See Bi-tide.

- Bio, pr. s. is, 3 a. 61; 3 b. 63; shall be, 8 a. 110. A.S. bið. Cp. Beod.
- Bi-Senken, v. to bethink. 12. 94; Bipenchen, 17 b. 320; Bi-Denche, 17 a. 323; Bi-Dohte, pt. s. 6. 221, 283; Bi-Shogte, 15. 2115; Biboste, 16. 199; 19. 264, 411; Bi-Douhte, 17 a. 156; Bipoht, pp. repented, 17 b. 8; Bi-Douht, 17 a. 8. A. S. be-Jencan, pt. -Johte, pp. -Joht.

Bi-fer, by the, 17 b. 216.

Bi-ualle, v. to befall, 19. 172; pp. 17b, 198. See Bi-falle.

Biued, pr. s. trembles, 15. 2280.
A. S. bifian (beofian).

Bi-uoren, prep. before, 6. 519; Biuore, 7. 98; 11. 90; 19. 233. See Bi-foren.

Bi-uorenhond, adv. beforehand,

9. 72

Bi-wente, pt. s. turned round, 19. 321. A.S. bewendan.

Bi-wepe, I pr. s. beweep, 3 a. 65. A. S. bewépan.

Bi-werien, I pr. pl. defend, 17 b. 337. A. S. bewerian.

Bi-weste, adv. westward, 19. 5, 775. From A. S. west.

Bi-winder, pr. s. winds about, 4 b. 35. A. S. bewinden.

Bi-witen, v. to guard, 7. 4; Bi-wite8, pr. s. 7. 34; Bi-wisten, pt. pl. 3 a. 23. A. S. bewitan, to watch over. Cf. By-wite.

Bi-won, pt. s. obtained, 3 a. 7, 84. M. E. bewinnen; A. S. (ge)winnan,

to win.

Bi-wreie, v. to reveal, disclose, 19.

Bi-3ete, sb. profit, 9. 139. Cf. Bigetel.

Bi3eten, v. to obtain, procure, 6 a. 174; Bi3ete, pr. s. subj. 6 b. 343; Bi3eten, pp. 5. 1645, acquired; Bi-3oten, pp. 5. 1645, acquired; Bi-3oten, possessed, 7. 109; Bi-yete, begotten, 17 a. 105; Bi3ute, 17 b. 105; Bi-3ite, obtained, 6 a. 424. See Bigeten.

Bi-30nde, prep. beyond, 19. 1191. A. S. begeondan. Cf. Be-ionde.

Blac, adj. black, 18. 555; Blaca, pl. 3 b. 106; Blake, 9. 152; 19. 1341. A. S. blac.

Blætenn, pr. pl. bleat, 5. 1317; Blætebb, pr. s. 5. 1315; A. S. blætan.

Blake, sb. smut, black, 19. 1217. See Blac.

Blanchet, sb. a white powder used as a cosmetic, 3b. 123. O. F. blanchet, something white (Cotgrave).

Blasie, pr. s. subj. blaze, 9. 289.

Cf. A. S. blæse, a flame.

Blawe, v. to blow, 18. 587. A.S. bláwan. Cf. Bleowen, Bloawes, Blou.

Bleike, adj. pale, 18. 470. A.S. blác, shining. See Skeat (s. v. bleak).

Blenche, v. to turn aside, 16. 170; 19. 1453. See Skeat (s. v.).

Bleo, sb. complexion, 16. 152. A.S.

bleoh, bleo, hue.

Bleowen, pt. pl. blew, 6. 497; Bleouw (MS. bleowu), pt. s. 1. 195; Bleu, 19. 1314, 1550. See Blawe.

Blesse, v. to bless, 19. 584; Blesced, pp. 4 a. 33; Bletcæd, consecrated, 2. 190. A.S. blétsian, blédsian (=blódisón), to sprinkle with blood (blod). Cf. I-blescede.

Blete, adj. bleak, exposed, 16.616; sb. 16. 57.

Blinnen, v. to cease, 15. 1963. A. S. blinnan (be + linnan).

Blis, sb. bliss, 19. 1250; Blisse, I. 145; Blisce, 13. 78. A. S. bliss  $(=bli\partial_s)$ , from  $bli\partial_s$ . Cf. Blysse.

Blisful, adj. blissful, II. 19; Blis-

fule, 8 a. 36.

Blissen, v. to gladden, 4b. 2; Blissin, 7. 121; Blissid, pr. s. 1. 58; Blissed, I. 61. A. S. blissian, to be glad, to gladden.

Blive, adj. joyful, 16. 418. A.S.

blide. Cf. Blis.

Bliveliche, adv. gladly, 7. 95, 213; 17 b. 258; Blipelia, 5: 1328. A.S. blidelice.

Bliue, adv. quickly, 6. 395; 19.

723. See Bi-liue.

Bloawed, pr. s. bloweth, 9. 102. See Blawe.

Blod, sb. blood, 3 a. 29; 4 a. 52; o. 223. A. S. blód. Cf. Blesse. Blod-bendes, sb. pl. blood-bands,

9. 198.

Blodi, adj. bloody, 10. 18; Blody, 19. 1264. A.S. blódig.

Blod-letunge, sb. dat. bloodletting. 9. 230; Blodleting, sb. 10. 107.

Blomede, pt. s. bare blossoms, 15. 2061. M. E. blomien, to bloom; from Icel. blóm, a blossom.

Blostme, sb. blossom, II. 22; pl. 4 a. 25; 4d. 45; 16. 437; Blosme, 16. 16. A.S. blós'ma.

Bloseliche, adv. joyfully, 6 b. 564. Cf. Bludeliche.

Blou, imp. s. blow, 18, 585. See Blawe.

Blowe, pp. blossomed, 16. 1636. A. S. blówan, to bloom.

Bludeliche, adv. blithely, 6 a. 564; 17 a. 250. See Bliveliche.

Blysse, sb. bliss, 17 a. 146. See Blis.

Boc, sb. book, 3 b. 6; 7. 239; 9. 349; 'be holie boc,' the Bible, 4 a. 26. A. S. bóc. Cf. Bok.

Bode, sb. message, 17 a. 256; 17 b. 264, 296; 15. 1973; Bodes, commands, 12. 299. A. S. (ge)bod, a command.

Bode, sb. body, 4b. 122. Bodi.

Boden, pt. pl. commanded, 15. 1971. A.S. budon. See Bede (2).

Bode-word, sb. command, 15. 2282.

Bodies, pr. pl. announce, 9. 67; Bodeden; pt. pl. 1. 99. A.S. bodian. Bodi3, sb. body, 5. 1555; Bodie, 19. 910; Bodi, 7. 181; 16. 73. A. S. bodig.

Boh, sb. bough, 4 a. 26; Boges, pl. 4 a. 37. A. S. bóh, bóg. Cf.

Bose, Buges.

Bohte, pt. s. bought, 7. 32; Bohton, pt. pl. 2. 85; Boste, 19. 894; Bouhte, pt. s. 17 a. 188; Bohte, pp. 17 b. 186; 10. 120; Bost, 15. 1994. See Buggen.

Bok, sb. 17. 391; Boke, dat. 9. 251; 12. 54. See Boc.

Bok-ilered, adj. book-learned, 14.

Bold, adj. fierce, 15. 1917. A.S. beald. Cf. Belde.

Boldeliche, adv. boldly, 16. 401. A.S. bealdlice.

Bole, sb. gen. bull's, 6. 403. Icel. boli. Cf. Bule.

Bolle, sb. bowl, 6. 514; 19. 1135. A. S. bolla.

Bolt, sb. arrow, 14. 421. A. S. bolt, a catapult.

Boluwer, pr. s. puffs up, 9. 102. A. S. belgan, pp. gebolgen. Cf. I-bol3e.

Bon, sb. pl. bones, 14. 425. See

Bond, sb. imprisonment, 15. 2076, 2197; Bondes, pl. bonds, 15. 2230. A. S. bend, band.

Bone, sb. prayers, petition, 8a. 131; 8b. 28; 12. 116; Bonen, pl. 17a. 157. Icel. bón; cp. A. S. bén. Cf. Bene.

Bord, sb. board, table, 6. 430; Borde, 1. 199; 4b. 6; 17a. 259, 305; Bordes, pl. 6. 499. A. S. bord, a plank.

Bore, sb. boar, 16. 408. A.S. bár. Boren, pp. born, 15. 2160; Borenn, 5. 969. See Beren.

Borh, sb. fort, 6 b. 447. See Burh.

Bosum, sb. bosom, 8b. 114. A.S.

Bote, sb. remedy, succour, 10. 34, 57; amendment, 3 b. 51; 4 c. 48; 9. 339; 17 a. 312; 17 b. 318. A.S. bót. Cf. Sinbote.

Bote, sb. boat, 19. 202, 774. A. S. bát.

Bote, conj. but, 10. 7; except, 6. 353; only, 18. 721. See Bute.

Boden, adj. both, 15. 2049; 18. 471; Bode, conj. 4 c. 59. See Bape.

Bouhte. See Bohte.

Bounden, pp. bound, 18. 545. A. S. bunden. See Binden.

Boure, sb. lady's chamber, 19. 705. See Bur.

Boute, prep. without, 6. 352. See Buton.

Boye, sb. man-servant, 19. 1087. Cp. O. Du. boef, a boy; G. bube; borrowed from Lat. pupus.

Bo3e, sb. bough, 19. 1243; dat. s. 16. 15; dat. pl. 16. 616. See Boh.

Boste. See Bohte.

Brac, pt. s. broke, 17 b. 185; Brak, 19. 681. See Breke.

Brace, sb. outcry, 5. 1178. Icel. brak; cp. A.S. (ge)bræc.

Brade, adj. broad, 10. 119. A. S. brád. Cf. Bræd, Brod.

Brade, sb. roast flesh, 17 b. 145. A. S. bræde. Cf. Brede.

Bræcon, pt. pl. broke, 2. 31. See Breke.

Bræd, sb. bread, 5. 993; Brad, 1. 34, 186. See Bred.

Brappe, sb. violence, 5. 1233. Icel. bráð, haste.

Bread-lepes, sb. pl. bread-baskets, 15. 2078. A. S. leap, basket; cp. Icel. laupr.

Breas, sb. brass, 8 a. 124. See Bres.

Brech, sb. pl. breeches, drawers, 9. 167. A.S. bréc, breeches, pl. of bróc; cp. Icel. brók, pl. brækr.

Breco, pr. s. breaks, 17 b. 182. See Breke.

Bred, sb. bread, 4b. 6; 15. 2048; Breade, dat. 1. 195. A. S. bread. Cf. Bræd.

Bred. See Waxbred.

Bred-ale, sb. bridal, wedding-feast, 13. 89. See Brud-ale.

Brede, sb. roast flesh, 17a. 149. See Brade.

Brede, sb. breadth, 16. 174. A.S. brædu.

Breden, v. to spread, 6. 499. A.S. brædan.

Bred-gume, sb. bridegroom, 13. 111. A. S. brýdguma, brédguma.

Bred-wrigte, sb. baker, 15. 2077. A.S. wyrhta, a worker.

Breke, v. to break, 16. 1693; Breke, pt. s. broke, 17 a. 183; Breken, pt. pt. 4a. 37. A.S. brecan, pt. bræc, pp. gebrocen. Cf. Brac, Bræcon, Breað.

Breken, v. to use, 9. 148. See Bruken. Breme, adj. fierce, angry, 16. 202. A. S. bréme, famous, noble.

Brende, pt. s. burnt, 5. 1702; Brendon, pt. pl. 2. 43; 18. 594; Brend, pp. 5. 1000, 1620. M. E. brennen; Icel. brenna, to burn.

Breoken, v. to break into, 7. 7; Breoke, 7. 31. See Breke.

Breres, sb. pl. briars, 9. 161. A.S.

Bres, sb. brass, 8 b. 152. A.S. bræs. Cf. Breas.

Bret, pr. s. roasts, 3 b. 119. M. E. breden; A. S. brædan.

Brete, sb. vapour, 3 a. 48. A.S. bræð.

Bredere, sb. pl. brothers, 15. 1911, 2199; Bredre, 3 a. 83. A. S. bródor, dat. bréder, pl. bródor, bródru. Cf. Bridere, Brodere.

Bricht, adj. bright, 13. 48; Brict, 18. 589; Brictest, superl. 15. 1910.
A. S. beorht. Cf. Briht, Brist.

Brichtnesse, sb. brightness, 13. 48; Brichnesse, 1. 168. A.S. beorhtnes. Cf. Brihtnesse.

Bridd, sb. a young bird, 5. 1260. A.S. brid.

Bridel, sb. bridle, 19. 778. A.S. bridel.

Brigge, sb. bridge, 19. 1088. A. S. brycg.

Briggeden, pt. pl. bridged, 4 a. 35, 65. A. S. brycgian.

Brint, adj. bright, 7. 91; 11. 19; Brigt, 12. 71; Brihtre, com 7. 140. See Bright.

Brihtnesse, sb. brightness, 7. 75. See Brichtnesse.

Bringen, v. to bring, 4 a. 11; Brinngenn, 5. 1327; Bringe, pr. s. subj. bring, 4 b. 70. A.S. bringan, pt. brohte, pp. gebroht. Cf. Ibrocht.

Brinke, sb. dat. shore, 19. 141. Dan. brink, edge, verge.

Brinnet, pr. s. burns, 4 a. 71. A.S. brinnan (in onbrinnan).

Bristowe, sb. Bristol, 2. 117. A. S. Bricgstow.

Bridere, sb. pl. brothers, 15. 2271. See Bredere.

Brist, adj. bright, 16. 1681; 18. 589; Brister, comp. 16. 152. See Bricht.

Broche, sb. brooch, 9. 261. O.F. broche, a pin, a spit.

Brochte, pt. s. brought, 1. 116. See Brohte.

Brod, adj. broad, 6b. 435. See Brade.

Brode, sb. dat. brood, 16.93. Cp. Du. broed, and M. H. G. bruot, warmth.

Brohte, pt. s. brought, 2. 68; Broste, 19. 40, 111; Brouhte, 17 a. 183; Brohten, pt. pl. 2. 149; Brohhtenn, 5. 1330. See Bringen.

Brondes, sb. pl. brands, 9. 287. A. S. brand.

Brodere, sb. pl. brothers, 6. 335. See Bredere.

Bruc, imp. s. use, 19. 206. See Bruken.

Brud, sb. bride, 8 b. 158. A.S. br/d. Cf. Burde.

Brudale, sb. bridal, 19. 1044. A.S. brýd-ealo, a bride-ale. Cf. Bred-ale.

Bruken, v. to eat, enjoy, 4 b. 24, 123; Brukeð, imp. fl. eat, 4 b. 73. A. S. brúcan, to use, enjoy. Cf. Breken, Ibroken.

Brun, sb. a brown jug, 19. 1134. A. S. brún, brown.

Brune, sb. burning, 8 a. 124. A. S. bryne.

Brunie, sb. a corslet, coat of mail, 19. 591, 719. Icel. brynja; cp. A.S. byrne (Sweet). Cf. Bryniges.

Bruttes, sb. pl. Britons, 6 a, b. 205. Bruttise, adj. British, 6 a. 450, 561; Bruttesse, 6 b. 450, 561.

Brymme, sb. dat. shore, margin, 19. 190. A. S. brim, surge.

Bryniges, sb. pl. corslets, 2. 25. See Brunie. Buckess, sb. pl. bucks, 5.990. A.S. bucca. Cf. Bukkess.

Budeles, sb. pl. beadles, officers, 8 a. 98. A. S. býdel, lit. one who proclaims, from beódan. Cf. Bedeles.

Buffeted, pt. pl. struck, 10. 80; Buffetet, pp. 10. 88. O. F. bufeter, to cuff.

Buffetes, sb. pl. blows on the cheek, 10. 75. O. F. bufet.

Bufon, adv. above, I. 174. A.S. búfan (=be úfan). Cf. Buuen. Bugen, v. to approach, 4 b. 24; pr.

Bugen, v. to approach, 4 b. 24; pr. pl. go, 4 b. 122. A. S. búgan, to bow, yield, flee. Cf. Buhen, Buwe, Bujen, 3ebugon.

Buges, sb. pl. boughs, 15. 2060. See

Boh.

Buggen, v. to buy, 10. 26; Bugge, 17a. 66; 17b. 65. A. S. bycgan, pt. bohte, pp. geboht. Cf. Bigen, Biggen, Bup, Bohte.

Buhen, v. to bow, 8 a. 67; Buhe,

8 b. 85. See Bugen.

Buhsum, adj. obedient, 7. 88. From A. S. búgan, to bend.

Bukkess, sb. pl. bucks, 5. 1326. See Buckess.

Bule, sb. bull, 5. 990; gen. s. 6. 403. See Bole.

Bultedd, pp. boulted, sifted, 5.992.

O. F. bulter, buleter (=bureter), to sift through brownish stuff (bure).

Bunden, pt. pl. bound, 10. 78; 15.
2216; pp. 4b. 52; Bunde, 19.
422. A. S. bundon, pt. pl., bunden, pp. See Binden.

Bur, sb. dat. bower, women's chamber, 19. 325; Bure, 19. 269, 372. A. S. búr. Cf. Boure.

Burch, sb. city, 2. 150. See Burh. Burch, sb. Peterborough, 2. 193, 201. A.S. Burh.

Burde, sb. bride, 8 a. 18. See Brud. Burden, pt. pl. buried, 19, 902. See

Burden, pt. pl. buried, 19. 902. See Byrieden.

Burdon, sb. pilgrim's staff, 19.1073. O. F. bourdon; Low Lat. burdonem; cp. It. bordone (Dante).

Burh, sb. city, I. 194; 6. 346; Bureh, 4a. 11; Burh3en, dat. 6. 502; Burhen, gen. pl. 8b. 7o. A. S. burh; cp. O. H. G. burg (Otfrid). Cf. Burch, Borh, Berie, Biri.

Burh-fole, sb. borough-folk, 4 a.

22.

Burne, sb. dat. a spring of water, 16.918. A. S. burna; cp. O. H. G. brunno (Otfrid).

Burd-tid, sb. birth-time, 10. 4. A.S.

(ge)byrdtid.

Busk, sb. the head or tuft of a stalk of wheat, 15. 2105. Dan. busk, a bush. Cp. Halliwell (s. v. busk (3)).

Butere, sb. butter, 2. 46; 18. 643. Lat. butyrum; Gr. βούτυρον.

Butler, sb. 15. 2055. Norm. F. butuiller, from butuille, a bottle; see Skeat (s. v.).

Buton, conj. except, I. 43, IIO; Buten, 6. 353; prep. without, 7. 237; Bute, conj. except, 3b. 47; 4b. 29; prep. without, I. 20; 6. 352. A. S. búton (=be úton). Cf. Boute.

Butt, conj. unless, 5. 1662.

Buð, pr. s. is, 9. 139; pr. pl. are, 19. 815. A. S. bið, 3 pr. s., beóð, pr. pl. See Beoð.

Bup, pr. s. buys, 17 a. 150. See Buggen.

Buuen, prep. above. 7. 97, 100; 14. 436; Buve, adv. 16. 208. See Bufon.

Busen, v. to depart, 6. 489; Buse, to bend, 19. 427; Buwe, 1 pr. s. bow, 11. 3; Bushesst, 2 pr. s, art obedient, 5. 1303. See Bugen.

By-come, pr. s. subj. become, happen, 14. 209. See Bi-cumen.

By-fore, adv. before, 14. 236. See Bi-foren.

By-gynne, imp. s. begin, 14. 415. See Bi-ginnen,

By-hud, imp. s. hide, 14. 242.

By-hynde, adv. behind, 14. 237. See Bi-hinde.

Bynde, v. to bind, 17 a. 216. See Binden.

By-nymen, v. to take from, 17 a. 49; Bynyme, 17 a. 45, 51. See Bi-nime.

Byrieden, pt. pl. buried, 2. 88, 197. A.S. byrigan, to bury, closely related to beorgan, to protect. Cf. Burden.

tect. Cf. Burden. Byp, pr. s. is, 17 a. 84, 348; 17 b. 87. A.S. bið. See Beog.

By-uoren, prep. before, 17 b. 346. See Bi-foren.

By wite, pr. s. may guard, 14. 245. See Biwiten.

### C

Cese, sb. cheese, 2. 45. Lat. caseus. Cf. Chese.

Coste, sb. chest, 2. 29. Lat. cista. Costro, sb. Chester, 2. 109. Lat. castra. a camp.

Caliz, sb. chalice, 9. 144; Calice, dat. 4 a. 57. Lat. calix.

Callen, v. to call, 18. 747. A.S. callian (ceallian).

Cam, pt. s. came, 15. 2103, 2339; became, 17 b. 117. See Comen, Kam.

Can, 1 pr. s. can, 2. 38; Canstu, 2 pr. s. canst thou, 19. 1222; Can panc, pr. s. thanks, 17 b. 71. A. S. cann. See Con, Cunnen.

Canceler, sb. chancellor, 2. 9. O.F. cancelier; Late Lat. cancellarius.

Candelmasse, sb. dat. Candlemass, 2. 116. A. S. candel mæsse, the feast of the purification, called in Church Latin, candelaria (Ducange).

Canges, sb. gen. fool's, 9. 98. Cp. prov. Sw. kång, giddy, frolic-some (Rietz). See Stratmann.

Cantuarie-buri, sb. dat. Canterbury, 6. 30. See below. Cantwaraburch, sb. Canterbury, 2. 105. A.S. Cantwaraburh, the fortress of the men of Kent.

Care, sb. grief, 6. 352; 17 b. 45. A.S. caru; O.S. cara; cp. O.H.G. chara (Weigand).

Carited, sb. charity, 2. 66. O. F. caritet, caritad; Lat. caritatem.

Carl-men, sb. pl. men, 2. 20. Cp. Icel. karl-mabr, a man, male.

Cartes, sb. pl. carts, 15. 2362.

Castel, sb. village, 2. 163; castle, 6. 445; 18. 412. Late Lat. castellum, village (Vulgate); Lat. a fortress.

Castel-weorces, sb. pl. castle fortifications, 2.17.

Casten, v. to cast, 18. 519; Caste, 19. 849. Icel. kasta, to throw. Cf. I-cast.

Celere, sb. cellar, 9. 111. O. F. celier; Lat. cellarium.

Cendal, sb. a silk stuff, 8 b. 44. O. F. cendal; Low Lat. cendalum, sandalum. See Nares (s. v., sendal),

Cerges, sb. pl. wax tapers, 18. 594. O. F. cierge; Lat. cereus, from cera, wax.

Certes, adv. certainly, 16. 1769. O. F. certes, in Roland, 255; Lat. certas, pl. f. of certus.

Ceően, sē. pl. dat. countries, native places, 1. 19, 131. A.S. cýθδu, native land, home. See Cudően, Cheően.

Chaere, sb. chair, 19. 1281. O. F. chaëre (now chaire, chaise); Lat. cathedra, a seat; Gr. καθέδρα.

Chafare, sb. merchandise, 15. 1951.
 M. E. chapfare, trade business;
 A. S. ceáp, a bargain+faru, a journey, business, Cf. Cheffare.

Chald, adj. cold, 13. 120. See Kalde.

Chanounes, sb. pl. canons, 18. 360. O. F. chanoine, canoine. See Kanunes.

Chapeles, sb. pl. chapels, 19. 1408.

O. F. chapele, capele; Church Lat. capella, a sanctuary (Ducange).

Chapmen, sb. pl. merchants, 15.
1956. A.S. ceápman. Cf. Chepmon.

Charen, v. to turn, go, 15, 2436; Chare, I pr. s. depart, 15, 2390. A. S. cerran, cirran. Cf. Chearre, Cherde, Churrep.

Chari3, adj. full of care, sad, 5. 1274. A. S. cearig, from cearu (caru), care. See Care.

Chartre, sb. prison, 15. 2043. O. F. chartre (Bartsch); Lat. carcerem.

Chartre, sb. charter, 18. 676. O.F. chartre, cartre; Lat. chartula.

Chasti, pr. s. subj. chastise, 7. II. O. F. chastier, castier; Lat. castigare.

Chaterest, 2 pr. s. chatterest, 16.

Chateringe, sb. chattering, 16.

Chaungi, v. to change, 19. 1064.
O. F. changier; Low Lat. cambiare, to barter (in the Lex Salica).
Cf. Ichanget.

Cheap, sb. bargain, 10. 67. A. S. ceáp, a word borrowed from the Latin, cp. Lat. caupo, a huckster. Cf. Kepen.

Cheapet, pr. s. sells, 9. 139. A.S. ceápian, to bargain. Cf. Chepet.

Cheapild, sb. a dealer, 9.138. See Notes.

Chearre, v. to turn, 8 b. 175. See Charen.

Cheas, pt. s. chose, 10. 20. See Cheose.

Cheffare, sb. traffic, 9. 138. See Chafare.

Chelde, v. to turn cold, 19. 1160. A.S. cealdian.

Cheldren, sb. pl. children, 6. 319. See Childre.

Chěle, sb. chill, 5. 1615; 17 b. 199.

A. S. céle, cýle, cp. cólian, to grow cold.

Chele. See Metheschele.

Chelle, sb. bowl, II. 45. A. S. cylle.

Cheose, v. to choose, 19.664. A.S. ceósan, pt. ceás, pp. coren. Cf. Cheas, Chesesst, Cosan, Cusan, I-coren, 3ecas.

Chepet, pp. bought, 10. 68. See Cheaped.

Chepmon, sb. merchant, 9. 140. See Chapmen.

Cherde, pt. pl. turned, 16. 1658. See Charen.

Chere, sb. a time, 8 b. 19. A.S. cerr, cyrr, a turn, a space of time. Cf. Sumchere.

Chere, sb. face, 9. 73; Cheres, pl. wry faces, 9. 55. Norm. F. chere; Low Lat. cara, the face.

Cheret, pr. s. cheers, 1. 58. O. F. cherer (Cotgrave).

Cherl, sb. peasant, 18. 682, 684 Cherles, pl. 18. 620. A.S. ceorl, a man, a husband. Cf. Carlmen.

Chesesst, 2 pr. s. choosest, 5. 1282. See Cheose.

Cheste, sb. jangling, 16. 177, 183. A. S. ceást, strife.

Chesen, sb. pl. countries, I. 81. See Cesen.

Chewwenn, v. to chew, 5. 1241.
A. S. ceówan.

Chid, imp. s. chide, 14. 412; Chidden, pt. pl. disputed, 15. 1927. A. S. cidan, to brawl.

Chilce, sb. childishness, 17 a. 7. From child. See Cild.

Child, sb. a youth trained to arms, a young knight, 19. 25. A. S. cild, the child of a noble house, also, used as a title in A. S. Chron. an. 1074. Cp. the use of enfant in Roland, 3197. See Cild.

Childhad, sb. childhood, 10. 8. A. S. cildhad.

Childre, sb. pl. children, 15. 2228, 2363; Childre, 5. 1065; Childer, 15. 2149; Childrene, gen. pl. 9. 214; 18. 499; Childre, dat. pl. 16. 1776. A. S. cild, pl. cildru, -ra, -rum. Cf. Cheldren, Cyldren.

Chirche, sb. church, 3 a. 90; 19. 1408; Chirchen, dat. pl. 4 d. 10.

See Cyrce.

Chirchsoene, sb. an independent church, congregation, 4 a. 3. A. S. ciric-sóen, ecclesiæ immunitas (Schmid).

Chirme, sb. noise of birds, 16. 305.

A. S. cirm, cyrm.

Chold, adj. cold, 13. 139. See Kalde.

Christen, adj. Christian, 2. 85. See Cristen.

Christen-man, sb. Christian man, 13. 78; Christeneman, 13. 120. See Cristene-men.

Chule, 'ich chule,' I will, 8 b. 54; Chulle, 'ich chulle,' 8 b. 94. See Ichulle.

Churchen, sb. pl. churches, 19. 62. See Cyrce.

Churrep, pr. s. turns, 14. 85. See Charen,

Ciclatun, sb. a costly silk texture, 8 a. 32; II. 5I; Ciclatuns, pl. 8 b. 43. O. F. ciclatun in Roland, 846. See Chaucer 2, p. 153, and Skeat (s. v. scarlet).

Cild, sb. child, 1. 69; 2. 86. A. S. cild. Cf. Child, Cheldren,

Cyldren.

Circe, sb. church, 2. 51. See

Circe-wican, sb. the office of sacrist, 2. 74. See Chron. p. 370.
Cisternesse, sb. dat. cistern, Joseph's

pit, 15. 1942, 1960. Cp. Lat. cisterna, used of Joseph's pit, Gen. xxxvii (Vulg.).

Cite, sb. city, 13. 5, 90. O. F. cite; Late Lat. citatem (for civitatem) a community of citizens. Cf. Scite.

Clænnessess, sb. gen. of purity, 5. 1194. A.S. clænnis.

Clansi, v. to cleanse, 16. 610. A.S. (ge)clénsian. Cf. Clenesse, Clennsenn.

Clab, sb. cloth, 3b. 116; 9. 184; Clabes, pl. clothes, 3b. 40, 78; 8a. 32. A. S. cláb. Cf. Clob.

Clapen, v. to clothe; Clapeh, pr. pl. 3b. 123. Cf. Clopede.

Clawwess, sb. pl. hoofs, 5. 1225. A.S. cláwu, pl. cláwe.

Clenche, v. to twang the harp, 19.

Clene, adj. pure, I. 117; 4a. 75; 15. 2439; adv. wholly, I. 18. A. S. clane.

Clenesse, sb. purity, 3 a. 58, 102; purifying, 13. 103. See Clen-

nessess.

Clenliche, adv. in purity, 4 a. 77; Clennlike, 5. 1644; Clenli, purely, 10. 21. A. S. clénlice.

Clennsenn, v. to cleanse, 5. 1126; Clensede, pt. s. 1. 119; Clensed, pp. 4b. 108. See Clansi,

Clensinge, sb. purifying, 4b. 119. A. S. clánsung.

Clenten, pt. pl. embraced, 19. 1413. See Skeat (s. v. clinch).

Cleo, (for Cleof), sb. cliff, 17 a. 343. A. S. cleof, clif. Cf. Cliue.

Cleopien, v. to call, 6. 498; Clepien, I. 7; Clepeien, I. 57; Cleopeð, pr. s. 7. 43; Clepeð, I pr. pl. 4 d. 65; Cleopede, pt. s. 9. 9; pt. pl. 6. 460; Clepede, pp. 4 b. 30. A. S. cleopian (clypian). Cf. Clupede, I-cleopet.

Clere, sb. scholar, 2. 196; Clerekes, pl. clergymen, 2. 54; Clerkes, 16. 722. O. F. elere; Church Lat. elericus (Ducange); Gr. κληρικός from κληρος, a lot, in eccl. writers, the clergy.

Cleue, sb. cottage, 18. 557, 596. A. S. cleófa, a chamber.

Cleues, pr. s. splits asunder, 10. 119. A. S. cleófan. Cf. Clofenn.

Clinge, v. to wither, shrivel up, 16. 743. A. S. clingan.

Clippepp, pr. s. clippeth, 5. 1189. Icel. klippa.

Cliue, sb. cliff, 17 b. 351. A. S.

clif. Cf. Cleo.

Cliue's, pr. s. adheres, abides, 15. 2384; Cliued, pt. s. cleaved, adhered, 15. 1963. A. S. cliffan, pt. clifode, pp. clifod.

Clivers, sb. pt. claws of a bird, 16. 155, 270; Clivres, 16. 84, 1676.

A. S. clifer (B. T.).

Clofenn, pp. cloven, 5. 1224. A. S. clofen, pp. of cleófan. See Cleues.

Clob, sb. clothing, 9. 314; Clope, dat. 19. 1231; Clopes, pl. 19. 1065. See Clab.

Clopede, pt. s. clothed, 18. 420. See Clabeb.

Clupede, pt. s. called, 19. 225. See

Cleopien.
Cluppen, v. to embrace, q. 266;

Clupte, pt. s. 6. 578. A.S. clyppan.
Clusterlokan, sb. pl. enclosures, barriers, 3 a. 47. A.S. clústorloc (B. T.).

Clutes, sb. clouts, rags, 10. 6; 18. 547. A. S. clút; cp. Wel. clwt.

Cf. Pilcheclut.

Cnawen, v. to know, 7. 146; Cnawenn, 5. 1314. A. S. cnáwan. Cf. Cnowed, Knewen, 3ecnowe.

Cnawlechunge, sb. knowledge, 7.
145. From M. E. cnawleche; leche=leke=Icel. leikr, leiki, a common Scandinavian suffix. See
-lease.

Cnedesst, 2 pr. s. kneadest, 5. 1486. A. S. cnedan.

Cnelinng, sb. kneeling, 5. 1451. Cp. Dan. knæle, to kneel. Cf. Knewelvng.

Cneow, sb. knee; Cneowe, dat. 6 a. 521; Cnouwe, 6 b. 521. A. S. cneów, cneó. Cf. Kne, A-Kneon.

Cniht, sb. knight, 6. 103, 185; Cnihten, pl. 6 a. 9, 53; Cnihtes, 6 b. 9, 53, 202; Cnihtene, gen. pl. 6 a. 110. A. S. cniht, a boy, a servant, in the Chronicle used of armed retainers, soldiers, knights, see Chron. (Index). Cf. Kniet.

Cnotted, pp. knotted, 2. 25. From A. S. cnotta, a knot. Cf. I-knotted.

Cnotti, adj. knotty, 10. 83.

Cnouwe. See Cneow.

Cnowed, pr. s. knoweth, 17 b. 110. See Cnawen.

Coe, sb. cock, 16. 1679. A. S. coc. Cofe, adv. quickly, 1. 31; Cofer, comp. earlier, 1. 20. A. S. cáfe, quickly.

Cogge, sb. dat. cog, a tooth on the rim of a wheel, 16. 86. Cp. O. F. coche, the notch of an arrow.

Cole, sb. charcoal, 19. 590. A.S.

Colur, sb. colour, 19. 16. O. F. colur: Lat. colorem.

Colwie, adj. grimy, 19. 1094. From cole (see above). Cp. Prompt. Parv. p. 88 (s. v. colwid).

Come, sb. coming, 5. 1109; 15. 2267; 19. 530; Comes, pl. 6. 526. See Cume.

Comen, v. to come, 18. 413; Comme, 12. 16; Comen, pr. pl. 6. 377; Com, pt. s. came, 1. 22, 97; 16. 1718; Come, 2 pt. s. 4b, 56; 19. 1188; pt. pl. 17 b. 141; 19. 59; Coman, 2. 55; Comenn, 5. 1026. See Cumen. Cf. Cam, I-come.

Comp, sb. contest, 6. 240. A.S. camp; Lat. campus, a field, esp. a field of battle.

Compaynye, sb. company, 19. 889.
O. F. companie; Late Lat. companiem, a taking of bread together, from Lat. panis, bread.

Con, I pr. s. know, 16. 1786, can, 7. 188; Cone, 2 pr. s. subj. 18. 623; Con bonk, pr. s. thanks, 17 a. 70. See Can.

Confessoren, sb. pl. dat. confessors, 1.164. Lat. confessor. Cf. Cunfessors. Conseil, sb. counsel, 13. 8. O. F. conseil; Lat. consilium.

Contrarie, sb. the contrary, 13. 113. O. F. contraire; Lat. contrarius.

Coren, sb. corn, grain, 4 d. 45; 15. 2104; Corn, 1.192. A.S. corn; cp. Du. koren.

Cors, sb. body, 13. 60. O. F. cors, corps; Lat. corpus.

Cos, sb. kiss, 4 a. 58. A.S. coss. Cosan, pt. pl. chose, 2. 198. See Cheose.

Cosin, sb. cousin, 19. 1480. O. F. cosin; Late Lat. cosinus (Brachet); Lat. consobrinus.

Cote, sb. cottage, 18. 737. A.S.

Couerture, sb. bed-clothes, 19. 696. O. F. coverture. Cf. Kuuertur. Couthe, pt. s. could, 18, 652. See Cu53.

Crabbe, sb. crab, 3b. 90. A. S. crabba.

Craftes, sb. pl. crafts, 16. 711; Craften, pl. dat. 6. 428. A. S. cræft.

Crakede, pt. s. cracked, 18. 568. A. S. cearcian.

Crauen, v. to beg earnestly, 15. 2366; Crauede, pt. s. 18. 633. A. S. crafian.

Crechen, v. to scratch, 8 b. 190. M. E. cracchin (Stratmann).

Credo, sb. the Creed, 9. 21; Credo moare, the greater Creed, 9. 302; Crede, 12. 113. Lat. credo, I believe.

Crofti, adj. crafty, 8 a. 151. A. S. cræftig, powerful.

Crei, sb. cry, 16. 335. O. F. cri. Crempe, v. to restrain, 16. 1788. Cp. O. H. G. chramphan, to bend (Graff).

Crepen, v. to creep, 12. 251; Crepe, 4b. 21. A.S. creopan.

Cribbe, sb. crib, 10. 7. A. S. cryb. Crieden, pt. pl. cried, 10. 36. O. F. crier; cp. It. gridare.

Crisme-cloo, sb. the Chrisom, the

white cloth tied round the head of one newly baptized, after the unction with chrism, 4b. 34. A.S. crisme; Church Lat. pannus crismalis, vestis chrismalis, chrismalis pannus.

Cristen, sb. Christian, 12. 91; fl. Christians, 10. 41; Cristene, 3b. 104; adj. 6b. 588; 19. 177; Cristine, 6a. 588. A.S. cristen; Lat. christianus. Cf. Christen.

Cristendom, sb. Christianity, 17 a. 292; 17 b. 298; Crisstenndom, 5. 1520. A.S. cristendóm.

Cristene-men, sb. pl. Christian men, 17 a. 291; Criste-man, sb. Christian man, 4b. 107. Cf. Christen-man.

Crocke, sb. crock, pitcher, 9. 113. A. S. crocca.

Crois, sb. cross, 19. 1331. O. F. crois; Lat. crucem.

Crokes, sb. pl. crooked ways, 8 a. 151. Cp. O. Du. croke, a bend.

Croos, sb. pl. vessels for water, 13.

Croune, sb. crown, 18. 568. O. F. corone; Lat. corona. Cf. Crun, Krune.

Crowch, sb. cross, 19. 1324. See Cruche.

Crucet hus, sb. house of torment, 2. 28. From Lat. cruciare, to torment.

Cruche, sb. the cross, 4 b. 21. Cp. O. H. G. crúci (Tatian); Lat. crucem. See Stratmann (s. v.).

Crude, v. to press forward, 19. 1313. A. S. creódan.

Crummess, sb. pl. crumbs, 5. 1475. A. S. cruma.

Crune, sb. crown, 19. 1306; Crun, 19. 1415. See Croune.

Cruned, pp. crowned, 10. 61. Cf. I-kruned.

Cudde, pt. s. made known, 17 a.
191; Cudden, pt. pl. 4 a. 19.
See Cuten.

Cude, sb. cud, 5. 1237.

Cudten, sb. country, 6. 196. See

Cuen, sb. queen, 2.129. See Cwen. Cullfre, sb. dove, 5.989; Cullfres, gen. s. 5.1260. A.S. culfre.

Cume, sb. coming, 6. 236; Cumen, 6. 47. A.S. cyme. Cf. Come,

Kime, Kume.

Cumen, v. to come, 2. 128; 6. 327; 15. 2069; Cumenn, 5. 1024; Cume, 17b. 156, 176; Cumene, 7. 116. A.S. cuman. Cf. Kumen, Comen, I-kumen. Cuminde, sb. pl. comers, 7. 45.

Cumplie, sb. the last church service of the day, compline, 9. 311. O. F. complie; Church Lat, com-

pleta (hora).

Cun, sb. kin, 8 a. 2, 136; Cunnes, gen. s. kind, 3 b. 86; 7. 112; 8 b. 54; 14. 413; Cunne, dat. kin, family, 6 b. 362, 375; nature, 16. 271. A. S. cynn, kin, race, kind: O.S. kunni: Goth. kuni. Cf. Kin, Kyn, Kenne, Kunne.

Cunde, sb. acc. kind, race, nature, 19. 1405; dat. 3 b. 91; 4 b. 89; 7. 122; 16. 88, 273. A.S. (ge)-

cynd, Cf. Kinde.

Cundeliche, adv. naturally, 9. 172. A. S. cyndelice. Cf. Kindelike. Cunesmon, sb. kinsman, 9. 265.

Cf. Kunesmen.

Cunestable, sb. constable, 7. 43. O. F. conestable; Late Lat. comes stabuli, count of the stable, a title of the Roman empire.

Cunfessurs, sb. pl. confessors, 7. 116. See Confessoren.

Cunin, sb. cony, rabbit, 17 b. 365. O. F. connin, connil; Lat. cuniculus. Cf. Konyng.

Cunne. See Cun.

Cunnen, v. to know, 17 b. 336; Cunne, 17 a. 330; Cunnen, pr. pl. can, 2. 62. A.S. cunnan, to know, know how, be able. Cf. Can, Kan, Con, Kon, Kunnen, Cute, Uncut, Unkut. Cunreadnes, sb. kindreds, 7. 111. M.E. cunreden; A. S. cynræden\*. See Skeat (s. v. kindred). Cf. Kunrede.

Cuntesse, sb. countess, 2. 121. O. F. contesse, f. of conte, comte; Late Lat. comitem, an officer of state, courtier; in Lat. a companion.

Cuppe, sb. cup, 15. 2310; Cupe, 19. 234. A.S. cuppe; Lat. cupa.

Cf. Kuppe.

Cure, sb. chariot, 8 b. 41, 42. Lat. currus, the Roman triumphal car. Cursede, pt. s. cursed, 2. 127; pt.

pl. 2. 57. A.S. cursian.

Curt, sb. court, 1. 8; 2. 192; 19. 245, 592. O. F. curt; Late Lat. cortis. For history of the word see M. Müller, Lect. ii. 276. Cf. Kurt.

Cusan, pt. pl. chose, 2. 195. A.S.

curon. See Cheose.

Cussen, v. to kiss, 8.264; Cussed, pr. pl. 6. 554; Custe, pt. s. 6. 568; 19. 225, 743; pt. pl. 19. 1225; Custen, 19. 1413; cusse, imp. s. 19. 1224. A. S. cyssan, from coss. Cf. Kesse, Kiste, Kussen.

Custe, sb. dat. character, 16. 9.
A. S. cyst, choice, the best of anything, moral excellence, from

ceósan, to choose.

Custume, sb. custom, 4 a. 3; Custome, 13. 103. O. F. custume, costume; Lat. consuetudinem.

Cuốc, pt. s. knew, 19. 1495; knew how, 15. 2154; 16. 1717; could, 2. 109; be wel cuốc a, who was well versed in, 6. 428; Cuốcn, pt. pl. 6. 22. A. S. cuốc, pt. of cunnan, to know. Cf. Couthe, Kupe, Kouthen, Kude.

Cuốch, v. to make known, 6.60, 538; 7.87; Cuổ, pp. 17 b. 161. A. S. (ge)eyðan: O. S. kuðian: O. H. G. kundjan (kunden in Otfrid). Cf. Cudde, Kedde, Kidde, Kiðen, Ikud.

Cubmon, sb. kinsman, 9. 265.

Cuose, sb. kith, acquaintance, 9. 265. A.S. cúða.

Cuuenable, adj. proper, fit, 13. 40. O. F. cuvenable; Late Lat. convenabilis.

Cwakien, v. to quake, 7. 183; Cwaciao, pr. pl. 1. 170. A. S.

cwacian

Cwalm-stowe, sb. dat. place of execution, 10. 92. A.S. cwealm-stów (Schmid); cwealm, a violent death, stów, a place.

Cwap, pt. s. quoth, 16. 1729. See

Cweben.

Cweadschipe, sb. wickedness, 9.
211. O. Fris. quád, bad, in Du.
kwaad. Cp. A. S. cwead, dung,
filth, and O. H. G. chót. See Weigand (s. v. koth). Cf. Queadschipe.

Cwellen, v. to kill; Cwellep, pr. s. 5. 1180; Cwelled, pp. 10. 39. A.S. cwellan. Cf. Quelle.

Cweme, adj. agreeable, 5. 965, 1162. A. S. (ge)cwéme. Ci. Queme, Tocweme, Wilcweme.

Cwemen, v. to please, 7. 22; Cwemenn, 5. 1217; Cweme, 6. 367; Cwemde, pt. s. 6. 278; Cwemmdenn, pt. pl. 5. 1503. A. S. cwéman. Cf. Quemen.

Cwen, sb. queen; Cwene, dat. 6b. 600. A. S. cwén. Cf. Quen,

Kwene.

Cwennkenn, v. to quench, 5. 1191. A. S. cwencan, Cf. Quenche.

Cweden, v. to speak; Cwed, pr. s.
I. 195; pt. s. I. 24, 27; Cwede,
pt. pt. I. 21. A. S. cwedan, pt.
cwed, pt. cwedon, pp. (ge)cweden.
Cf. Cwap, Quap, Qued, Quod,
Wat, I-cwede.

Cwie, adj. alive, 8 b. 83; Cwike, 5. 1386. A.S. cwic. Cf. Cwuce. Quic, Quyke.

Cwide, sb. bequest, o. 14. A.S.

cwide, a saying, last will. Cf. Quiste.

Cwuce, adj. quick, living, 1. 189. A. S. cuc (cucu). See Cwic.

Cyldren, sb. pl. children, 1. 49. See Childre.

Cyne-rice, sb. rule, sway, 1. 3.
A.S. cyne-rice, royal government.

See Kyne and Rice. Cyrce, sb. dat. church, 1. 125; Circe, 2. 67. A. S. cyrce (cirice), circe; Gr. κυριακόν, a church,

from κύριοs, the Lord. Cf. Circe, Kirke, Chirche, Churchen. Cyrce-iærd, sb. churchyard, 2. 51.

M. E. Iærd; A. S. geard, enclosure.

#### D.

Dade, sb. deed, 17 b. 3, 100. See Dæde.

Dæd, adj. dead, 6. 350: Dæden, 6. 220. See Deade.

Dæde, sb. pl. deeds, 6. 393. A.S.  $d\acute{e}d$ , a deed. Cf. Dade.

Dæi, sb. day, 2. 69, 191; 6. 143; Dæies, gen. s. 2. 44, 103; be dæies, by day, 2. 20; Dæie, dat. s. 6. 45; Dæis, pl. 2. 195. A.S. dæg. Cf. Dai, Dei, Dæge, Dage, Dai3e, Da33, Dawes, Dahene.

Deere, adj. dear, 2.45. See Deore. Deep, sb. death, 5. 1384; Deepess, gen. s. 5. 1374. See Dear.

Dæ3e, sb. pl. days, 6. 386; Dæ3en, dat. pl. 6. 138, 602. See Dæi.

Dafftelike, adv. fittingly, 5. 1215. A. S. (ge)dæftlice. See Skeat (s. v. deft, p. 799). See Defte.

Dage, sb. pl. days, 4c. 13. A.S. dagas. See Dei.

Dages, pr. s. dawneth, 4 c. 60. A.S. dagian.

Dahene, sb. pl. dat. days, do ut of dahene, put out of days, kill, 8 a. 123. A.S. dagum. See Deei,

Dai;e.
Daheöes, sb. gen. s. day's, 8 b. 31.
A. S. dæges. See Dæi.

Dai, sb. day, 4a. 3; 16. 336; Daie, dat. s. 11. 8; 19. 259. See Dei.

Dai-list, sb. day-light, 16. 332;

Dai-rim, sb. day-rim, the edge of dawn, 16. 328. A. S. dæg-rima.

Dai-sterre, sb. day-star, 16. 328. A.S. dæg-steorra, the morning star.

Daize, sb. pl. dat. days, 6. 602. Cf. Dahene.

Dal, sb. share, portion, 3 a. 111.
A. S. dál; cp. O. H. G. deil (Otfrid). Cf. Del.

Dale, sb. valley, 15. 1983; Dalen,
dat. 15. 1931. Icel. dalr; cp.
O. H. G. dal. (Otfrid).

Dal-neominde, sb. partaker, sharer, 3 a. 111. A. S. dél-nimend, part-

Dame, sb. lady, 9. 246; dame, 19. 558. O.F. dame; Lat. domina.

Damesele, sb. damsel, 19. 1183. O.F. damoisele; Late Lat. dominicella.

Dan, conj. than, 15. 1958. See pane.

Dare, adj. dark, 8a. 129. A.S. deorc. See Dore.

Darst, 2 pr. s. darest, 16. 853, 1695. A.S. ic dear, I dare, pu dearst, thou darest. Cf. Duren, Durre, Durste.

Dat, adj. that, 15. 1974. A.S. ðæt. See þat.

Daw, sb. dew, 1. 154. A.S. deáw. Cf. Deu.

Dawes, sb. pl. days, 9. 226; Dayes, 15. 2445; 18. 355; Dayes, 3 a. 110; 3 b. 48. See Deei.

Da33, sb. day, 5. 972; bi da33es, by day, 5. 1449. See Deei.

De, art. def. the, 12.262. See De. Dead, sb. death, 15. 2232. A Scand. form, cp. Dan. död. See Death.

Deade, adj. pl. dead, 1. 133; 6. 220. A. S. deád. Cf. Dæd, Ded. Deab, pr. s. doth, 3 b. 62. See Don, Deb.

Death, sb. death; Deade, dat. 4 b. 62; 17 b. 115. A. S. deád. Cf. Deep, Dead, Det, Dede, Diath.

Deciples, sb. pl. disciples, 13. 93, 116. See Diciples.

Ded, adj. dead, 2. 165; 12. 40; 16. 1732; 19. 671; Dede, 17 a. 190. See Deade.

Dede, sb. death, 12. 45. See Dead.

Dede, sb. deed, 4d. 17; 12. 97; 15. 2218; pl. 16. 1763; 17a. 88; Dedes, 19. 537. See Dæde.

Dede, pt. s. caused, 13. 17; 15, 2193, 2438; placed, 15. 1948; Deden, pt. pl. did, 15. 2211. A.S. dyde, pt. of dón. See Don.

Deflen, sb. pl. devils, 17 b. 197;
Defles, gen. s. 17 b. 258. See Deofell.

Defte, adj. deft, gentle, 12. 37. A.S. (ge)dæfte (Matt. xxi. 5). Cf. Dafftelike.

Dehtren, sb. pl. dat. daughters, 7. 40. A.S. dóhtrum. See Dohter.

Dei, sb. day, 3 a. 86; dawn, 8 a. 20; by day, 3 a. 34; 11. 50; Deies, gen. s. 9. 150. See Deei.

Deien, v. to die, 10. 91; Deie, 19. 109, 332; Deide, pt. s. 18. 402; 19. 1199. Icel. deyja; cp. Dan. döe: O. S. dóian.

Deih, pr. s. behoves, profits, 9. 189. A. S. deáh, deág, pr. s. of dugan, to be worth. See Duhen.

Deihwamliche, adv. daily, 3 b. 44. A. S. dæg-hwámlice.

Del, sb. portion; muche del, a great deal, 6. 440. See Dal.

Dele, sb. dale, 12. 6. See Dale.
Deluen, s. to delve, dig, 6 a. 441;
Delue, 6 b. 441; Delues, pr. pl.
3 b. 43, 48. A. S. delfan. Cf.
Doluen, I-doluen.

Demare, sb. a judge, g. 327. See Demere. Deme, sb. a judge, 1. 172; 7. 55; 16. 1783; 17 b. 96. A. S. déma.

Demen, v. to judge, 7. 110; 14.
79; Demeh, pr. s. decrees, 7.
230; judgeth, 7. 56; Demeh dom,
gives judgment, 16, 1755; Demh,
pr. pl. 16. 1777; Demde, pt. s.
8 b. 149; Demet, pp. 10. 33;
Dempt, condemned, 15. 2038.
A. S. déman: O. S. dómian, from
dóm, judgment. Cf. I-demed,
Y-demed.

Demere, sb. a judge, 10. 33. A.S.

démere. Den, sb. cave, 12. 11. A.S. denn.

Cf. Dennede.

Denie, v. to din, 19. 592. A.S.

dynian; cp. Icel, dynja.

Dennede, pt. s. dwelt, 12. 36. From A. S. denn. See Den.

Densce, adj. Danish, 6. 457. A.S.

Dent, sb. blow, 19. 152, 867; pl. 19. 865, 872. A.S. dynt. See Dunt.

Deofell, sb. devil, 5. 1503; Deoflen, pl. 3a. 23; Defless, 5. 1403; Deoflen, pl. 11. 15. A. S. deóflel; Lat. diabolus; Gr.διάβολος. Cf. Deouele, Deuel, Diuel, Deflen, Diefles, Dieule.

Deol, sb. grief, 19. 1060; Deole, 19. 1062. O. F. deol, in Roland, 929, doel, 2082 (mod. F. deuil), verbal sb. from doloir, to grieve; Lat. dolere.

Deop, adj. deep; Deopre, comp. 7. 151. A.S. deóp. Cf. Dep.

Deope, adv. deeply, 8 a. 118: Deoppre, comp. 3 b. 44. A.S. deópe, comp. deópor.

Deopliche, adv. deeply, 8 b. 76. A.S. deoplice.

Deopnesse, sb. deepness, 3 b. 32, 54. A.S. deópnes.

Deor, sb. wild animal, 3 a. 31; 5.
1201; Deore, deer, 17 a. 149.
A.S. deor. Cf. Der, Diere.

Deore, adj. dear, 6. 135; 8 a. 60;

10. 115; Deore cheap, a dear bargain, 10. 67; adv. 17 a. 150, 184. A.S. deóre, dýre: O.S. diuri. Cf. Dere, Diere.

Deorewurde, adj. precious, beloved, 7.94; 8 a. 32, 40; 8 b. 53. A. S. deórweord. Cf. Derewurde, Dierewurd.

Deorling, sb. darling, 9.84. A.S. deorling. Cf. Derling, Durlyng.

Deorne, adj. secret, 6. 296. See Derne.

Deouele, sb. devil, 17 a. 267; Deoules, pl. devilish men, 2. 18; 17 a. 250. See Deofell.

Dep, adj. deep, 15. 1942. See Deop.

Der, sb. creature (the aut), 12. 283. See Deor.

Dere, v. to harm, 18. 490, 574. See Derie.

Dere, adv. there, 12. 288. See per.

Dere, adj. dear, 15. 2399; 19. 433; Dere pris, precious value, 15. 2247. See Deore.

Derewurde, adj. beloved, precious, 1. 161. See Deorewurde.

Derewurölice, adv. respectfully, I.

Derf, sb. affliction, hardship, 8 a. III. A.S. (ge)deorf.

Derfliche, adv. cruelly, severely, 8 a. 4. See below.

Derfre, adj. comp. more severe, 8 b. 116. Icel. djarfr, improbus. Cf Derue.

Derie, v. to harm, 19. 792; Deren, 15. 2348, 2480; Derye, pr. s. subj. 17 a. 332. A. S. derian. Cf. Deree.

Derke, adj. dark, 19. 1445. See Dorc.

Derling, sb. darling, 19. 488; Derlinges, pl. 17b. 389. See Deorling.

Derne, adj. secret, dark, 7. 150; 12. 34, 90; 15. 1950; 16. 608; adv. 19. 1363. A.S. derne, dyrne: O.S. derni. Cf. Deorne.

Derőe, sb. dearth, famine, 15. 2237, 2345. From A. S. deóre, dear, with suffix -th.

Derue, adj. bold, without fear, 12. 284; Derure, comp. more severe, 8 a. 93. See Derfre.

Derues, pr. s. afflicts, 8 a. 147. See Derf.

Dest, 2 pr. s. makest, 16. 49, 321. A. S. dést. See Don.

Des, pr. s. doth, 1. 57; 14. 443; maketh, 16. 1716. A. S. déd. See Don, Deas, Dies.

Det, sb. death, 4 a. 6; 17 a. 124, 182; Detes, gen. s. 10. 35; 19. 640; Dete, dat. 3a. 98. See Deat.

Deu, sb. dew, 12. 11. See Daw. Deuel, sb. devil, 4a. 23; 17b. 218;

Deuels, so. devil, 4 a. 23; 17 b. 218; Deueles, gen. s. 4 c. 18, 70; 17 b. 179. See Deofell.

Deuise, v. to compose a letter, 19. 940. O. F. deviser, to arrange.

Diadlich, adj. liable to death, mortal, 13. 45. A. S. deádlic.

Diath, sb. death, 13. 45. See

Deas. Dic, sb. dike, ditch, 6. 442. A.S.

Die, so. dike, ditch, o. 442. A.S.

Diche, sb. pl. ditches, 17 a. 42; Dichen, 17 b. 41. See above.

Diciples, sb. pl. disciples, 4 a. 10; 4 b. 14. Lat. discipulus, a learner. Cf. Deciples.

Dide, pt. s. caused, 2. 128; did, 2. 5; put, 18. 709; Dides, 2 pt. s. didst, 10. 32. A. S. dyde. Cf. Dede, Dude, Dyden.

Diefles, sb. gen. s. devil's, I. 110. See Deofell.

Dier-chin, sb. beasts, lit. deer-kind, 1.52. See Door and Cun.

Diere, sb. wild animal, 17 b. 145. See Deor.

Diere, adv. dear, 17 b. 146, 186. See Deore.

Dierewurp, adj. beloved, 1. 23. See Deorewurbe.

Dieő, pr. s. puts, 1. 59. A. S. déð. See Deő.

Dieule, sb. dat. devil, 13. 69. See Deofell.

Dihteð, pr. s. orders, 7. 230; rules, 6. 134; Diht, orders, 1. 46; 7.10; Dihte, pt. s. 1. 45. A. S. dihtan; Lat. dictare.

Dimluker, adv. comp. more softly (of a trumpet), 9. 50. A. S. dimlicor, comp. of dimlice, dimly.

Dimme, adj. pl. dim, 12. 60. A. S.

dim.

Dingle, sb. a depth, hollow, 7. 151.

From A. S. ding, a dark prison;
cp. O. H. G. tune, an underground
cave. See Skeat (s. v. p. 800).

Dintede, pt. pl. struck, 10. 79. Icel. dynta, to dint; cp. Sw. dial. dunta, to strike.

Dintes, sb. pl. blows, 4 b. 19. See Dunt.

Disceplines, sb. pl. flagellations, 9.163. O. F. discipline; Church Lat. disciplina, see Cotgrave and Ducange.

Disch, sb. dish, 9.114; Disse, 19.
1156. A. S. disc; Lat. discus;
Gr. δίσκος, a quoit.

Diuel, sb. devil, 12. 33. See Deofell.

Diuere, v. to tremble, 10. 112.

The M. E. form div-er-en is frequentative; the original word is probably to be found in Icel. dýja, to shake. See Fick, vii. 148.

Disele, adj. secret, 16. 2. A.S. digol.

Do, v. to make, cause, I. 12; to put, I. 16. See Don.

Dohter, sb. daughter, 2. 120; 6. 361. A.S. dóhtor. Cp. Dowter, Dojter, Dehtren, Douhtres, Doutres.

Doluen, pp. buried, 12. 41. A. S. dolfen. See Deluen.

Dom, sb. doom, judgment, sentence, 4 a. 88; 5.1472; 7. 56; 12. 285; 16. 1692. A. S. dóm. Domes-dai, sb. day of doom, doomsday, 4a. 87; 17b. 136; Domes day, 17a. 136; Domesdei, 1. 158; 9. 88; Domes deie, 1. 70. A. S. dómes dæg, dómdæg.

Domes-men, sb. pl. judges, 17 a.

252; 17b. 260.

Don (1), v. to do, 16. 159; to put, 1. 155; 15. 2231; Donne, ger. to do, 1. 177; 9. 354; 17 a. 38; Dod, imp. pl. cause, 15. 2351. A.S. dön. Cf. Do, Dest, Det, Dod, Dide, I-don.

Don (2), to be fitting, to get on well, 9. 152. M. E. du3en; A. S. dugan, valere. See Duhen,

Dore, adj. dark, dusk, 8b. 162. A. S. deore, Cf. Dare, Dorke. Dor-quiles, adv. meanwhile, 15.

1949. See por-quiles.

Dorste, pt. s. durst, 19. 388, 938; pt. pl. 6. 273; 13. 97. A. S. dorste, pt. of ic dear (dearr), I dare, Cf. Durste.

Dose, adj. dark, dusk, 7. 76. Cp. A. S. deore. See Dore.

Dotayin, sb. Dothan, 15. 1934. Lat. Dothain (Vulg.); Heb. Dotháyin, double fountain.

Dote, sb. a fool, 14. 422. Cp. M. E. dotard, Chaucer, C.T. 5913 (Strat-

mann).

Dop, pr. s. does, 4 a. 16; 5. 1042; 16. 156; pl. put, 17 a. 43. A. S. pr. s. déő, pr. pl. dóð. See Don.

Douete, pt. s. had value, 18. 703.

A. S. dohte, pt. of dugan, to be worth. See Duhen.

Douhtres, sb. pl. daughters, 18. 350. A. S. dóhtor, dóhtru, pl. of dóhtor. See Dohter.

Doumbe, adj. dumb, 18. 543. A.S. dumb.

Doutede, pt. s. feared, 18. 708. O.F. douter, doubter; Lat. dubitare. Cf. Dute.

Doutres, sb. pl. daughters, 18, 717. See Douhtres.

Dowepes, sb. pl. hosts, 14, 177. A. S. duguð, worth, help, retainers, hosts, see Notes. See Duhe's.

Dowter, sb. daughter, 15. 2147. See Dohter.

Doster, sb. daughter, 19. 390, 697. See Dohter.

Dradde, pt. pl. feared, 19. 120. A. S. drédon, pt. pl. See Dreden.

Dræm, sb. joy, 6. 502. See Dream. Dragen, v. to draw; Drageð, pr. s. 12. 9; Dragen, pp. 15. 2046. A. S. dragan, pt. dróh, pp. dragen. Cf. Drawen, Drajen, Dreihen,

Droh, Dro3. Drah, imp. s. draw, 9. 177. See

above.

Drah, pt. s. endured, 5. 1442. A. S. dreáh. See Dregen.

Drahen, pp. drawn, 10. 101. See Dragen.

Drapen, pt. pl. slew, 2, 28. A. S. dræpon, pt. pl. of drepan. See Drepen.

Drawen, v. to draw, 17 a. 48, 50; Drawe, pp. 19. 1323. See Dragen.

Drazen, v. to draw, 3 b. 10, 126; Draze, 19. 1309, 1462. See Dragen, To-drazen.

Dreaien, v. to draw, 8 b. 161. See Dragen.

Dream, sb. sound, music, 9. 43; Dreame, dat. s. 9. 89. A. S. dream. Cf. Dresm.

Dreamen, v. to sound like music, 9. 346; Dreameh, pr. pl. make a joyful sound, 11. 27. A.S. dréman: O.S. drómian. Cf. Dremden.

Drechen, v. to tarry, 15. 1946; Drecheo, pr. s. 12.103. A. S. dreccan, to vex. For change of sense, cp. M. E. terien, to vex, also, to tarry.

Dred, sb. dread, 7. 56 (M. S. dret);

Drede, dat. s. 9. 333.

Dreden, v. to dread, 7. 69; Dre-

denn, 5. 1218; Drede, 10. 112; Dred, imp. s. 10. 51; 18. 661; Dredeð, imp. pl. 15. 2343. A.S. (on)drædan. Cf. Dradde.

Dredfule, adj. dreadful, 9. 89. Drednesse, sb. dread, 1. 50, 76.

Dregen, v. to endure; Drege, 1 pr. pl. suffer, 15. 2208. A. S. dreogan (pt. dreah, pp. drogen), to do, perform, to suffer, endure. Cf. Drah, Dreye, Drejhenn, Drie, Drijen.

Drehen, v. to endure, suffer, 7. 245; 8 a. 110. See above.

Dreihen, v. to draw, 8 a. 129. See Dragen.

Dreinchen, v. to drown, 17 b. 506. See Drenchen.

Drem, sb. dream, 15. 2056, 2095; Dremes, pl. 15. 1918. O.S. dróm, joy, also, dream; cp. Icel. draumr, dream. The cognate A. S. dreám is only used in the sense of a joyful sound, mith. Cf. Dream.

Dremden, pt. pl. were joyous, 6.

Dreme, sb. dat. joyous sound, 16. 314. See Dream.

Dremen, v. to dream, 15. 2067; Drempte, pt. s. 15. 1941, 2116, 2123. See Drem.

Drench, sb. drink, 1. 53; 6. 544; 19. 1174. A.S. drenc. Cf. Drinch, Drinnch, Drunc.

Drenchen, v. to drown, 17 b. 334; 18. 583. A.S. drencan. Cf. Dreinchen, Drinchen.

Drepen, v. to slay, 10. 94; Drepe, 18. 506. A. S. drepan, to strike; cp. Icel. drepa, to slay. Cf. Drapen.

Dreye, v. to suffer, 17 a. 286. See Dregen.

Drejhenn, v. to suffer, 5. 1505, 1509. See Dregen.

Drie, v. to suffer, 17 b. 292; Dried, 2 pr. pl. 9. 360. See Dregen.

Drigten, sb. Lord, 12. 40; Drigtin, dat. 12. 119. See below.

Drihten, sb. Lord, 1. 70; 2. 87; Drihten, 5. 965; Drihte, 1. 60. See Dryhten.

Driht-fule, adj. noble, 8 b. 76. See Dryhten.

Drinch, sb. drink, 10. 106.

Drine-hail, interj. drink, hale!, drink, and good luck be with you, 6. 548; Drine-hæil, 6. 571; Dringhail, 6 b. 548, 571; Dringhayl, 6 b. 571. Drine hæl in the Northumbrian dialect would be in A.S. drine hæl. The form hæl corresponds to Icel. heill (mod. E. hale). See Skeat (s. v. wassail).

Drinchares, sb. pl. drinkers, 9. 126. A. S. drincere.

Drinchen, v. to drown, 18. 553. See Drenchen,

Dring, imp. s. drink, 6 b. 564.

Dring, sb. soldier, 6 a. 593; Dringches, pl. 6 a. 187. A. S. dreng, youth, warrior; Icel. drengr, a bachelor, a brave man.

Dringan (for Dringen), v. to oppress, 3 a. 53. See Pringen.
Dring-hail. See Drinc-hail.

Drinken, v. to drink, 15. 2065; Drinken, 9. 123; Drinked (= Drinked), pr. s. 13. 129; Dranc, pt. s. 1. 33. A. S. drincan. Cf. Dring, Drone, I-drunke.

Drinneh, sb. drink, 5. 1374. See Drench.

Drit-cherl, sb. dirt-churl, 18. 682.
Cp. Icel. drit-menni, a dirty person, from drit, excrement.

Driuen, v. to drive; Driued, pr. s. rushes, 12. 13; Driuen, pr. pl. drive, 10. 99; pt. pl. 19. 880; Driue, imp. pl. carry on, 9. 138. A. S. drifan, pt. dráf, pp. (ge)-drifen. Cf. Drof, Dryuen.

Drizen, v. to perform, 6. 49, 392. See Dregen.

Driste, sb. Lord, 19. 1332. See Dryhten.

Drof, pt. s. drove, 4 d. 23; 18. 725; 19. 119, 762. See Driuen.

Droh. pt. s. drew, 8 a. 44. See Dragen.

Drone, pt. s. drank, 6. 565; 9. 23; Dronk, 19. 1166; Drongken, pt. pl. 6, 501. See Drinken.

Dropes, sb. pl. drops, 10. 73. A.S.

dropa.

Drou. pt. s. drew, 18. 179. See Dragen.

Dro3, pt. s. drew, 19. 882; Dro3en, pt. pl. 6, 186: Droze, 19. 1018. See Dragen.

Drugte, sb. drought, 15. 2107, 2348. A. S. drugoðe.

Drui-fot, adv. with dry feet, 8 a. 145; Dru fot, 8b. 182. A.S. drygum fótum.

Drune, sb. drink, draught, 17 a. 148; Drunch, 9. 23, 340. See Drench.

Drunken, sb. drinking, 17 a. 249, 254; 17b. 257, 262. A.S. druncen, drunkenness.

Drunken, pt. pl. drank, 6. 291. A. S. druncon. See Drinken.

Drupnin, pp. to be cast down, 7. 66. Icel. drúpa, to droop, with n formative: drup-n-ien, as in to fasten. On verbs with suffix -nen, Goth, -nan, see Skeat (s, v.

quicken).

Dryhten, sb. Lord, 2. 87; Dryhtin, 2. 89; Dryhte, 17 a. 79. A.S. dryhten: O.S. drohtin; cp. O.H.G. truhtin (Otfrid), and Icel. dróttinn, the Lord, used for God and Christ. The word properly means lord of retainers, men, warriors, being a derivative from A. S. dryht: O.S. druht; cp. O. H. G. truht, and Icel. drótt, retainers, the 'comitatus' of Tacitus, Germ. 13. Cf. Drihten, Drigten, Drigte.

Dryuen, v. to pass, go, 14. 202. See Driuen.

Dubbe, v. to dub a knight, 10. 458; Dubbed, pp. 19. 447. A. S.

dubban, in Chron. ann. 1085; cp. O.F. aduber, to strike a knight with the flat of the sword, also, to arm, Roland, 3139; Icel. dubba, to arm.

Dubbing, sb. the conferring of knighthood, 19. 438, 487, 629.

Dubbing, sb. decoration, ornament, 19. 564. Cp. Halliwell (s. v. dubbed).

Dude, pt. s. did, 6. 233; 8 a. 195; 16. 1637; caused, 19. 1424; pt. pl. did, 19. 1528; Duden, 6. 142. 233; Duden of lyue, put from life, killed, 19. 180. See Dide.

Duelle, v. to stay, 19, 374. Icel.

dvelja, to tarry.

Duhen, v. to get on; wel mei duhen ancre of oder wimplunge, the nun may get on well without another wimpling, 9. 184. A.S. dugan, valere. Cf. Don (2), Deih, Doucte.

Duhe'se, sb. body of retainers, 8 a. 10. A. S. duguð, worth, help, body of retainers, from dugan, to avail. Cf. Dowebes, Duzebe.

Dun, adv. down, 2. 152; 5. 1398; 6. 402. For a-dun. See Adun.

Dunchen, pr. pl. batter, 10. 94. Dan, dunke. See Stratmann.

Dunt, sb. blow, 19. 609; Duntes, pl. 10. 75, 83; 19. 573. A.S. dynt. Cf. Dent, Dint.

Dun-ward, adv. downward, 4 d. 15. See Dun.

Dure, sb. door, 14. 85; 17b. 124. A. S. duru.

Duren, pt. pl. dared, 15. 2239. A. S. durron, pt. pl. of ic dear, I dare. See Darst.

Dure-pin, sb. door-pin, 19. 985. Dure-wart, sb. door-ward. 7. 44. A. S. duruweard.

Durlyng, sb. darling, 14. 11. See Deorling.

Durre, pr. pl. subj. dare, 15. 2239; 16. 1706. A.S. durre. See Darst.

Durste, pt. s. durst, 2. 188; pt. pl. 6. 273. A.S. dorste, pt. s. dorston, pt. pl. See Dorste.

Dusi, adj. foolish, 9. 19; Dusye, 17a. 267. A.S. dysig.

Dysten, v. to toss, 9. 80. Icel. dusta, to dust. Cp. Icel. dust, a tilt, Dan. dyst, combat, joust.

Dute, sb. fear, 9. 215. O.F. dute, doubte. See below.

\_ Dute, I pr. s. fear, 19. 344. See Doutede.

Duzete, sb. pl. nobles, 6 a. 339; Duzeden, 6 a. 331; adj. valiant, 6 a. 282. See Duheve.

Dwales, sb. pl. fools, 14. 414. See

Skeat (s. v. dwell).

Dweoluhoe, sb. error, 11. 93. From A.S. dwelian, to err, to lead astray.

Dwilde, sb. dat. pl. errors, heresies, 5. 1499. A.S. dwild.

Dyden, pt. pl. did, 2, 27. See Dide.

## E.

E, pron. he, 15. 2341. See He.

Eadi, adj. blessed, 7. 90; rich, 17b. 231; Eadie, blessed, 8 a. 55. A.S. eádig, rich, happy, blessed, from ead, riches, prosperity: O.S. od, an estate. Cf. Ædie, Edie, Edye.

Eadwiten, v. to blame, 9. 61. See Edwiten.

Eald, adj. old; Ealde, 17 b. 195. 287. A. S. eald (ald). Cf. Ald, Elde, Old, Hold, Heoldre.

Ealde, sb. old age, 14. 441; 17 a. 369. See Elde.

Ealdor, sb. an elder; Ealdrene, gen. pl. ancestors', 8 b. 6. A.S. ealdor, aldor, an elder, parent, a prince. Cf. Alderen, Aldren, Eldere.

Eall, adj. all; Ealre, gen. pl. of all 8 b. 112. A. S. eall. Cf. Ælle, Al, All, Hall.

Eani, adj. any, 3a. 20, 54; 8b. 65. See Ani.

Eanis-weis, adv. in any way, anywise, 8b. 87. See Eisweis, Weg. Ear, adv. before, 7. 50; 10. 89;

16. 1637. See Ær.

Earding-stowe, sb. dwelling-place, 16. 28. A.S. eardungstow. A.S. Eardung is from eardian, to dwell. See Erthe.

Eare, sb. ear; Earen, pl. 4a. 48; 7. 58; 9. 63. A. S. eáran, pl. of eare, an ear. Cf. Ære, Ere.

Earmes, sb. pl. arms, 10. 110. A.S. earm.

Earmynges, sb. pl. poor persons, 17 a. 317. A. S. earming, a poor

wretch. Cf. Erming.

Earnynge, sb. earning, 17 a. 65. A.S. earnung, merit, from earnian, to earn, deserve; cp. O. H. G. arnón, to reap (Tatian).

Earst, adj. first, 10. 76; adv. 8 b. 64; Earste, 7. 41. See Ærest.

Easkede, pt. s. asked, 8 b. 110. See Axen.

Eateliche, adj. horrible, 3 a. 19. See Ateliche.

Eao, adj. easy, 10. 28. A.S. éde (Grein), eáde, pl.

Ease, adv. easily, 17 b. 210, 288, 376. A. S. eáde. Cf. Epe.

Eauer, adv. ever, 7. 36, 98; 8b. 114. See Æfre.

Eauereuchan, every one, 7. 163. See Æfre and Euchan.

Eaueriche, adj. every, 10. 86. See Æueralche.

Ebrisse, adj. Hebrew, 15. 2186. A. S. ebreisc.

Ebron, sb. Hebron, 15. 1031.

Ec, conj. also, 3 a. 4, 77; 17 b. 132. A. S. éc, eác: O. S. ók. Cf. Æc,

Ece, adj. eternal, 1. 181; Ecer, dat. f. 1. 149. A. S. éce. Cf. Eche.

Econisso, sb. dat. eternity, 1. 179; Ecenesse, I. 178; Ecchenesse, Q. 362. A.S. écnis.

Ech, adj. each, 4 a. 3; 4 b. 114; Eche, 6. 42; Eches, gen. s. 4b. 106; Echere, dat. f. any, 14. 240. See Ælc.

Eche, adj. eternal, 3b. 106; 4b. 50; 16.742; 17 a. 356; in eche, in æternum, eternally, 8 b. 103. See Ece.

Echeliche, adv. everlastingly, 10. 21. A.S. écelice.

Echere. See Ech.

Echte, sb. possession, wealth, 1. 64. See Ahhte.

Ed (for Et), prep. at; biget ed te Keiser, got from the Cæsar, 8 b. 39, see B. T. (s. v. æt). See Æt.

Edie, adj. blessed, 4 c. 58; Eddi, happy, 15. 2086. See Eadi.

Edmodnesse, sb. humility, 11. 79.

A. S. eádmódnis.

Edwiten, v. to blame; Edwite, pr. s. subj. 9. 270. A.S. edwitan: Goth, idweitian, See Skeat (s. v. twit). See Eadwiten.

Edy, adj. blessed, 17 a. 347; Edye, rich, 17 a. 223. See Eadi.

Ef, conj. if, 19. 537. Icel. ef; cp. O. S. ef, of.

Efenn, sb. evening, 5. 1105. A.S. efen. Cf. Euen.

Efer, adv. ever, 1. 117; Efre, 1. 63;

3 a. 79. See Æfre. Effnenn, v. to make equal or even, 5. 1396; Effnedd, pp. compared, 5. 1206. From A. S. efen, even; cf. Icel. jafna, to make equal, from

jafn = efen. Cp. Euened. Efne, adv. even, 16. 313. A.S. efne. Cf. Æfne.

Efne-heorte, sb. equanimity, 7.

Efning, sb. equal, 11. 24; Efninges, pl. equals, 17 b. 164. Icel. jafningi, from jafn, equal. Euenynges.

Efre. See Efer.

Efreni, adj. ever any, 3 a. 30. See Æfre and Ani.

Eft, adv. again, 1. 103; 4a. 62; 8 b. 86; 15. 2238; afterwards, 14. 243. A.S. eft.

Eft-agen, adv. bac again, 4 a.

Efter, prep. after, 4 b. 84; 7. 10; 11. 76; for the sake of, 2. 21; 9.

139; according to, 7. 56; adv. afterwards, 1. 144. See Æfter.

Efterward, prep. in pursuit of, 3 a. 71. A.S. æfterweard.

Eftsone, adv. soon after, 9. 277; again, 4d. 53; Eftsones, soon after, 2. 142. A. S. eft-sóna.

Egen, sb. pl. eyes, 4 d. 47; 12. 26. A.S. eágan, pl. of eáge. E3e, Eyen, Eien, Ehe.

Egleche, adj. war-like, 14, 6, A.S. aglæca, warrior (Grein).

Ehe, sb. eye, 9. 82; Ehne, pl. 10. 90; Ehnen, 7. 58, 79. See Egen.

Ehe-lid, sb. eye-lid, 7. 180.

Ehsihoe, sb. the sight of the eve, presence, 8 b. 161; Ehside, 8 a. 129. See Egen and Sihte.

Ehte, sb. wealth, property, 3 b. 108. See Ahhte.

Ei, adj. any, 8 b. 93; 9. 58; Eie, 9. 319. See Ani.

Eie, sb. awe, 2. 189; 7. 25; 9. 145. A. S. ege. Cf. Eye, 3eie, Luue-

Eien, sb. pl. eyes, q. 186; 17b. 381. See Egen.

Eihte, sb. property, 9. 101; 17 b. 321; cattle, 9. 128. See Ahhte.

Eilin, v. to trouble, afflict, 7. 144; Eilie, pr. s. subj. 9. 135. A.S. eglan: Goth. agljan.

Eir, sb. heir, 18. 606. O.F. eir, heirs, in Roland, 504; Lat. heres. See Heiris.

Eise, sb. ease, 9. 320; adj. easy, at leisure, 9. 349. O. F. eise, aise, pleasure, also, adj. glad.

Eiseliche, adj. horrible, 17 b. 285. A. S. egeslic, fearful, from egesa, egsa, fear.

Eisliche, adv. horribly, 3a. 14. A. S. egeslice.

Eisweis, adv. in any way, anywise, 8 a. 68. See Eanisweis.

Eifer, adj. either, each, 4 b. 51; 7. 208; 9. 260; both, 2. 62. A.S. æ-g-hwædr. Cf. Aiper, Ofer, Er. Or.

Ek, conj. also, 14.9; 16.93; Eke, II. QI. See Ec.

Eken, pr. pl. add, 10. 100. A.S. eácan, to add.

Ele, adj. each, 1. 130; Elce, 1. 134; Elces, gen. s. 1. 137; Elch, 17b. 107; Elches, gen. s. 17 b. 90. See Ælc.

Elde, adj. pl. old, 19. 1402; Eldre, comp. 10. 15; Eldure, pl. 17 a. 320; Elder, 17 b. 326. Eald.

Elde, sb, old age, 7. 247; 12. 56; 17 b. 16. A. S. yldo. Cf. Ealde,

Eldere, sb. pl. elders, 15. 2429, 2506; Elderne, 17 a. 192; 17 b. 194. See Ealdor.

Elderman, sb. a senior, a nobleman; Elldernemanness, gen. s. 5. 1213, 1235. A. S. ealdorman.

Elesew, sb. oil, 5. 994, 1470. A. S. éle seaw, oil-juice, olei succus, see Grein (s. v. seaw).

Elhe (for Elch), adj. each, 4a. 40. See Elch.

Elles, adv. else, otherwise, 16. 662; 17 a. 199; 19. 246. A. S. elles, else, gen. s. of el: Goth. alis, other; cp. Lat. alius.

Elles-hware, adv. elsewhere, 17 a. 325; 17 b. 331; Elleswher, 19. 318. A. S. elleshwer, elleshwar.

Elles-hwider, adv. else whither, 7. 103. A. S. elleshwider.

Elmes-3eorn, adj. charitable, 3 a. 59. See Ælmes and 3eorn.

Embe, prep. about, 4 b. 41. A.S. embe, ymbe, around: O.S. umbi; cp. Lat. ambi-, Gr. ἀμφί, O. Ir. imb (Windisch).

Em-cristen, sb. fellow-Christian, 17 b. 310. A. S. em-cristen, emnecristen; emn (efen), even, equal. Cf. Euen-cristen.

Emperice, sb. empress, 2. 120,

134. Norm. F. emperyce; Lat. imperatricem. Cf. pemperice.

En, adj. num. one, 8 b. 19. A.S. ænne, acc. m. of an, one. See An, Enne.

Ende, sb. district, 6. 217; 18. 734; end of life, 14. 174; 17 a. 121; on ende, lastly, 9. 281. A.S. ende, end, limit, district : Goth. andeis. Cf. Ænde, Hende, bende.

Ende-dei, sb. day of death, I. 137.

A. S. endedæg.

Endelease, adj. endless, 17 b. 143; Endelese, 4 a. 83; 8 a. 116; 10. 21. A.S. endeleás.

Endelong, prep. along, 8a. 125; Enddelong, 8 b. 153. A. S. andlang. A. S. prefix and- (found in A. S. andswarian, to answer); cp. Gr. avti. See Skeat (s. v. along).

Enden, v. to end, 3 a. 36. endian.

Ending, sb. death, 10. 70. A.S. endung, an ending.

Ene, art. indef. a, 3b. 48; adj. num. one, I. 7. A. S. cenne. See An, En.

Enes, adv. once, 9. 323; 17 a. 183; et enes, at once, 9. 163. A.S. anes, once, prop. gen. of an, one. Cf. Ones.

Engel, sb. angel, I. 47; Engeles, pl. 1. 200; Enngless, 5. 1026; Englene, pl. gen. 4b. 103; 9. 45; Englen, pl. dat. 4 d. 71. A.S. engel; Church Lat.angelus (Vulg.); Gr. άγγελος.

Engel, adj. English, 15. 2526. A.S. Angel-, English (in compounds).

Engleland, sb. England, 2. 7, 118, 170, 176.

Englene-londe, sb. dat. England, the land of the English, 14. 12, 24. M.E. Englene; A.S. Englena, gen. of Englan, the Angles, English.

Englis, sb. pl. English, 6 b. 68. In

6 a. 68 Angles.

Englisse, adj. English, 4a. 48. A, S. englisc.

Eni, adj. any, 6. 409; 7. 151; 8 a. 74; Eny, 17 a. 16; 19. 590. See Ani.

Enne, adj. num. one, 17 a. 139; art. indef. a, 6. 421, 433. A.S. énne, acc. s. of án. See An.

Enngle-peod, sb. angelic host, 5. 1050. See Engel and peod.

Ensample, sb. example, 13. 38. O. F. ensample, for essemple; Lat. exemplum.

Enuye, sb. annoyance, 19. 687. O. F. enui; from the Lat. phrase in odio esse. Cf. Anud.

Eode, pt. s. went, 6. 287; Eoden, pt. pl. 3 a. 9. A. S. eode: Goth. iddja. Cf. Gæde, Gede, Iæde, Ieden, Yede, 3ede.

Eoli, sb. oil, 8b. 156; 9. 334; Eolie, 9. 335. A.S. ele; Lat. oleum. Eom, sb. uncle, 2. 3. A.S. eám; cp. O. H. G. oheim (Weigand).

Eorl, sb. earl, 2.95; Eorles, gen. s. 2.135; pl. 17 a. 318. A. S. eorl; Icel. jarl. Cf. Ærl, Æorl, Erl, zierles.

Eornen, v. to run, 5. 1236; Eorn, pt. pl. ran, 10. 73. A.S. irnan, to run, pt. s. arn, pt. pl. urnon, pp. urnen. Cf. Ernen, Urne, Torne, Renneö.

Eorre, sb. anger, 17 a. 274. A.S. eorre, irre. Cf. Urre, Oerre.

Eorge, sb. earth, 1. 42, 167; 14. 436; 17 a. 74, 80. A. S. eorge. Cf. Erge.

Eorolich, adj. earthly, 7, 92; Eoroliche, 4a. 38, 80, 86. A.S. eorolic. Cf. Eroliche.

Eoten, v. to eat, 3 a. 91; pt. pl. ate, 6. 501. A. S. etan, to eat, pt. pl. áton. See Eten.

Eow, pron. pl. dat. to you, 3 a. 2; 17 b. 291; Eou, 6. 51; acc. 6. 165. A.S. eów, pl. dat. and acc. Cf. Eu, Ou, Ow, Yow, 3eu, 3ew, 3iu, Giu, Gu, 3ou, 3uw.

Eower, poss. pron. your; Eouwer, 6. 47; Eoure, 6. 107. A.S. eówer. Cf. Æoure, 3eur, Gur, Eure, 3iure, 3oure, 3ure, Our, Ower.

Er, adv. before, 1.136, 146. See Ær. Er, conj. or, 12.114. For M.E. exx. see Stratmann, p. 13. See Eifer.

Erd, sb. native land, home, 15. 2094, 2406. A.S. eard: O.S. ard. Cf. Ærd, Herdes,

Ere, sb. dat. ear, 19. 309; Eren, pl. 3b. 28; Eres, 19. 971. See Ear.

Erende, sb. message, 19. 462. A.S. érende, a message, related to ár, a messenger; cp. O. H. G. árunti (Otfrid). Cf. Herdne.

Erest, adj. first, 17 a. 84; adv. 4b. 14. See Ærest.

Erewe, sb. caitiff, 14. 235; adj. slow, fearful, timid, 17 a. 20. ee Area.

Erl, sb. earl, 18. 681. See Eorl. Erme, adj. poor, wretched, 11. 64. See Arme.

Ermine, sb. ermine, 17 b. 365. See Hermyne.

Erming, adj. wretched, 3 a. 6, 108; sb. pl. poor persons, 17 b. 323. See Earmynges.

Ern, sb. eagle, 12. 88; 18. 572; Ernes, gen. s. 12. 53. A. S. earn. Ernen, v. to run; Erneb, pr. pl. 6.

215. See Eornen.

Ernesse, sb. dat.; on emesse, for an earnest, 8b. 112; M. E. ernes, a pledge; O. F. erre; Lat. arrha; Gr. ἀρραβών; Heb. érάbón. Gen. xxxviii, 17.

Errfe, sb. cattle, 5. 1068. A.S. yrfe (=erfe), cattle, in Chron. ann. 910, 1010 (where orf appears in one MS.): O.S. erbi, inheritance: Goth. arbi; cp. O. H. G. erbi (Tatian, Otfrid), and O. Ir. orbe (Windisch). Cf. Erue, Orf.

Erst, adv. first, 9. 177. See Ærest.

Ert, 2 pr. s. art, 11.5; 19. 1110.

A.S. (Wessex) eart; O. Northumb. arð. The final -ð stands for ðú, thou.

Erőe, sb. earth, 2. 60; 12. 32; 18. 424. See Eorőe.

Erthe, v. to dwell, 18. 739. A.S. eardian. Cf. Earding-stowe.

Erőliche, adj. earthly, 12. 299. See Eorőlich.

Erue, sb. cattle, 15. 1948. Se Errfe.

Erur, adv. formerly, 16. 1738. A.S. éror, comp. of ér. See Ær.

Es, pron. his, 8 a. 105. A.S. his. See His.

Es, pr. s. is, 12. 247. See Is. Escado, pt. s. asked, 3 a. 50. See

Axen. Est, sb. East, 7. 179. A.S. eást:

Est, sb. East, 7. 179. A.S. eást: O.S. óst (in óstan).

Este, sb. delicacy, dainty, 4b. 96, 108; 9. 321; Esten, pl. 1. 185. Estene, gen. pl. 4b. 96. A.S. est, favour, bounty, pl. estas, delicacies.

Ester, sb. Easter, 4b. 22; Estren, pl. dat. Easter, 2.86. A.S. eáster, pl. n. eástro, gen. eástrena, dat. eástran (for eástrum).

Estrene-dai, sb. Easter day, 4b. 66. See above.

Estun, sb. Easton, 2. 78.

Et, prep. at, 1. 88; 9. 237; 11. 90. See Æt.

Eten, v. to eat, 3 b. 109; 15. 2080; Ett, pr. s. 1. 190; Et, pt. s. 1. 33; 18. 653, 656; Eten, pt. pl. 4b. 103; Eten, pp. 18. 657; Ete, imp. s. 9. 243. A. S. etan, pt. s. et, pt. pl. éton, pp. eten. Cf. Eoten, Hete, I3eten.

Eter, at the, I. 15, 136. A.S. at dére (dat. f.).

Etforen, prep. before, 3 a. 14. A.S. etforan.

Et-halden, v. to hold back, retain, 3 b. 16. 21; Etholden, 9. 14; Ethalt, pr. s. 9. 104. See Athalde.

Etlunge, sb. calculation, 7. 166. Cp. Icel. ælla, also ella, to think, to calculate, whence North. E. ettle.

Et-seene, adj. easily seen, 7. 86. See E's-sene.

Et-stonden, v. to withstand, 7. 182. A.S. ætstandan, to standstill.

Ette, at the, 9. 310. A. S. æt ðám (dat. m.).

Eô-cene, adj. easily seen, 9. 269. See Eố-sene.

Eðe, adv. easily, 17 a. 368; 19. 57 843. See Easte.

Eðelich, adj. slight, 8 b. 69; Eðelice, dat. 1. 144; Eðeliche, brief, 4c. 6. A. S. eddelic, easy.

Epelyng, sb. noble, 14, 74. A. S. abeling, from abele, noble. See

Etem, sb. breath, 3 a. 33. A. S. éðm, áðm: O. S. áðom; cp. Du. adem, and G. athem.

Eroe-moded, adj. gentle, well-disposed, 15. 2249. Cf. Ad-moded.

Eðen, adv. hence, 15. 2188. Icel. héðan. See Hethen.

E\(\frac{0}{2}\)-late, adj. lightly esteemed, 17 b. 74, 150, 155, 204. Icel. audlitinn, cp. the compound vel latinn, highly esteemed. See Icel. Dict. (s.v. lata, c. ii. 2).

E5-sene, adj. easily seen, 17 a. 338. A. S. eábe, easily + sewen, seen. Cf. E5cene, Etscene.

Eu, pron. you, 16. 1792; 17 a. 285. See Eow.

Eu-brucho, sb. adultery, 3 b. 36. A. S. &w-bryce; &we, marriage + bryce, breach, breaking.

Euch, adj. each, 7. 17, 143; 8 a.
111; Euches, gen. s. 8 b. 54. See
Æle.

Euchanes, gen. s. of each one, 7. 101. Euch + ánes. See An.

Eue, sb. evening, 16. 41. See Euen.

Eue, gen. of Eve, wife of Adam, 4c.

Euel, adj. evil, 17 b. 26, 172; adv. badly, 17 b. 172; Euele, 17 b. 298. A.S. yfel: O.S. ubil. See Ufel.

Euel, sb. evil, 1. 47. See Ufel.

Eue-lyche, adv. evenly, 14. 79. Euen, sb. evening, 4b. 22, 117.

A. S. éfen, éfen. Cf. Eue. Euen-cristen, sb. fellow Christian,

17 a. 304; Euene-cristene, pl. 3 b. 99. A. S. efen-cristen; cp. Icel. jafn-Kristinn. Cf. Em-cristen. Euened, pp. compared, 4 c. 60. See

Euened, pp. compared, 4 c. 60. See Effnenn.

Euene-long, of proper height, 19. 94. Cf. Icel. jafn- in compounds.

Euenynges, sb. pl. equals, 17 a. 168. See Efning.

Euere, adv. ever, 6 b. 351. See Æfre.

Ever-euch, adj. every, 16. 1642. See Æuer-alche.

Euerichon, every one, 9. 40. See Eueralche and An.

Euer-ile, adj. every, every one, 15.
2098, 2355; Euereche, 6b. 87;
Euerich, 9. 99; Eueriche, 9. 323;
Eueruyches, gen. s. 14. 84;
Euerichne, acc. m. 9 101. See
Æuer-alche.

Euer-mo, adv. evermore, 17 a. 152, 200; Euermor, 15. 2322. See Æfre-mo.

Eueten, sb. pl. newts, 17 b. 277. A. S. efeta, a newt, an est.

Euorwic, sb. York, 2. 96.

Eure, adv. ever, 19. 79. See Æfre. Eure, poss. pron. your, 14. 28. See Eower.

Eurech, adj. every, 19. 671; Eureche, 19. 609. See Æueralche.

Evrich, adj. every, 16. 194, 426. Ewanigeliste, sb. evangelist, 8 b.

Ewanigolisto, sb. evangelist, 8 b. 156. Lat. evangelista (Vulg.); Gr. εὐαγγελιστής.

Ewiche, adj. every, 17 a. 85. A.S. &-g-hwile, each; cp. O. H. G. io-gi-uuelth, every (Tatian).

Eye, sb. awe, 17 a. 21, 275. See Eie.

Eyen, sb. pl. eyes, 17 a. 74; 18. 680. See Egen.

Eyhte, sb. wealth, possessions, 17 a. 255, 315. See Ahhte.

Eyper, adj. either, 17 a. 63, 231, 300. See Eider.

E3e, sb. eye, 16. 426; E3en, pl. 3 a. 17, 32. See Egen.

## F.

Fa, adj. hostile, 1. 5. A. S. fág. Cf. Fo, Fan, Van.

Fader, sb. father, 1. 46; 2. 175; 4c. 22; gen. s. 14. 428; Faderes, 15. 2175, 2372. A.S. fæder (prop. invariable in the sing.). Cf. Feader, Feder.

Fæger, adj. fair. A. S. fæger. Cf. Fæire, Fæirest, Færeste, Faire, Faireste, Fayr, Fa33re, Feyre, Vaire.

Fæhte, sb. fight, 6. 309. A. S. feoht. Cf. Fiste, Uihte.

Feeie, adj. dead, 6 a. 254. A. S. fége, dead, doomed, feeble. See Feye.

Fæire, adv. courteously, kindly, 6. 36, 277, 288. A.S. fægere, fægre. See Fæger.

Fæirest, adj. superl. fairest, 6 a. 110, 304. See above.

Fæireste, adj. superl. fairest, 6 b. 13; 19.173. See Fæger.

Færd, sb. army, 2. 94, 170. See Ferd.

Feren, v. to go, 6a. 90. See Faren.

Færeste, adj. superl. fairest, 6 a. 13. See Fæger.

Fæstned, pp. fastened, 2. 33. A.S. fæstnian, to make fast. Cf. Festnen.

Fæston, pt. pl. confirmed, 2. 139.

A. S. fæstan, to make fast:
O. H. G. fastjan.

Fæu, adj. few, 2. 96. See Feaw. Fagen, adj. glad, fain, 15. 2267, 2359. A.S. fægen: O.S. fagan.

Cf. Uæin.

Faille, v. to fail, 19. 638; Failede, pt. s. 13. 93. O. F. faillir; Lat. fallere (changed to the 4th conj.).

Faire, adj. fair, noble, 19. 22, 161.

See Fæger.

Faire, adv. well, 2. 204; courteously, 6b. 288; 15. 2393; 19. 1040. See Fæire.

Fairhede, sb. beauty, fairness, 19.
83, 803. See Stratmann.

Fairnesse, sb. beauty, 19.87, 213.

A. S. fægernis.

Fallen, v. to fall; Falle, 17 a. 310; 19, 786, 1238; Fallen, 12, 72. A. S. feallan, pt. feóll (=fe-fall), pp. gefeallen. Cf. Uallen, Felle, Feol, Feolle, Fel, Ful, I-falle.

Falle, pr. pl. cause to fall, 6. 218.
A. S. fellan, to fell. See Felle.

Fals, adj. false, 16. 210; False, 1l. 1.105. O. F. fals; Lat. falsus. Falsliche, adv. falsely, 9. 20.

Falt, pr. s. falters, 16. 37. Cp. O. F. falte (now faute), a fault.

Fa-men, sb. pl. foemen, 8 a. 146. A. S. fáhman. Cf. Va-men.

Fan, sb. pl. foes, 8 a. 145; 10. 62. A. S. fán, pl. of fáh (weak declension). See Fa.

Fand, pt. s. found, provided for, 2, 65, 143. See Finden.

Fandie, v. to prove, try, I. 151. A. S. fandian. Of. Fonde, Uondeo, I-fonded.

Fant, pt. s. found, 10. 4. See Finden.

Fant-ston, sb. fon -stone, 4 b. 22.
A. S. fant, font; Church Lat. fontem, font (in Lat. a spring). Cf. Funt-fat.

Fare, sb. journey, 2. 44; 15. 1989. A. S. faru,

Faren (1), v. to go, fare, 2. 44, 193; 6b. 90; Fare, 16. 909;

Farst, 2 pr. s. 18. 799; Fared, pr. s. 9. 94; tr. tl. 6a. 85; Faren, 15. 2153; Fare, pp. 18. 1380. A. S. faran, pt. fór, pp. faren. Cf. Færen, For, Foren, Varen, Ifaren.

Faren (2), v. to behave. Farest, 2 pr. s. 16. 421, 917. Cf. Feares.

Faren (3), v. to bring; Fared, pr. pl. 6a. 551. A. S. ferian, to make to come, to carry. Cf. Ifare.

Farlac, sb. fear, 7. 202. See Fear-

lac.

Fasstinng, sb. fasting, 5. 1450.

Faste, adv. firmly, 4c. 45; securely, 6. 353. A. S. fæste.

Fasten, sb. fasting, 17 b. 147, 339. A. S. fæsten. Cf. Festen.

Fastlice, adv. continuously, 1. 132. A. S. fastlice.

Fastrede, adj. steadfast, 16. 211. A. S. fastrad.

Fat, sb. vessel, 12. 108; Faten, pl. 13. 101. A. S. fæt, pl. fatu, fata. Cf. Veat.

Fauresfeld, sb. Faversham in Kent, 2, 186.

Fawe, adj. few, 17 a. 341. See Feaw.

Fayr, adj. lovely, fair, 17 a. 380; Fayre, 18. 351. See Fæger.

Fa3e, adj. spotted, 3 b. 88. A. S. fág, fáh, variegated. Cf. Foa3e, Foh, Fou.

Fazzre, adj. fair, 5. 1215. See Fæger.

Fe, sb. property, 18. 386; money, 15. 1993. A. S. feoh, cattle, money, property; O.S. fehu; cp. Lat. pecus.

Feader, sb. father, 8b. 3, 59, 110. See Fader.

Feare's, pr. s. fares, behaves, 7. 19. See Faren.

Fearlac, sb. fear, 7. 66. A. S. fér, sudden danger + lác, an abstract suffix found in wedlac (q.v.). Cf. Farlac.

Feaw, adj. few; Feawe, I. 110;

17 b. 349, 354. A.S. feaw. Cf. Fæu, Fawe, Fewe.

Feble, adj. feeble, 3 b. 9, 11. O.F. feble, Ps. cii. 14; Lat. flebilis, tearful.

Feblelike, adv. in sorry fashion, 18. 418.

Fece, sb. time, while, 1. 7, 103. A. S. fæc. period of time.

Fechen, v. to fetch, 4d. 8; 15. 2363; Fecche, 19. 351. From A.S. fecce, pr. s. of feccan = fetian, see Skeat (s. v. fetch, p. 804). Cf. Vecche.

Feden, v. to feed, 9. 203; Fedenn, 5. 1558; Fede, 6. 379. A. S. fédan: O. S. fódian. Cf. Fet, Fett, Ueden, Iuædde.

Feder, sb. father, 1. 48; 8 a. 13;

7.85. See Fader.

Feier, adj. fair, 7. 85. See Fæger. Feierlec, sb. beauty, 7. 124. A.S. fæger, fair + lác (an abstract suffix, cf. fearlac).

Feir, adj. fair, 8 a. 15; Feire, 8 b. 20; 10. 103; of feir elde, of mature age, 9. 239. See Fæger.

Feire, adv. kindly, 8 a. 50. See Fæire.

Feiren, v. to make fair, 3 b. 126. Feiren, sb. pl. companions, 19. 237. See Fere.

Feit, sb. faith, 15. 2187. O. F. feid; Lat. fidem.

Fel, pt. s. fell, 19. 505; Fellen, pt. pl. 15. 2272. See Feol.

Felawe, sb. fellow, companion, 19. IIOI. See below.

Fela3e, sb. companion, 19. 1008, 1461; Felazes, pl. 19.1310, 1360. Icel. félagi, a partner in common property (fé). Cf. Feolahes.

Feld, sb. field, 19. 514; Felde, 6. 406; 16.1714. A.S. feld. Cf.

Ualde, Velde.

Felde, pt. s. felt, 8 a. 15; 8 b. 160. See Felen.

Fele, adj. many, 1. 95, 103; 4d. 51; 17 b. 9, 70; to fele, too much, 14. 196; fele kinnes, of many a kind, 4 b. 27. A. S. fela: O. S. filu; cp. O. Ir. il and Gr. πολύς. Cf. Feole, Vele, Veole, Veale, Vale.

Fele-folde, adj. manifold, 4b. 94. A. S. felafeald.

Felen, v. to feel; Feled, pr. s. 4b. 10. A. S. félan: O. H. G. fóljan, (now fühlen). Cf. Felde, Yfelde.

Feleweb, pr. s. follows, 17 a. 340. See Folgen.

Felle, v. to fell, 19. 62. A.S. fellan, (for fallian) causal of fallan (feallan). Cf. Falles, I-fulde.

Felle, pt. pl. fell, 19.866; Fellenn, 5. 1398; Fellen, 15. 2497. See Feol.

Felle, v. to complete, 19. 1274. See Fulle.

Felles, sb. pl. skins, 9. 160. A.S. fell; cp. Lat. pellis, Gr. πέλλα. Cf. Uelles.

Felony, sb. base wickedness, 18. 444. O. F. felonie, felunie, in Roland, 2600, base treachery, from fel, base, cruel, treacherous, as sb. a traitor, in acc. felon (felun).

Felunge, sb. feeling, 7. 18.

Fend, sh. enemy, fiend, devil, 1. 5; 18. 506; pl. 10. 96; Fendes, I. 54. See Foond.

Feng on, pt. s. took on, began, 8 a. 44, 67. See Fon.

Feol, pt. s. fell, 19. 428, 1147. A. S. feóll. See Fallen.

Feolahes, sb. pl. fellows, companions, 8 a. 13. See Felawe. Feolahscipe, sb. fellowship, 8b. 16.

Feole, adj. many, 3a. 21; 6.89, 238; 7. 102; 14.4; 16. 1772. See Fele.

Feolle, pt. s. subj. should fall, 19. 421. See Fallen.

Feolohlukest, adv. superl. most intimately, 7. 121. See Felawe.

Feond, sb, an enemy; Feondes, pl. fiends, 8 a. 101; 9. 93. A.S. feond, pr. part. of feon, to hate. Cf. Fend, Feont, Fiend, Veond.

Feondliche, adv. fiercely, 6. 253. A. S. feóndlice.

Feont, sb. the enemy, the fiend, 7. 37. See Feond.

Feor, adv. far, 6. 320; 16. 710, 1657; 19. 775; of feor, afar, 7. 45. A.S. feorr: Goth. fairra. Cf. Fer, Ferr, For, Veor.

Feord, sb. army, 2. 151. Ferd.

Feorden, pt. pl. fared, 2. 134. A.S. férdon. See Ferde.

Feorge, num. ord. fourth, 3 a. 29; 6. 121; 7. 42; feorde sides, fourthly, lit. of the fourth time. 4 b. 20. A.S. feórða. Cf. Fierse, Veorg.

Feor-vorp, adv. far (far-forth), 16.

398.

Feower, num. four, 3 b. 48. A.S. feówer: Goth. fidwor; cp. Wel. pedwar, Gr. πίσυρες, O. Ir. cethir, Lat. quatuor, Skt. chatvar. Cf. Fower, Vour, Feber-foted.

Fer, adv. far, 15. 2429; 18. 359.

See Feor. Fer, sb. fire, 1. 53, 166; 13. 125. See Fir.

Fer, adj. well, sound, 19. 149. Icel.

færr, able, strong.

Ferd, sb. army; Ferde, pl. armies, hosts, 6 a. 170; 16. 1668, 1672. A. S. fird, fyrd, ferd. Cf. Færd, Feord, Uerden.

Ferde, pt. s. fared, went, 2. 114, 154; 18. 447; 19. 755; Ferden, pt. pl. 2. 172; 16. 1789. A.S. féran, pt. férde. Cf. Feorden, Verde.

Fere, sb. companion, 16. 223; 19. 747; Feren, pl. 19. 19; Feres, 15. 2478. A. S. (ge)féra. Cf. Ferin, Vere, 3eferen. Weel

Fere, sb. power, ability, 5. 1251. Icel. færi, means, ability.

Fere, sb. fear, 19. 1266. A. S. fær, sudden danger.

Feren, adv. from far, 15. 1935. A. S. feorran.

Ferin, sb. pl. companions, 19. 1258. See Fere.

Ferliche, adi, fearful, dreadful, 8 a. 142. A.S. férlic, sudden.

Ferliche, adv. dreadfully, 8 b. 100. A. S. fárlice, suddenly.

Ferr, adv. far. 5. 1265. Feor.

Ferreden, sb. company, 7. 120. A.S. (ge)férræden, companionship, from geféra, companion + ræden, law, condition, used as a suffix, as in 'hatred,' 'kindred.' Cf. 39fered, Verade.

Ferst, adv. first, 13. 107.

Furst.

Fest, adj. (bound) fast, 15. 2373. Cf. M. E. festyn, to bind together, ligo, in Prompt. Parv.

Feste, sb. feast, 19. 477, 1416. O. F. feste; Lat. festa.

Feste, adv. fast, 17 a. 237. A.S. fæste, fast, firmly. Cf. Ueste.

Festen, sb. fasting, 17 a. 151. See Fasten.

Festnen, v. to fasten, confirm, 8 a. 122; Festnin, 8 b. 150; Fesstnenn, 5.178. See Fæstned, I-uestned.

Fet, sb. pl. feet, 2. 23; 18. 616. A. S. fét, pl. of fót. See Fot.

Fet, adj. fat, 15. 2008; Fette, pl. fat ones, 15. 2100. A. S. fætt.

Fet, pr. s. feeds, 12. 301. See Feden.

Fete, v. to fetch, 18. 642. A.S. fetian. Cf. Fette.

Feteres, sb. pl. fetters, 2. 118. See Notes.

Fetles, sb. pl. vessels, 8 a. 102. A. S. fætels, a vessel.

Fet-steppes, sb. pl. footsteps, 12. 7. Fett, pr. s. feeds, 1.48. See Feden. Fett, sb. pl. feet, 1. 16. See Fet.

Fette, pt. s. fetched, 4b. 67. A.S. fette, pt. of fetian. See Fete.

Feber-foted, adj. four-footed, 3 a.

32. A.S. filer-fite. With A.S. filer, four, cp. Goth. fidwor. See Feower.

Feores, sb. pl. feathers, 12. 72.

A. S. feder.

Fewe, adj. few, 4 a. 5; 17 a. 104.

See Feaw.

Feye, adj. fated to die, 14. 170. Icel. feigr (see account of this word in the Icel. Dict.): O.S. fégi; cp. O. H. G. feigi, base, low (Otfrid), whence G. feig, coward. Cf. Feie.

Feyre, adj. fair, good, 17 a. 346.

See Fæger.

Feyre, adv. kindly, 18. 452. See Fæire.

Fiendes, sb. pl. foes, 17 b. 223. See Feond.

Fierde, num. ord. fourth, 1. 121. See Feorde.

Fif, num. five, 1. 19, 15. 2369; Fife, 5. 1443. A. S. fif: Goth. fimf; cp. Wel. pump, Gr. πέμπε, Lat. quinque, O. Ir. cóic. Cf. Vive.

Fif-folde, adj. fivefold, 4 a. 47.

Fifte, num. ord. fifth, 1. 127; 3 a. 29; Fifpe, 6. 123. A.S. fifta.

Fifte-side, adv. fifthly, 4b. 21. See Side.

Fihtlac, sb. fighting, 16. 1699. A.S.

feohtlác (Schmid).

Filstnede, pt. s. aided, 12. 44.
From A. S. fylstan, to help, with
-n-formative, see Skeat (s. v.
quicken); and Stratmann (s. v. ful).

Filt, pp. filled, 15. 2213, 2307. See Fulle.

Fin, adj. fine, 15. 2370. O. F. fin, in Roland, 652, 1540, used of gold; so Late Lat. finus, pure (of metals); derived by Brachet and Diez from Lat. finitus, finished.

Finden, v. to find, 1. 201; 2. 44; Findenn, 5. 1573; Finde, 13. 26; Findes, 2 pr. s. 15. 2320; Findep, 1 pr. pl. 17 b. 332. A. S. findan, pt. s. fand, pt. pl. fundon, pp. funden. Cf. Vinde, Funde, I-founde, Hi-funde.

Findiz, adj. heavy, firm, compact, 5. 1602. A.S. findig (B.T.).

Fine, v. to end, 19. 262. O.F. finer, in Roland; Lat. finire.

Fingres, sb. pl. fingers, 19. 992. A. S. finger.

Fint, 2 pr. pl. find, 12. 292. See Finden.

Fir, sb. fire, 5. 1529; 18. 585, 587. A.S. fyr. Cf. Fer, Fur,

Veréé.
Firrpresst, 2 pr. s. succourest, 5.
1250. A.S. fyrlran, to further, support, from furdor, turther.

Firsin, v. to remove, 8 a. 89; Firsen, 8 b. 109. A. S. fyrsian, from

feor, far.

Fisch, sb. fish, 10. 11; Fis, 3 b. 91; Fiss, 19. 661, 664; Fisses, pl. 3 b. 94; 17 b. 83. A.S. fisc. Cf. Fysses.

Fis-cynn, sb. fish-kind, I. 53. A. S. fisc-cynn.

Fissen, v. to fish, 19. 1148; Fisse, 19. 1155. A. S. fiscian.

Fissere, sb. fisher, 19. 1146; Fishere, 18. 524. A. S. fiscere.

Fissing, sb. fishing, 19, 1161. Fizte, v. to fight, 16, 1669; 19, 514. A.S. feohtan. Cf. Fuhten,

Fu3ten.
Fi3te, sb. fighting, 16. 183. A.S. feohte. Cf. Vihte.

Fistinge, sb. fighting, 19. 825. A.S. fihtung (B. T.).

Flan, sb. dat. s. arrow, 8 b. 21. A. S. flán, obj. c. of flá, also flán;

cp. Icel. fleinn.

Flaunes, sb. pl. a kind of custard, 18. 644. O. F. flaon; Low Lat. flatonem, fladonem, a flat cake; cp. O. H. G. flado.

Fle. See Fleon.

Fle. See Flen.

Fleged, pr. s. flies, 12. 64. A.S. fleiged. See Fleon.

Fleh, pt. s. escaped, 2. 122. A.S. fleáh. See Fleon.

Fleis, sb. flesh, 4 b. 71; 15. 2089. See Flesc.

Flemden, pt. pl. put to flight, 2. 97. A. S. flémen, flyman.

Fleme, sb. a fugitive, 19. 1291. A. S. fléma, flýma (Schmid).

Flen, v. to flay, 19. 86; Fle, 19. 1394. A. S. fleán; Icel. flá, pt. fló. Cf. Flo.

Fleon, v. to fly, escape from, 7. 234; 16. 150; Fleo, 16. 442, 1700; Fle, 18. 492, 696; Fleod, pr. pl. 16. 278. A.S. fleogan, fleohan, fleon. Cf. Fleger, Fleh, Fleb, Flist, Flugen.

Flesc, sb. flesh, 2. 45; Fles, 4a. 50; Flesce, dat. 13. 63; Flessce, 13. 66; Flesshes, gen. 9. 209. A. S. fl. esc. Cf. Fleis.

Fleschliche, adj. dat. according to the flesh, 8 a. 2; Fleshliche, 8 b. 3. A. S. flæsclic.

Flesliche, adv. materially, in reality, 13. 47. A. S. flæsclice.

Flete, 3 pr. s. subj. float, 18. 522. A. S. fleótan.

Flep, pr. s. flieth, 5. 1322. See Fleon.

Fle331, sb. flail, 5. 1500. O.F. flael; Lat. flagellum, a scourge.

Fligt, sb. flight, 12. 59; Fliste, dat. s. 19. 1432. A. S. flyht.

Flist, pr. s. flies, 16. 176, 308; Fligst, 2 pr. s. 16. 227, 405. A. S. flyhst, 2 pr. s., flyp, pr. s. of fleon. See Fleon.

Flo, v. to flay, 18. 612. See Flen. Flockes, sb. pl. flocks of birds, 16.

280, 427. A. S. flocc.

Flod, sb. flood, sea, 10. 11; 18. 669; Flode, dat. s. 19. 139, 1197; Flodes, gen. s. 15. 2096. A. S. flúd; Icel. flúd.

Flohp, pr. s. floweth, 16. 920.

See Flowen.

Flore, sb. floor, 19. 529. A.S. flór. Flote, sb. company, 18. 738. O. F.

flote, a multitude (flotte in Cotgrave); Lat. fluctus. See Diez.

Flowen, v. to flow, 10. 90; Flowe, 19. 117, 632, 1107. A. S. flówan. Cf. Flohb.

Flugen, pt. pl. flew, escaped, 2. 131; Flugæn, 2. 56, 117. See Fleon.

Fluht. See Ofluht.

Flum, sb. stream, 15. 2486. Norm. F. flum; Lat. flumen.

Flur, sb. flower, 19. 15. Norm. F. flur; Lat. florem.

Flute, imp. s. depart, 7. 211. Icel. flytja, to carry, flytjask (reflexive), to flit, remove. Cf. Vlutten.

Fnast, sb. breath, 16. 44. A.S. fnæst.

Fnaste, v. to breathe, 18. 548.

Fo, adj. few, 15. 2403. Feaw.

Fo, sb. pl. foes, 1. 181. A.S. fá, pl. of fah. See Fa.

Fo (on), 1 pr. pl. subj. begin, 16. 179. See Stratmann (s. v. an). A.S. onfon, pr. pl. subj. of onfon, to take up. Cf. Onnfob.

Foase, adj. spotted, 3 b. 129. See Faze.

Foddre, sb. fodder, g. 131. A.S. fódor.

Fode, sb. food, 9. 120; 12. 80, 118; 16. 94. A.S. fóda. Cf. Vode.

Fode, sb. a child, alumnus, 19. 1362. See Spec. E. E. 2 (Glossary).

Foh, adj. spotted, variegated (fur), 17 b. 365. See Fase.

Fol, adj. foul, 7. 20; 17 a. 15. See Ful.

Fole, sb. people, 1. 2; 8 a. 144; 15. 2135. A.S. folc. Cf. Volk, Folkene.

Folc-kinge, sb. dat, the king of the people, 6. 34, 94. A.S. folccyning.

Folcninge, sb. dat. baptism, 4b.

34. See Fulching.

Fole, sb. foal, 4 a. 2; 19. 589, 591.

A. S. fola.

Folgen, v. to follow, 4a. 85; Folhin, 7. 12, 96; Follshenn, 5. 1009, 1195, 1283; Folsev, pr. s. 17b. 14; Folkev, 7. 127; Folkes, 10. 95; Follshelp, 5. 1323, 1571; Folewelp, 17a. 14; Folsev, pr. pl. 17b. 346; Folgeden, pt. pl. 4c. 11; Folceheden, 2. 132. A. S. fylgian: O. S. folgón; cp. O. Fris folgia. Cf. Felewelp, 3efolged Folies, sb. pl. follies, 13. 135.

Norm. F. folie. Cf. Folye.

Foliwis, adv. fully, 6 b. 449. See Ful-iwis.

Folkene, sb. gen. pl. peoples', 8 b. 53. See Folc.

Folliche, adv. fully, 6 b. 366. See Fulliche.

Folliche, adv. foolishly, 9. 19. Fol-vellet, imp. pl. fill full, 13. 100. A. S. fulfyllan, to fill up.

Folye, sb. folly, 19. 688. See

Fon, v. to receive, 4a. 83. A.S. fón, pr. fó (fange); pt. féng, pp. fangen. Cf. Underfon, Feng.

Fond, pt. s. found, 15. 1934, 2224; 19. 35; Fonden, pt. pl. 19. 1321; Fonde=fond+he, he found, 15.

1933. See Finden.

Fondo, v. to experience, 19. 151, 734; Fondin, 7. 68; to try, attempt, 8b. 86; to tempt, 8 a. 51; Fonded, pp. experienced, 17b. 149. See Fandio.

Fonde, v. to go, 19. 840. See

Funde.

Fondunge, sb. temptation, 9. 209. A.S. fandung,

Fonge, v. to receive, 19. 327, 721.

A.S. fangan\*, whence fón. See
Fon.

For, adv. far, 6 b. 405. See Feor. For, pt. s. went, 2. 71. See Faren. For, prep. on account of, 2. 56; 6b. 349; by (in asseverations), 8 a. 84, 90; 8 b. 76. A. S. for;

cp. Lat. pro, Gr. πρό. Cf. Forr, Uor.

For, conj. for, 2. 3. A causal conj. is often formed by the prep. for used with the demonstrative. See Forpan, Forbi.

For-bærnen, v. to burn up, 6 a. 329; For-bernest, 2 pr. s. 16, 419. A.S.

forbærnan.

For-beden, v. to forbid; Forbedev, pr. s. 12.298; Forbet, 17 b. 307; Forbed, 17 a. 301; Forbude, pt. s. subj. 7. 13; Forbode, pp. 19. 76. A.S. forbeddan, pt. s. bead, pl. budon, pp. boden.

For-bere, v. to forbear, 18. 352; Forbaren, pt. pl. 2. 51. A.S. forberan, pt. s. bær, pl. bæron, pp.

boren. Cf. Uorberen.

For-bisne, sb. example, 4 a. 15, 71. See Bisne.

For-bod, sb. prohibition; Forbode, dat. 17 a. 290; For-bot, sb. 9. 190. A.S. forbod.

For-cursæd, pp. utterly accursed, 2. 58.

For-ewiddares, sb. pl. foretellers (a gloss on 'prophetes'), 9. 67. For fore-cwiddares; cp. A.S. fore-cweðan, to foretell.

For-dede, pt. s. destroyed, 1. 120. A. S. for-dyde. See For-don.

For-demde, pt. s. condemned, 8 a. 10; 17 a. 268; For-demet, pp. 8 b. 92. A. S. fordéman.

For-don, v. to destroy; Fordon, pr. s. 3b. 87; For-don, pp. 2.61; 17a. 268; 17b. 274. A.S. fordon, v. and pp. Cf. Uordonne, Fordede.

For-dred, pp. afraid, 15. 2191. So in Ormulum, From A.S. drædan, to dread, pp. dræden. See Dreden.

For-drenche, v. to make drunk, 17 a. 328. A.S. fordrencan.

For-druze, v. to dry up, 16. 919. A. S. fordrugian. Fore, prep. before, 7. 30, 48; 10. 112; for, 7. 128. A.S. fore.

Foremes, num. ord. gen. first, 17 b. 197. See Forme.

Foren, prep. before, 3 b. 95. A. S. foran.

Foreward, sb. agreement, 16. 1692; 19. 452; Forward, 15. 1992; 18. 486. A.S. foreweard.

For-geten, v. to forget, 15. 2102; For-gat, pt. s. 15. 2002; Forgeten, 15. 2179. A.S. forgitan. Cf. For-yeten, For-seten, Vor-

For-gifen, v. to forgive; Forgifo, pr. s. 4d. 73; For-gaf, pt. s. 15. 2400. A. S. forgifan. Cf. Forrsifenn, Forsieue, Uorsiued.

For-goo, pr. s. forgoeth, 17 b. 358.

A.S. forgán.

For-gult, pp. become guilty, 3 a. 25: For-gulte, guilty, 3 a. 84. M. E. forgilten, to become guilty. Cf. Forrgilltedd.

For-holen, pp. hidden, 17b. 76; For-hole, 17 a. 76. A.S. forhelan, pp. forholen.

For-hogie, pr. s. subj. neglect, despise, 3 b. 26. A.S. forhogian.

For-leaf, imp. s. abandon, leave, 8 b. 173. M.E. forlæven. Stratmann.

Forleosen, v. to lose wholly; Forleost, 2 pr. s. 16. 1649; Forleseb, pr. s. 14. 208; For-les, pt. s. 2. 123. A. S. forleósan, pt. forleás, pp. forloren. Cf. Forloren, Forrlorenn, Vorleosen.

For-leten, v. to leave off, 4 c. 31; Forlete, to forsake, 19. 218; Forlet, pt. s. 15. 2440; Forleten, pp. 4 b. 110. A.S. forlætan.

Forloren, pp. lost, ruined, 2. 15; 8 a. 86; 12. 85; 15. 2511; Forlorene, pl. 17b. 106. See Forleosen.

Forme, num. ord. first, 1. 82, 88; 3 a. 28, 104; 17 a. 195. A.S. forma. Cf. Foremes, Forrme.

Forme-fader, sb. ancestor, firstfather, 4c. 20.

Forme-mete, sb. first meat, morn-

ing meal, I. 13.

Formest, adj. superl. first, 1, 58. M. E. formest = A. S. fyrmest, a double superl, from A.S. forma. See Forme.

For-numen, pp. bereft, 15. 2228. A.S. fornumen, pp. of forniman, to take away.

For-quat, for what, 15. 2053. See Quat.

Forr, prep. for, 5. 1299. See For. For-reden, v. to wrong, hurt, 8 a. 105; Forreaden, 8 b. 128; Forreaded, pr. s. deceives, 8 a. 100; For-red, pp. 15. 2192. A.S. forrædan, to betray.

Forr-gilltedd, pp. held guilty, 5.

1463. See For-gult.

Forr-langedd, pp. seized with a longing, 5. 1280. A.S. langian, to lengthen, to long after. See Skeat (s. v. long 2).

Forr-lorenn, pp. lost, 5. 1395. A. S. forloren. See Forleosen. Forr-lurenn, pt. pl. lost, 5. 1412.

A. S. forluron. See Forleosen.

Forrme, num. ord. first, 5. 1480. See Forme.

Forr-se, 2 pr. s. subj. despise, 5. 1626; For-sest, 2 pr. s. 5. 1304. A. S. for-seón.

Forr-penn, adv. even, 5. 1180. A. S. furðum (furðon).

Forr-bi, conj. because, 5, 1182.

See For-bi.

Forr-werrpenn, v. to cast aside, renounce, 5. 1320, 1544; Forrwurpenn, pt. pl. 5. 1401; Forrworrpenn, pp. 5. 1393, 1419. A. S. forweorpan, pt. s. wearp, pt. pl. wurpon, pp. -worpen.

Forr-zifenesse, sb. forgiveness, 5. 1477. Cf. For-yeuenesse.

Forr-sifenn, v. to forgive, 5. 1464. See For-gifen.

For-saken, v. to forsake; Forsaket,

pr. s. 12. 96; Forsake, 2 pt. s. 19. 751. A.S. forsacan, to renounce. Cf. Uorsaken.

Forsinegede, pp. sinful, 4 a. 79.
A.S. forsyngad, pp. of forsyngian,
to sin greatly.

Forst, adv. first, 6. 51. S.

Furst.

For-stod, pt. s. availed, 2. 140.

A. S. forstandan, to avail, help.

For-swelten, v. to die, 8 b. 129; to destroy, 8 a. 105. A. S. for-

sweltan, to die away.

Forsworen, pp. forsworn, 2. 14. 59; Forsworene, pl. 17 a. 103; 17 b. 103. A.S. forsworen, pp. of forswerian, to swear falsely.

Fort, conj. until, 16. 41. Cf.

Uort.

Forte, for to (before infin.), 1. 90, 159; 7. 7. Cf. Uorte.

Forte pat, conj. until that, 4 c. 20,

57; 6. 457.

For-tihting, sb. seduction=Lat. suggestio, 4d. 34; Fortuhting, 4d. 38. A. S. fortyhtan, to draw apart.

Fortuht, pp. lead astray, 4 d. 31. A. S. fortyhted, pp. of fortyhtan. Forb, adv. forth, 14, 230. Cf.

Uord.

For-pan, conj. for that, because, 1. 39, 43; Forpan þe, because that, 1. 81. A. S. forðúm-de, because. Cf. Forpon.

For-pat, conj. for that, because, 4 a. 17; 7. 154; For pat be, because

that, 4 c. 21.

Ford elepien, v. to call forth, I. II. A. S. fordelypian.

For-po, conj. for that cause, 16.69. A. S. fordi.

Forpedd, pp. performed, 5. 1663.
A. S. forpian.

Forpet, conj. for that (reason), 13.

Ford-fared, pr. pl. go forth, 17 a. 338, 341; 17 b. 344, 349. A. S. ford-faran.

Foro-feorde, pt. s. departed, died, 2. 105. A. S. foroféran.

For-pi, conj. for that reason, 2. 2, 109; 15. 2208. A. S. fordý. Cf. Forr-pi, Vor-pi.

For-pon, conj. because, 3 a. 44; 3b. 120. See Forpan.

Foro-rihtes, adv. immediately, 6. 213. So in Ormulum forrprihht, straightway. A.S. forpriht, right forth.

Forð-teh, pt. s. brought up, 1. 49. A. S. forðteón, pt. forðteáh.

Ford-to, prep. until, 3 a. 82.

For-punches, pr. s. repents, 8 a. 88; 17 b. 344. A.S. forhencan, to misthink.

Foroward, adv. forward, 3 b. 94; 18. 731. M.E. forthward, a common form for A.S. foreweard. Forpwipp, adv. forthwith, 5.

1236.

Forward. See Foreward.

For-wreien, v. to accuse, 17 b. 97; For-wreye, 17 a. 97. A. S. forwrégan.

For-wurden, v. to perish, come to nothing, degenerate, 9. 213; Forwurde, 8 b. 92; pr. s. subj. 12. 270. A. S. forweordan. Cf. Furwurden. Uor-wurden.

For-yemep, pr. s. neglects, 14.

207. A. S. forgýman.

For-yeten, v. to forget; For-yeteh, pr. s. 14. 208; For-yet, 17 a. 26, 350; For-yete, pp. 17 a. 98. See Forgeten.

For-yeuenesse, sb. forgiveness, 17 a. 296. Cf. Forrifenesse.

For-selde, pr. s. subj. reward, 9. 305. A. S. forgildan.

For-3eten, v. to forget, 1. 68; For-3ete, 1. 70; Forsiete, pr. s. 17 b. 38; Forsiet, 1. 70; 17 b. 25; Forset, 7. 28, 224; For-sieten, pp. 17 b. 98. See For-geten.

For-3ieue, v. to forgive, 17 b. 217; For3ef, imp. s. 19. 349. See For-

gifen.

For-zieuenesse, sb. forgiveness, 17 b. 302. Cf. Foryeuenesse.

Fosstrenn, v. to foster, 5. 1558. A. S. fóstrian, see Skeat (s.v.).

Fot, sb. foot, 19. 134, 764; on fote, on foot, 2. 153. A.S. fót. Cf. Fet. Uet. Uote.

Fou, adj. coloured, variegated (fur), 17 a. 357. See Fa3e.

Fower, num. four, 3 b. 86. See Feower.

Foze, sb. dat. mutual consent, 16. 184. A.S. fóg, gefóg, a joining.

Fogel, sb. fowl, bird, 16. 277; 19. 1432; Fozeles, pl. 19. 129. A. S. fugol. See Fugel.

Fra, prep. from, 2. 155, 168; fra

patt, from that time, 5. 1276. Icel frá Cf. Fro.

Fram, prep. from, 1. 43, 87, 156; 6. 405. A. S. fram, from. Cf. Urom.

Frame, sb. benefit, advantage, 12. 39. A. S. fremu.

Fre, adj. free, 4c. 18; 19. 530, 562. A.S. fréo.

Frea, sb. one of the forms of the name of the Teutonic goddess Freyja, 6 b. 143; Freon, dat. 6 a. 147. She is here confused with the goddess Frigg. Fridæi.

Fredom, sb. freedom, 18. 631; Fredome, dat. s. 3 a. 2. A.S. freódóm.

Freinede, pt. s. asked, 8 a. 80; Freinde, 15. 2053. A. S. frignan; cp. Lat. prec-ari, to pray.

Freman, sb. freeman, 18.628; Fremannes, gen. s. 14. 417. A. S. freóman.

Freme, v. to accomplish, 18. 441. A.S. fremman, to advance a thing,

to perform.

Fromedo, sb. pl. strangers, 17 a. 35; Fremde, 17 b. 34; 19. 64; Fremmde, adj. pl. foreign, 5. 1250. A.S. fremede.

Frend, sb. friend, 1. 5; Frende,

18. 375; Frenden, pl. dat. 1. 33, 183. See Freond.

Frend-schipe, sb. friendship, 10. See Freend-scipe.

Freo-iboren, adj. freeborn, 8 b.

Freoliche, adj. noble, gracious, 8 a. 15; 10. 103. A. S. freólic.

Freon. See Frea.

Freond, sb. friend, 17 a. 31, 183, 208; pl. 2. 135; 14. 38. A.S. freond, sb. s. and pl. Cf. Frend, Friend, Ureond.

Freond-scipe, sb. friendship, 6. 20; Freontschipe, 8 a. 13. A. S. freondscipe. Cf. Frend-schipe.

Freost, pr. s. freezeth, 16. 620. A. S. freósan, to freeze.

Freten, v. to eat; Freted, pr. pl. 17 a. 272; 17 b. 278; Freten, pp. 15. 2101. A.S. fretan (for for-etan).

Freures, pr. s. consoles, 4 b. 48. See Frofrenn.

Fridæi, sb. Friday, 2.87; 6a. 148; Friday, 6 b. 143. A. S. Frige-dæg, the day sacred to Frigg, a Teutonic goddess, wife of Woden, In the two texts of Lazamon her name is confused with that of Freyja (Frea), quite a distinct goddess. See Grimm, p. 301.

Fried, pp. freed, 4c. 69. A.S. freód, pp. of freón (freógan).

Frigti, adj. timid, 15. 2271; frigti luue, reverence, 15. 1922. From A. S. fryhtu, fyrhto, fear, fright.

Frigtihed, sb. alarm, fear, 15. 2222.

Frigtilike, adv. timidly, 15. 2163. Frit, sb. peace, 4 c. 68. A. S. frið: O. S. friðu; cp. O. H. G. fridu (Otfrid). See Skeat (s.v. frith,

p. 806). Fridie, v. to spare, keep from harm, 10. 118; Fride, 15. 2335; Fri-Bende, ger. inf. 4 d. 49. A. S. fridian, to protect.

Fro, prep. from, 4 a. 39; 12. 45;

fro feren, from afar, 15. 1935. See Fra.

Frofrenn, v. to comfort, 5. 1029; Froure, pr. s. subj. 9. 359. A. S. frófrian, fréfrian. Cf. Freured.

Frogge, sb. frog, 16. 146; Froggen, pl. 3 b. 89. A. S. frocga.

Frommard, prep. from, 9. 77. Cp. A. S. fromweard, adj. fromward, aversus. Cf. Urommard.

Frouer, sb. comfort, consolation, 14. 26: Froure, dat. 8 b. 53. A. S. frófor: O. S. frófra; cp. O. H. G.

fluobara (Tatian).

Fruden, sb. pl. frogs, 17 a. 271; 17 b. 277. Icel. fraudr, a frog; cp. O. Sw. fraud, Dan. fro, see Corpus Poeticum Boreale, 2. 607.

Fruit, sb. fruit, 15. 2247; Frut, 9. 308. O. F. frut, fruit; Lat.

fructum.

Frum's, sb. beginning, 9. 192.

A. S. frymðu.

Fugel, sb. fowl, bird; Fugeles, pl. 15. 2081; Fuhel, s. 10. 10; Fuheles, pl. 8 a. 63; 16. 660; Fueles, 17 b. 83. A. S. fugol. Cf. Fosel, Fuwel.

Fuhten, pt. pl. fought, 2. 96, 115; 6 a. 253; Fuhtten, 2. 172. A.S. fuhton, pt. pl. of feohtan. See

Fiste.

Ful (1), pt. s. fell, 6. 89. See Feol. Ful (2), adj. full, 7.85; 17 a. 151; 17 b. 147. See Full.

Ful (3), adj. foul, 1. 115; 2. 23; 16. 94; 18. 555; Fule, 19. 323; adv. foully, 19. 322. A.S. fúl. Cf. Fol.

Fulening, sb. baptism, 4 d. 51; Fulchinge, dat. 4 b. 36; Folchinge, 4 b. 34. Fulcning a derivative of M. E. fulhtnien. See Fullhtnesst.

Fulde, pt. s. filled, 19. 1134, 1165; pp. 18. 355. See Fulle.

Ful-don, v. to do fully, accomplish, 4 a. 82. A. S. fuldón. Ful-endin, v. to bring to an end, 17 b. 247; Ful-endy, 17 a. 230. A. S. fullendian.

Fules, pr. pl. foul, 3b. 127. A.S. fulian, to become foul,

Ful-fellb, pr. s. perfects, I. 131. A. S. full fyllan, Cf. Uuluelden. Ful-fordie, v. to perform, 1. 113.

From A. S. fordian. See Forpedd.

Ful-itohe, adj. badly disciplined, 7. 9; Fulitohen, 7. 217. See Ful (3) and Itohe.

Ful-iwis, adv. full assuredly, 3 b. 17; Fuliwiss, 5. 1356; cp. to ful in wis, 15. 2521. Cf. Foliwis.

Full, adj. full; Fulle, 16. 314; perfect, 5. 1347; 11. 65. A.S. full. Cp. Ful (2).

Fulle, adv. fully, 15. 2346; 19. 736. A.S. full.

Fulle, sb. fill, 3 b. 112; 19. 402,

1167. A.S. fyllo. Fulle, v. to fill, complete, 17 a. 344; 17 b. 352. A.S. fyllan: O.S. fullian. Cf. Felle, Filt, Fulde, Fylden, Ifullet, Iuulled, Hifulled.

Full-fremedd, pp. perfect, 5. 1576. A. S. full-fremman, to do fully,

to perfect. See Freme. Fullhtnesst, 2 pr. s. baptizest, 5. 1550. See Fulluht.

Fulliche, adv. fully, 6. 366; 10. 66. A. S. fullice.

Fulluht, sb. baptism, 4 d. 61. A.S. fulluht; O. Northumb. fulwiht (Luke iii. 3; vii. 29), from full and wihan, to consecrate. Cf. Fulching.

Fulst, sb. help, 7. 69. A. S. fylst:

O. S. fullésti.

Fulste, v. to help; pr. s. subj. 4 a. 85. A. S. fylstan: O. S. fulléstian. Fulsum, adj. plenteous, 15. 2153.

Ful (full) + suffix -sum.

Fulsumhed, sb. abundance, 15. 2128, 2297.

Fultume, sb. help, I. 55. A. S. fultum.

Fulde, sb. filth, 11. 94. A. S. fýlðu, from fúl, foul.

Funde, v. to go, 19. 103, 133; Funded, pr. s. 16. 719. A.S. fundian. Cf. Fonde.

Funde, pt. pl. found, 19. 892; Funden, 18. 602; 19. 859. A.S. fundon, pt. pl. of findan. See

Finden.

Fundles, sb. a finding, 9. 14. A. S. suffix -els, as in birgels, burial. See Halliwell (s. v. fundless).

Fundling, sb. foundling, 19. 420; Fundlyng, 19. 220, 228. M.E. fundeling, see Skeat (s. v.).

Funt-fat, sb. font vessel, 12. 108. See Fant-ston.

Fur, sb. fire, 3 a. 23; 9. 286; Fure, dat. 3 a. 18; 17 a. 43. See Fir.

Furneise, sb. furnace, 8 a. 142. O. F. fornaise; Lat. fornacem.

Furst, sb. delay, 17b. 37. A.S. fyrst, a space of time, respite. Cf. Virst.

Furst, adj. superl. first; Furste, 19.
114; at the furste, 19. 661. A. S.
fyrst. Cf. Ferst, Forst.

Furp, sb. life, 14. 171 (see Notes).
A. S. ferp, feorp, the soul, life, a deriv. from feorh, life; cp. Goth. fairhwus, the world.

Furðren, v. to further, aid; Furrprenn, 5. 1350; Furðreð, pr. s. 4 d. 54. A.S. fyrðran; cp. G. fördern (Weigand).

Fur-wurden, v. to perish, 8 a. 73.

See For-wurden.

Fuwel, sb. fowl, bird: Fuweles, pl. 17 a. 82; Fu3ele, dat. pl. 16. 64; Fu3eles, gen. pl. 16. 343. See Fugel.

Fusel-kunne, sb. dat. fowl-kind, 16.65. A.S. fugol-cyn.

Fusten, pt. pl. fought, 19. 1399. See Fuhten.

Fylden, pt. pl. filled, 2. 16. See Fulde.

Fynden, v. to find, 17 a. 375. See Finden.

Fysses, sb. pl. fishes, 17 a. 82. See Fisch.

## G.

Ga, imp. s. go, 7. 172. See Gan. Gabbe, imp. s. scoff, 14. 411. Icel. gabba.

Gaderares, sb. pl. gatherers, 17 a. 265.

Gaderen, v. to gather, 15. 2134; Gaddreð, pr. s. 12. 244; Gadered, pt. s. 2. 5. A.S. gædrian, gaderian. Cf. Gedereð, Jegadered.

Gadering, sb. gathering, 2. 8.

A. S. gaderung.

Gæde, pt. s. went, 2. 26. A. S. ge-eode. See Eode.

Gmildes, sb. pl. tributes, 2. 41. See Gilde.

Gær, sb. year, 2. 65; Gære, dat. 2. 1. A. S. geár. See Ger.

Gersume, sb. pl. treasures, 6 a. 378. A.S. gersum, in Chron. ann. 1070 (Laud. MS.); ep. Icel. gersemi, a costly thing, jewel. Gersemi (Gersimi) was the name of a Teutonic goddess, a daughter of Freyja. See Grimm, p. 886. Cf. Garisome.

Get, conj. yet, 2. 49. See Get.

Gæt, sb. pl. goats, 5. 1206. A. S. gét, pl. See Gat.

Gaf, pt. s. gave, 4 a. 15; 15. 1949; 18. 418. A. S. geaf, pt. of gifan. Cf. Yaf, 3af, Iaf, 3æf, 3iaf.

Gal, adj. lascivious, 5. 1201. A. S. gál, proud, wanton.

Gale-gale, sb. a sing-song fellow, 16.256. From A. S. galan, to sing.

Galeie, sb. galley, 19. 185, 1020. O.F. galie, galee, in Roland, 2625, 2729; Low Lat. galea.

Galle, sb. gall, bitterness, 5. 1253;

10. 106. A. S. gealla.

Galnesses, sb. gen. of lasciviousness, 5. 1192. A. S. gálnes. Cf. Golnesse. Galues, sb. pl. gallows, 18. 687. A. S. gealga.

Galun, sb. gallon, 19. 1135. O.F. gallon.

Galwe-tre, sb. gallows tree, 18. 695. A. S. gealg-treów.

Game, sb. pleasure, sport, 6. 569;

16. 1649. Cf. Gome. Gamen, sb. sport, 17b. 292; 18. 468. A.S. gamen, gomen; cp.

O. S. gaman. Cf. Gomen.
Gan, v. to go, 3 a. 48; 7. 23; 18.
3. A. S. gán (for gangan). Cf.
Gon, Go, Goð, Ga, Gest, Gap,
Geð.

Gan, pt. s. began, 3 a. 74; 15. 2405; 18. 551. See Ginnen.

Gan, pt. s. (used as an auxiliary) did, 6 b. 184; 15. 1912, 2286; 19. 241. See Ginnen.

Gangen, v. to go, 18. 370; Ganngenn, 5. 1076. A.S. gangan; O.S. gangan. Cf. Gonge.

Garisome, sb. pl. treasures, 6 b. 378. See Gærsume.

Gast, sb. spirit, ghost, 3 a. 99; 15. 2428, 2438; Gasttes, pl. 7. 33. A.S. gást. Cf. Gost.

Gastlich, adj. spiritual, 7. 42; Gastlike, 5. 1492. A.S. gástlic. Cf. Gostliche.

Gastlike, adv. spiritually, 5. 985. A. S. gástlice. Cf. Gostliche.

Gat, sb. goat, 5. 988; Gate, pl. 18. 701. A. S. gát. Cf. Gæt. Gat, sb. gate, 1. 15; Gate, dat. 1.

Gat, sb. gate, 1. 15; Gate, dat. 1. 136. A.S. geat. Cf. Giate, 3eate, 3ates.

Gat, pt. s. got, 18. 730; begat, 18.

Gate-ward, sb. gate-keeper, 19. 1079. A. S. geatweard.

Gatte, pt. s, granted, 15. 2477; Gatten, pl. 15. 2513. A. S. geatte, in Chron. ann. 1066, geatton, pl. in Chron. ann. 963, pt. of geatan; cp. Icel. jata, to say yes, confess, grant. Gap, pr. s. goeth, 5. 1224. A.S. géð. See Gan.

Ge. An extremely common prefix in A. S. both in sbs. and in vbs.; in sbs. ge- had often the meaning of companionship, partnership, as in geféra, companion, lit. fellow-traveller, from féran, to travel; before vbs. it often denotes completion, attainment, and hence success, as ge-winnan, to win, from winnan, to fight. It was generally prefixed to pps. (as in Mod. Germ.) where it originally gave the meaning of completion. A. S. ge; O. S. gi; O. H. G. gi; Goth. ga. Cf. I., Y., 3e., Hi.

Ge, pron. ye, 4 b. 80; 15. 2169, 2329. A.S. gé. Cf. 3e, 3eo,

3ie.

Ge, pron. she, 12. 250, 251, 255. A. S. heó. See Heo.

Geaunt, sb. giant, 19. 810, 860. Norm, F. geant; Lat. gigantem. Gede, pt. s. went, 15. 1947, 2287. See Eode.

Gederes, pr. s. gathers, 9. 104, 212. See Gaderen.

Gees, sb. pl. geese, 18. 702. A. S. gés, pl. of gós, a goose.

Gef, conj. if, 7. 13. A.S. gef. See Gif.

Gef, pt. s. gave, 4b. 102. See Gifen.

Gehaten, pp. nominated, 2. 195. A. S. gehátan, to name.

Geinet, pr. s. avails, 9. 290. See Geznepp.

Geladie, v. to invite, I. 20. A.S. geladian. Cf. 3eladie.

Geld, pt. s. requited, 15. 2152. A. S. geald, pt. of geldan, to pay, pp. golden. Cf. I3olde.

Geleste, pt. s. extended; Gélest, I. 2. A.S. geléstan, to fulfil, to continue, last. Cf. Haste, Heste, 3eleste.

Gelty, adj. guilty, I. 178. A.S.

gyltig.

Geme, sb. heed, 4 a. 62; 4b. 114. A.S. gyme: O.S. góma. Cf. 3eme.

Genge, sb. army, 2. 98. A. S. genge, company, followers, in

Chron. ann. 1070.

Gente, adj. gentle, 16. 204. O. F. gent, gracious, beautiful; Lat. genitus, born, well-born.

Ger, sb. a year; Ger. pl. years, 15. 1907, 2127, 2400; Geres, 15. 2153. A. S. gear, s. and pl., also gér, s. and pl. Cf. Ger, Yer, Ber.

Geren, v. to prepare (for burial), 15. 2441. A. S. gearwian, to prepare, from gearo, ready.

Gerken, v. to prepare, 15. 2255.

See Giarkien.

Gest. 2 pr. s. goest, 16. 837, 1651.

A.S. gæst. See Gan.

Geste, sb. pl. guest, 19. 478, 1233; Gestes, pl. 2. 66; 19. 522. A. S. gæst, pl. gæstas.

Gestninge, sb. feast, banquet, 4 b. 13. Cf. Gistninge, Gystninge.

Get, conj. yet, 2. 3; 4 d. 4; 12. 78, 266; 15. 2127, 2183. A.S. get, git (gita). Cf. Get, Giet, Yete, 3et, 3iet, 3eiet, 3ut.

Get, (ge + it), she it, 12. 269. See

Geo, pr. s. goeth, 1. 182; 9. 239. A. S. gad. See Gan.

Geuelike, adj. equal, o geuelike, on equal terms, alike, 12. 302. A.S. ge-efenlic.

Geuen, v. to give, 15. 2398; pp. 3 b. 53, 110. See Gifen.

Geus, sb. pl. Jews, 13. 15. Norm. F. Gen, Jew: O. F. Jueu, Judeu; Lat. Judæum. Cf. Gius, Gyus. Gezznepp, pr. s. avails, 5. 970.

Icel. gegna, to suit. Cf. Geine . Giarkien, v. to prepare; Giarked,

pp. 4b. 3. A. S. gearcian, from gearc, ready. Cf. Gerken, 3arrkenn, 3earceon, 3eirkest, 3marced, I-garcket, I-3arked. Giate, sb. dat. gate, 4 c. 72; tl. 4 c. 23. See Gat.

Gief, conj. if, 1. 14. See Gif.

Gief, sb. gift, I. 113. See Gife. Giet, conj. yet, 1.62. See Get.

Gif, conj. if, 1. 73; 2. 74; 3a. 7. A. S. gif. Cf. Gef, Gief, Yef, Yif, Yf, 3ef, 3if, 3ief, 3iff.

Gife, sb. gift, grace, 1. 98. gifu. Cf. Gief, Giue, Gyue,

3ieue, 3ife.

Gifen, v. to give; Gifo, pr. s. 4b. 65. A.S. gifan, pt. s. geaf, pl. geáfon, pp. gifen. Cf. Geuen, Gyuen, 3efen, 3eouen, 3euen, 3ieuen, 3ifenn, Yif, Yueb, 3iuen, Yeuen, Yefe, 3efue, 3iefe, Gaf, Iiuen, Ijiue.

Gigours, sb. pl. musicians, 19. 1510. O. F. giguëor (Bartsch), from gigue, a stringed instrument; cp. It. giga (Dante); M. H. G. gige (mod. geige), a violin, see Kluge; cp. E. jig, a lively tune or

dance.

Gilde, sb. a payment; Gildes, pl. . tributes, 2. 162. A. S. gild, a payment, from gildan, to pay, yield. Cf. Gæildes, 3ielde.

Gile, sb. St. Giles, 19. 1189. O. F. Gilles; from Lat. Ægidillus, a dimin. form of Ægidius: Gr.

Αἰγίδιος.

Giled, pp. beguiled, 19. 1488. O.F. giler, guiler, from gile, guile; cp. A. S. wile, a wile. See Wile.

Gilt, sb. guilt, 4 d. 18; Gillt, 5. 1412, 2262. A.S. gylt, a crime, lit. a payment. Cf. Gult.

Gilten, v. to sin; Gilte, pt. s. sinned, 4 c. 20. A. S. gyltan, to commit guilt. Cf. Gulte, I-gult.

Giltlese, adj. guiltless, 4d. 26. Ginne, sb. dat. Artifice, 19. 1492.

From Icel. ginna, to deceive. See Skeat (s. v. gin).

Ginnen, v. to begin; Ginne, I pr. s. 19. 546; Ginneb, pl. 16. 722, 1700. A. S. -ginnan (in compounds), pt. s. gan, pl. gunnon, pp. gunnen. Cf. Gynneb, Gan, Gon, Gunne.

Gistninge, sb. a banquet, 6 a. 478.

See Gestninge.

Giu, pron. acc. pl. you, 4 b. 74, 75; dat. 4 b. 80. See Eow.

Giue, sb. gift, 4d. 14; Giues, pl.

4 d. 64. See Gife. Giuenisse, sb. forgiveness, 4 d. 60.

A. S. gifnes, grace.

Gius, sb. Jews, 13. 102. O. F. Giu, a lew (see Stratmann). See Geus.

Glad, adj. glad, 16. 424; Gladur, comp. 16. 19. A. S. glæd. Cf.

Glate, Gleade, Gled.

Gladien, v. to make glad, 4.b. 2; Gladenn, to appease, 5. 1128; Gladied, pr. pl. make merry, 6. 544. A.S. gladian, to be glad, to make glad. Cf. Gleadien, Gledien.

Glareth, pr. s. shines brightly, 13.48. Glas, sb. glass, 19. 14. A. S. glæs. Glade (for Glade), adj. glad, 15.

2297. See Glad.

Gle, sb. music, 19. 1280. See Gleo. Gleadien, v. to gladden, 7. 67; to be glad, 7. 121. See Gladien.

Gleadschipes, sb. pl. joys, 7. 162. A. S. glædscipe. Cf. Gledschipe. Gleadunge, sb. gladness, 7. 135,

Gleam, sb. light, 7. 76, 179. A. S. glæm.

Gleaw, adj. wise, 14. 47. A. S.

gleaw. See Gleu.

Gled, adj. glad, 11. 54. See Glad. Glade, sb. glowing coal, 17 a. 218; 17 b. 222; Gleden, pl. 3 a. 39; Gledess, 5. 1067. A. S. gled: O.S. glód; cp. Icel. glóð (pl. glóðir) and O. H. G. gluot (Tatian).

Gledien, v. to gladden; Gledie, pr. s. subj. 9. 359; Gledede, pt. s. 4b. 64. See Gladien.

Gledliche, adv. gladly, 9. 319. A.S. glædlice.

Glednesse, sb. gladness, 14. 48. A. S. glædnes. See Notes.

Gledschipe, sb. gladness, 11. 65, 114; Gledscipe, 3 a. 92. Gleadschipes.

Gleo, sb. music, 17 a. 286. A. S.

gleó. Cf. Gle, Glie.

Gleo-beames, sb. pl. harps, 11. 62 (see Notes). A. S. gleóbeám, musicum lignum, a harp (Beowulf).

Gleo-dreames, sb. pl. joys of music, 11. 62 (see Notes). A. S. gleó-

dreám (Beowulf).

Gleowinge, sb. music, 19. 1506. From A. S. gleówian, to play on an instrument, to act as gleeman.

Gleu, adj. prudent, wise, 16. 193. See Gleaw.

Glide, v. to depart, 19. 1059; Glidende, pr. part. gliding, 3 a. 40. A. S. glidan, to glide.

Glie, sb. music, 17b. 292. See

Gleo.

Glorious, adj. glorious, 13. 34. Norm. F. glorius; O.F. in Roland, 2196; Lat. gloriosus.

Glotoun, sb. glutton, 19. 1136. O. F. glouton. See Gluton.

Glouen, sb. pl. gloves, 9. 188. A.S. glóf.

Glowennde, adj. glowing, 5. 1067. A. S. glówan, to glow.

Glutenerie, sb. gluttony, 3 b. 36. O. F. gloutonnerie.

Gluton, sb. glutton, 9.110. Norm. F. glutun; O. F. in Roland, 1212; Lat. glutonem. Cf. Glotoun.

Gneset, pr. pl. gnaw, 3 a. 38. A.S. gnagan.

Gnyde, v. to rub, 14. 201. gnidan.

Go, v. to go, 18. 542; pp. 19. 1190. A. S. gán, to go; pp. gegán. See Gan.

God (1), adj. good, 2, 82; Godne, acc. s. m. 6. 98; Godere, dat. f. 9. 335; Gode, pl. 1. 15. A.S. gód.

God (2), sb. good, I. 47; Godes,

gen. of goodness, 17b. 372; pl.

goods, 13. 72.

God (3), sb. God, 18. 432; Godd, 8a. 132; 8b. 164; Gode, dat. 11. 20; Godes, gen. s. 1. 106; pl. 6b. 135; Goden, 6a. 135. A. S. God.

God-childe, sb. dat. godchild, 9. 21. Cp. A. S. god-bearn.

God-cunnesse, sb. dat. divine nature, 17 b. 393; Godd-cunndnesse, 5. 1357, 1420. A.S. godcundnys.

Godd-cundle33c, sb. divinity, 5.

1388. See -le330.

Godd-feader, God the Father, 8 b. 52; Godd-feder, 8 a. 40.

Goddot, God knows, 18. 606; Goddoth, 18. 642. See Wot.

Goded, pt. s. endowed, 2.68. A.S. gódian. Cf. I-goded.

Godelease, adj. without good, 17 b. 348. A.S. gódleás.

Godere. See God (1).

Godeward, towards God, 12. 104. Godlec, sb. goodness, 7. 155. Icel. godleiki, bonitas. For the suffix see -lesso.

Godnesse, sb. dat. goodness, 14. 46; Godnisse, acc. I. III. A. S.

gódnes.

Godspel, sb. gospel, 1. 188; 7. 3; 10. 12; Godspelle, dat. 1. 192; 13. 36; Godespel, n. 13. 35; Godespelle, dat. 13. 4. A.S. godspelle, dat. 13. 4.

Godspel-boc, sb. gospel book, 4 c. 5; Goddspell-bokess, sb. gen. 5. 1207. A. S. godspellbóc, a copy of the gospels.

of the gospers

Gol, sb. gold, 18. 357. Icel. gull. Gold, sb. gold; Goldes, gen. s. 17 b.

70. A.S. gold.

Golnesse, sb. dat. lasciviousness, 9. 26. A. S. gálnes. See Galnessess.

Gome, sb. game, 6. 455; 11. 62; 17 a. 286. See Game.

Gomen, sb. game, 6. 461, 498; 9.

98; Gomene, dat. 6. 582. See Gamen.

Gomes, sb. pl. men, 6 b. 4; 19. 22. See Gume.

Gon, v. to go, 4 b. 22; 15. 2184, 2340; 19. 46; Gone, 19. 611; Gonde, pr. part. 6. 70. A.S. gán (for gangan), pr. part. gánde. See Gan.

Gon, pt. s. (an auxiliary) did, 6 a. 184; Gonne, pl. 6. 489; 19. 637.

See Ginnen.

Gonge, 2 pr. s. subj. go, 18. 690. A.S. gangan (usually contracted into gán). See Gangen.

Gore-blod, sb. filthy blood, 10. 85. A. S. gor, fimus (Exodus xxix, 14); Icel. gor, in gor-manuor, gore-month, Oct. 15-Nov. 15, so called from the slaughtering of beasts for winter store, see Dict.

Gost, sb. spirit, 12. 301; 17 a. 266.

See Gast.

Gostliche, adj. spiritual, 4 b. 25. See Gastelich.

Gostliche, adv. spiritually, 13. 47, 74. See Gastlike.

Goδ, pr. s. goeth, 13. 56; 16. 305; pl. 6 b. 85; imp. pl. 13. 21. A.S. gάδ, pr. s., gáδ, pl., gáþ, imp. pl. See Gan.

Goulen, pr. pl. yell, 18. 454. Icel.

gaula, to bellow.

Grace, sb. God's favour, 9. 352; excellent quality, virtue, 19. 571; mete graces, graces at meals, 9. 301. O. F. grace; Lat. gratia.

Gradde, pt. s. cried, screamed, 16. 1662. See Grede.

Gradi, adv. greedy, 17 b. 268. A.S. grádig. Cf. Gredi.

Grai, sb. grey fur, prob. badger's. (See Halliwell), 17b. 365. A.S. grag. Cf. Grey.

Grame, sb. vexation, anger, 6. 173; 16. 49; 17 b. 168. A. S. grama. Cf. Grome.

Grames, pr. s. vexes, 17 b. 167. See Gremien. Grammound, adj. angry, 5. 1545. A. S. gramcund, gram + cund (cp. cynn), an adjectival suffix. Cp. A. S. godeund, divine, deófolcund, devilish.

Graninde, pr. part. groaning, 3. 37.

A. S. gránian, to groan.

Granti, v. to grant, 6b. 368; · Grante, imp. s. 19. 508; Graunti, I pr. s. 16. 745; Graunte, pr. s. subj. 15. 2536. Norm. F. gräanter, so in Roland, 3805; O.F. creanter; late Lat. creantare (for credentare), a deriv. of Lat. credere.

Gras, sb. grass, 19. 130. A. S. græs:

Goth. gras. Cf. Gres.

Grate, adj. great, 1.6. See Great. Grane, v. to bury, 18. 613; Grauen, pp. buried, 15. 2431. A.S. grafan, to dig, pp. grafen. Cf. I-grauen.

Grauel, sb. pebbly beach, 19. 1503.

Norm. F. gravele.

Graunti. See Granti.

Great, adj. big, coarse; Greate, 9. A.S. great; O.S. grot. Cf. Grate, Gret, Gretture.

Grede, v. to cry out, 16. 308, 1698; Gredep, pr. s. 16. 1671. A.S. grædan, pt. grædde. Gradde, I-grede.

Gredi, adj. greedy, 17 a. 261. See

Gradi.

Gremien, v. to vex, anger, 8 a. 47; Greme, 18. 442. A. S. gremian: Goth. gramjan. Cf. Gramet, 3e-gremed.

Grene, adj. green, 16. 18, 617; 17 a. 335; 17 b. 343; 18. 470. A.S. gréne: O.S. gróni; cp. O. H. G. gruani (Otfrid).

Grene, sb. a green expanse, 6b.

404; 19. 859.

Grennen, v. to grin, show the teeth (as a dog), 9. 69. A. S. grennian.

Grennunge, sb. dat. grinning, showing the teeth, 9. 69. A.S. grenmung.

Gres, sb. grass, 12. 246. See Gras. Gret, adj. great, big, 6. 126; 15. 2008, 2316; 16. 43; 18. 560. 19. 93. See Great.

Grete, v. to weep, 19. 899; Gret. pr. s. 16. 1665; pt. s. 15. 1975, 2287; 18. 615. A.S. grátan, grétan: O.S. grátan; cp. Goth.

grétan. Cf. Groten.

Greten, v. to greet, salute, 6 a. 288; Gret, imp. s. 19. 144, 145; Greteo, pl. 9. 364; 15. 2382; Grette, pt. s. 6 b. 288, A. S. grétan, to approach (pt. grétte): O.S. grótian; cp. O. H. G. gruazen (Otfrid). Cf. I-grætten.

Gretliche, adv. greatly, 4 c. 40;

Gretluker, comp. 9. 282.

Gretture, adj. comp. coarser, 9. 196. See Great.

Gretunge, sb. dat, salutation, greeting, 11.85. A.S. greting.

Grepped, pp. prepared, 5. 1579. M. E. greihen, to prepare (see Stratmann); Icel. greida. Cf. I-greidet.

Greue, pr. subj. may grieve, 9. 226. Norm. F. grever, to burden, afflict; Lat. gravare.

Grey, sb. grey fur, 17 a. 357. Grai.

Greythede, pt. s. prepared, 18.706; Greythed, pp. 18.714; Gre33 pedd, 5. 1093. See Grebbedd.

Grim, adj. fierce, 18.680; Grimme, pl. horrible, 5. 1443; 9. 69. A. S. grimm, fierce, cruel.

Grimlich, adj. horrible; Grimlych, 17 a. 141. A. S. grimmlic.

Grimliche, adv. terribly, 9. 89.

A. S. grimmlice.

Grin, sb. shackle, 2. 32. A. S. grin, gryn, a noose, snare; M. E. grene (Wright's Voc.); conn. with A.S. gearn, yarn (Leo). See Skeat (s.v. yarn).

Grip, sb. vulture, 18. 572. Cp. Trevisa, 3. 57 (Harleian MS.). See Halliwell (s.v. gripe). Icel, gripr,

Gripe, v. to grip, 19. 51, 605.

A. S. grifan.

Grislie, adj. horrible, 1.116; Grislich, 16. 224, 312, 315. See Grysliche.

Grisliche, adv. horribly, 9. 46.

A.S. gryslice.

Grið, sb. peace, 3 a. 93; 6. 19; 18. 511; Griðe, dat. 3 a. 91. A. S. grið, prop. a Norse word; Icel. grið, a domicile, a sanctuary, place of safety (asylum), truce, peace.

Grió-bruche, sb. breach of the peace, 16. 1734. A. S. griðbryce, pacis infractio (Schmid).

Grif-fulnesse, sb. dat. peacefulness,

9. 130.

Grome, sb. anger, 6 a. 173; 8 a.

48. See Grame.

Gromes, sb. pl. boys, 9. 216; 16. 1645. M. E. grome, Trevisa, 1. 359. O. Du. grom, children (Oudemans); cp. Hexham, 'grom, a stripling or a groom.'

Gros, pt. s. him gros, was afraid, 19.
1336. A.S. grós, pt. of grisan,
to shudder, used commonly as a
compound, see N. E. D. (s. v.
agrise).

Grot, sb. weeping, 15. 1978, 2289.

Icel. grátr.

Groten, v. to bewail, 15. 1984. Cf. Grete.

Grotes, sb. pl. atoms, 18. 472. A. S. grot, particle.

Grucching, sb. grudging, grumbling, 16. 423; Grucchunge, dat.

9. 252. O. F. groucher, to murmur, see Skeat (s.v. grudge).

Grulde, pt. s. subj. were twanging, 16. 142. A. S. grillan, provo-

care.

Grund, sb. ground, 15. 2110; bottom (of a well), 12.74. A.S. grund.

Grundlike, adv. ravenously, 18. 651. From A. S. grunden, pp. of grindan, to grind.

Grureful, adj. awful, 9. 46. From A. S. gryre, horror.

Gruselie, imp. pl. munch, 9. 308. See Skeat (s.v. gristle),

Grysliche, adj. horrible, 17 a. 279.

A.S. gryslic, also gryrelic, from gryre, horror. Cf. Grislic.

Gu, pron. you, 15. 2316. 2507. A. S. eów, dat. and acc. of gé, ye. See Eow.

Gulche-cuppe, sb. a toss-cup, 9. 123. See Notes.

Guldene, adj. golden, 6 a. 514; 11. 45. A.S. gylden.

Gult, sb. guilt, 9. 276: Gulte, dat. 10. 52; Gultes, pl. faults, 9. 298.

See Gilt.

Gulte, v. to sin, 17 b. 217; Gulteð, pr. s. 7. 20; 17 a. 90. See Gilte.

Gume, sb. a man; Gumen, pl. 6 a. 4. A. S. guma. Cf. Gomes.

Gung, adj. young; Gunge, 15.
2281; Gungest, superl. 15. 2160,
2185; Gunkeste, 15. 1909. A.S.
geong, comp. gingra, superl.
gingst. Cf. Iunge, Yonge,
Yunge, Jeunge, 20ng, Jung.

Gunne, pt. pl. did, 15. 1953; 19. 51,611; Gunnen, 15. 2378, 2492; 19. 858, 890. A. S. gunnon. See Ginnen.

Gur, poss. pron. your, 15. 2260; Gure, 15. 2178, 2190, 2318. See Eower.

Gurdel, sb. girdle, 9. 188. A.S. gyrdel.

Guőhede, sb. youth, 12. 55. A.S. geóguþhád (Ps. lxx. 16).

Gynnep, pr. s. begins, 19. 729. See Ginnen.

Gyrte, pt. s. girt, 19. 1501. A. S. gyrdan, to gird. Cf. I-gurd.

Gysles, sb. pl. hostages, 2. 143. A.S. gísel, Icel. gísl; cp. O. Ir. gíall.

Gystninge, sb. dat. banquet, 6 b. 478. See Gestninge.

Gyue, sb. gift, 18. 357. See Gife.

Gyuen, v. to give, 2. 42; pp. 18. 365. See Gifen.

Gyus, sb. pl. Jews, 13. 13. See Geus, Judeus.

## H.

Ha, pron. he, 13. 21, 69, 141. See He.

Ha, pron. she, 8 a. 45; 7. 10; 10. 56. See Heo.

Ha, pron. they, 3 a. 24; 7. 99; 8 b. 180. See Hi.

Habben, v. to have, I. 186; 6 a. 586; 8 a. 45; 8 b. 59; Habbe, 6 b. 586; 16. 281; Haben, 17 b. 53; Habe, I. 187; Habbeh, pr. pl. 16. 431; Habeo, 17 b. 179; Habbet, 2 pr. pl. 13. 70; Habbich (for Habbe ich, 8 b. 172), 8 a.

138. A.S. habban, pt. hæfde, pp. gehæfd. Cf. Hauen, Hæfde, Hæfst, Hedde, Hefde, Heuede. Hac, conj. but, 13, 97. See Ac.

Had, sb. person (of Christ), 5. 1361; pl. ranks, orders (of angels), 1. 161. A. S. hád, person (in theology), rank, order, nature; cp. O. H. G. heit, persona (Tatian).

Hæfde, pt. s. had; Hæfden, 6. 427; pt. pt. 2. 157; Hafde, pt. s. 6. 423; 10. 39; Haffde, 5. 1093; Hafdes, 2 pt. s. 10. 8; Hafden, pt. 6. 210; Haffdenn. 5. 1047, 1393; Hade, s. 1. 154; Hadde, 1. 10: 2. 3; 15. 2428; pt. 19. 468; Hadden, 2. 12, 32; 4c. 19; Adde, s. 15. 1918, 2212. A.S. hæfde, pt. hæfdon, pt. of habban. See Habben.

Hæfedd, sb. head, 5. 1285; Hæfden, pl. 6. 174. See Hafed.

Hæfst, 2 pr. s. hast; Hæfuest, 6. 99; Hafst, 14. 198; Hafesst, 5. 1212. Hest, 13. 113. A. S. hæfst, from habban. See Habben.

Hæh, adj. high, 6 a. 128; Hæhne, acc. m. 6 a. 409; Hæhst, superl.

6 a. 310; Hæhste, 6 a. 124, 137. See Heh.

Hæhliche, adv. splendidly, 6 a. 32; sumptuously, 6 a. 379. See Hehlice.

Hæhte, pt. s. called, 6 a. 449; Hæhten, pt. 6 a. 460. See Haten. Hæhte, pt. s. was called, 6 a. 117.

321, 323. See Haten.

Hæil, adj. hale, of good health, 6 a. 525; Hail, 6 a. 547. O. Northumb. hæl; Icel. heill, hale; cp. A. S. hál, whole. Cf. Heil.

Hælden, v. to hold, 6 a. 26. See Healde.

Hælf, sb. side, 6 a. 234. See Half. Hændeliche, adv. courteously, 6 a. 108. See Hendeliche.

Hændest, adj. superl. nearest, 6 a.

Hæne, adj. poor, 6 a. 408. A.S. heán, mean, despised; cp. Goth. hauns. Cf. Hehne.

Hær, adv. here, 2.145. See Her. Hærene, imp. s. hearken, 6 a. 294. See Herene.

Hæren, v. to obey, 6 a. 38, 136. See Heren.

Hærm, sb. harm, 6 a. 16; Hærme, dat. 6 a. 590. See Hearm.

Hærnes, sb. pl. brains, 2. 26. Icel. hjarni, the brain, Goth. hwairnei; cp. Gr. κρα-νίον.

Hærre, sb. dat. lord, 6 a. 26. A.S. hearra: O.S. herro.

Hær;ieð, pr. pl. harry, ravage, 6 a. 216. A. S. hergian.

Heete, sb. heat, 5. 1487, 1567. A. S. hétu, héte. Cf. Hate, Heat, Hete.

Hædendom, sb. heathendom, 5.

Hæðene, adj. heathen, 5. 1305; 6 a. 602. A.S. háðen. Cf. Hæðen, Heaðene, Heðen.

Hæued, sb. head, 2. 26. See Hafed. Hæje, adv. high, 6a. 517. See Hehe.

Hæ3e-dæie, sb. high-day, 6 a. 281.

A

Cp. A. S. heáhtíd, Icel. há-tíd, a festival. See Skeat (s. v. hey-day (2)).

Hafde. See Hæfde.

Hæfed, sb. head, I. 59. A.S. heáfod. Cf. Hæfedd, Hæued, Heauet, Heaued, Hefed, Heued, Heuet.

Hafed-men, pl. prelates, headmen, 1. 124. A. S. heafod-mann.

Hafe, pr. s. hath, 1. 175; Hafd, 1. 65. A.S. hæfð. See Habben.

Hafst. See Hæfst.

Hage-faderen, sb. pl. dat. patriarchs, 1. 163. A. S. heáh-fæder.

Hagt, sb. care, 15. 2044, 2082. See Agte.

Hahes, adj. gen. s. high, 1. 199.

See Heh. Haigre, sb. hair-cloth, 15. 1977.

M. E. hayre, cilicium, Wright's Vocab.; A. S. háre: O. H. G. hara (Tatian).

Hail, sb. good luck, happiness, 6 b. 526. Icel. heill.

Hail. See Hæil.

Hal, adj. whole, 8 b. 157. A.S. hál. Cf. Hol.

Halde, pt. s. inclined, 6 a. 580. A.S. hylde, pt. of hyldan, heldan. See Helden.

Halden, v. to hold, keep, 2. 177; 7. 52. See Healde.

Hale, sb. dat. a secret place, 16. 2.
A. S. hal (from the Teutonic base HAL, to hide, whence A. S. helan).

Hale, sb. health, 17 b. 377. A.S. hále, hálu. Cf. Heale, Hele.

Halechen, sb. pl. saints, 2. 62. See below.

Halege, sb. saint, 1. 146. A.S. halga. Cf. Halegen, Halhes.

Halen, pp. hid, 17b. 161. See Helen.

Halende, sb. Saviour, 1. 108. A.S. Hálend. Cf. Helende.

Haleo, pr. s. hales, drags, 12. 248. O. F. haler; Icel. hala. Halezen, sb. pl. dat. saints, 3 a. 77. See Halege.

Half, sb. side, 4a. 75; 7. 83; 9. 60. A. S. healf. Cf. Healf, Hallf, Halue.

Halhes, sb. pl. saints, 10. 79; Halhen, 7. 130. See Halege.

Hali, adj. holy, 1. 119; Halie, 1. 97, 98; 15. 2438. See Hali3.

Haliche, adv. in a holy manner, 7.

117. A.S. hálige.

Halidom, sb. holy relics, 2. 143. A. S. hálig-dóm, holiness, holy things; Icel. helgir dómar, relics. See Dict. (s. v. dómr). Cf. Hali3domess.

Hali-gast, sb. Holy Ghost, 3 a. 99; Halie-gaste, dat. 3 b. 131, A.S. Hálig gást.

Hali-write, sb. holy writ, 1. 184; 9. 173.

Hali3, adj. holy, 5. 1490; Hali3e, 1. 118. A. S. hálig. Cf. Hali, Hall3he, Heali, Holi, Ali.

Halisdomess, sb. pl. holy things, 5. 1031, 1689. See Halidom.

Halizen, v. to hallow, 3 a. 85. A.S. hálgian.

Halke, sb. dat. corner, 19. 1099. Cp. A. S. holc (B. T.).

Halle, adj. all, 15. 2340. See Eall. Halle, sb. dat. hall, 6 b. 518; 19. 71; Hallen, 6 a. 518. A. S. heall.

Hallfe, sb. o Godess hallfe, on God's behalf, 5. 1028. See Half.

Hallishe, adj. holy, 5. 1096. See Halis.

Hals, sb. neck, 2. 35; 18. 521, 670. A.S. heals; Goth. hals.

Halst, 2 pr. s. holdest, 1. 41; Halt, pr. s. 4 c. 45; 7. 216; Hallt, 5. 1299. See Healden.

Halue, sb. side, 6 a. 258; pl. 9. 45. See Half.

Haluendel, sb. half, 18. 430. A.S. healf dæl, half part.

Ham, I pr. s. am, II. 98. O. Northumb. am. See Am.

Ham, pron. dat. them, 1. 21, 27,

65; 11. 26; acc. 1. 126; 11. 15. A.S. him, pl. dat., hi, pl. acc. See Hi.

Ham, sb. home, 1. 157; 2. 200; 5. 1608; Hames, pl. 3 b. 39. A. S. hám. Cf. Hom, Om.

Hamtun, sb. Southampton, 2.

141.

Hand, sb. pl. hands, 1. 16; Handes, 18. 383. A.S. hand, hond, a hand. Cf. Hend, Hond.

Handful, sb. sheaf, 15. 1919. A.S.

handfull.

Handlen, v. to handle, 18. 347; Handel, 18. 586. A. S. handlian.

Hangen, v. to hang (active), 18. 612, 695. A.S. hangan (usually contracted to hon), to hang. Cf. Hengen.

Hangeo, pr. s. hangeth (neuter), 17 b. 312. A.S. hangian; cp. O.S. hangón. See Henge.

Hard, adj. severe, 17 b. 159, 171; Hardne, acc. s. m. hard, 17 a. 171; Harde cloves, sackcloth. A. S. heard. Cf. Herde.

Harde, adv. severely, 12. 286.

A. S. hearde.

Hardeliche, adv. bravely, 16. 402. A. S. heardlice.

Hardi, adj. hardy, 15. 2121. O.F. hardi, bold.

Hardilike, adv. boldly, 12. 239.

Hare, pron. their, 1. 98, 157; 3 a. 36; of them, 7. 19; hares unpances, against their will, 1. 65. See Heore.

Harm, sb. injury; Harem, 17 b. 198; Harme, dat. 4 b. 50. See Hearm.

Harmen, v. to harm, 8 a. 113. A.S. hearmian. Cf. Hearmin.

Harpe, v. to harp, 19. 231. A.S. hearpian.

Harpurs, sb. pl. harpers, 19. 1509. A.S. hearpere.

Harrdenesst, 2 pr. s. hardenest, 5. 1487. M. E. hardnen, an extension of the more usual harden; A.S. heardian. Has (He hes), he them, 13. 78. See Hes.

Has, sb. command, 17 b. 91, 349.

A.S. has. Cf. Hes, Hease,
Hesne, Hest.

Hasteliche, adv. quickly, 13, 105. Cf. O. Fris. hast, speed, and hastig, speedy.

Hat, adj. hot, 5. 1564; Hate, 5. 1203; Hatere, comp. 17 b. 251; Hatture, 17 a. 243. A.S. hát.

Hate, sb. dat. heat, 17 b. 236. See

Hæte.

Haten, v. to bid; Hatev, pr. s. bids, 7. 52; Hat, 9. 252; 17 a. 302; 17 b. 308. In A. S. there were two verbs hátan, which are confused together in M. E. A. S. hátan (1), to order, promise, call, pt. héht, pp. háten, and A. S. hátan (2), to be called, pr. and pt. hátte, pl. hátton. Cf. Hæhte, Hatte, Hehte, Het, Hoot, Hot, Ihaten, Ihote, Y-oten.

Hation, v. to hate; Hatedh, pr. s. 13. 82; Hatiet, 16. 230; Hatiet, pl. 6. 314; Hatien, 9. 259. A. S.

w hatian:

Hatrede, sb. dat. hatred, 1. 28. The suffix is the A.S. -ræden, meaning 'law,' 'mode,' or 'condition.' See Ferreden.

Hatte, I pr. s. am called, 6 a, b. 63; pr. s. 4 a. 8; Hattest, 2 pr. s. 16. 255; Hatte, pl. s. 2, 92; 6 b. 119, 321. A.S. hátte, pass. pr. and pt. See Haten.

Hatte, pt. s. became hot, 19. 608.

A. S. hátian, pt. hátode.

Hatterliche, adv. savagely, 8 a. 94. A.S. hetelice, fiercely. Cf. Heatterliche.

Havene, adj. heathen, 6 a. 589; 17 b. 295. See Hæven.

Havec, sb. hawk, 16. 303, 307; Havekes, gen. s. 16. 271. A.S. hafoc. Cf. Heanekes.

Hauen, v. to have, 2. 112; 19. 365; pr. pl. 4 a. 79; 10. 59; 12.

237; Haues, 2 pr. s. 18. 688; Hauest, 3 a. 81; 19. 801; Hauestu, hast thou, 19. 726; Haueð, pr. s. 3 b. 49; 12. 251; Hauet, 18. 564; Haued, 2. 204; 15. 2038; Hauede, pt. s. 18. 348, 437; Hauedet, had it. 18. 714; Haueden, pl. 18. 439. See Habben.

Hauene, sb. haven, 8 a. 144; 19. 755. A.S. hæfene; cp. Icel. höfn. Haxede, pt. s. asked, 6 b. 530. See

Axen.

Hashelis, adv. becomingly, 5. 1228, Hashelike, 5. 1231; Hasherrlike, 5. 1214. Icel. hagliga, suitably, meetly, from hagr, skilful, handy. He. prop. he. 5. 1236. A. S. he.

He, pron. he, 5. 1236. A. S. hé. Cf. Ha, Hie, Heo, Hi.

He, pron. she, 8a. 70; 19. 292, 297, 300, 743. See Heo.

He, pron. they, 15. 2152; 17 a. 181, 210; 17 b. 269, 383; 18. 415. See Hi.

Healde, v. to hold, observe, 17 b. 314. A.S. healdan. Cf. Halden, Hælden, Helde, Halst, Hielden, Heold, Hold, Ihalden.

Healden, v. to pour, 8 a. 124. See Helden,

Heale, sb. salvation, 7. 89, 224; 8 a. 144; 11. 6, 96. See Hale.

Healen, sb. pl. dat. heels, 8 b. 154. See Helen.

Healent, sb. Saviour, 8 a. 126. See Halende.

Heali, adj. holy, 10. 87. See Halia.

Heanen, v. to oppress; Heane8, 8 a. 136; Heande, pt. s. 8 b. 3; Heaned, pp. afflicted, 10. 29. A. S. hýnan, to humble, from heán, poor, despised.

Heanen, 8 a. 138. Text probably corrupt. See Notes.

Heare, sb. hair-cloth, 9. 167. A. S.

háre. Cf. Here. Hearm, sb. harm, 8 b. 105. A.S. hearm. Cf. Harm, Hærm, Hermes. Hearmin, v. to harm, 7, 143; Hearmed, pr. s. 8 b. 140. A.S. hearmian. Cf. Harmen, Hermie.

Heascede, pt. s. insulted, 8 b. 4. A. S. hyscan, from husc, scoffing; see B. T. (s. v. husc): O. S. hosc.

Hease, sb. dat. command, 17 b. 296. See Hes.

Heat, sb. heat, anger, 16. 167. See Hæte.

Heater, sb. clothing, 9. 159. A. S. hæteru. For several exx. of this word in M. E. see Stratmann (s.v. hatre), and Piers Plowman, p. 319.

Heatterliche, adv. savagely, 8 b. 117. See Hatterliche.

Headene, adj. heathen, 10. 33. See Hædene.

Heaued, sb. head, captain, 7. 37; 0, 221. See Hafed.

Heaued-sunne, sb. a capital sin, deadly sin, 9, 8; Heaued sunnen, pl. dat. 9, 23. Cp. A. S. heáfodgylt, heáfod-leahter, deadly sin. Cf. Hefed-sunnen, Heuedsunnen.

Heauekes, sb. pl. hawks, 3 b. 40. See Havec.

Heauet, sb. head, 8 a. 125; 9. 175. See Hafed.

Hedde, pt. s. had, 13. 44; 17 a.
139, 153; Hedden, pl. 13. 11,
116. See Habben.

Heden, v. to heed, 8 a. 33. A. S. héden: O. S. hódian; cp. O. H. G. huaten (Otfrid).

Hefde, pt. s. had, 2. 120; 7. 702; Hefede, 3b. 8; Hefden, pl. 2. 19, 76; 7. 105. See Habben.

Hefed, sb. head, 2. 24. See Hafed. Hefed-sunnen, sb. pl. capital sins, deadly sins, 3b. 74. See Heaued-

Hefene, sb. dat. heaven, 1. 189; 3 a. 93; Hefenen, pl. 1. 41. See Heofen.

Hefi3, adj. heavy, 5. 1442. A.S hefig. Cf. Heuie.

Heg, adj. high, 4 a. 38; 21. 27; Hege, 4 a. 23; Hegest, superl. 15. 2142. See Heh.

Hegge, sb. hedge, 16. 17, 59. A.S. hecg. See Skeat (s. v. hedge, p. 810).

Heglice, adv. sumptuously, 2. 90. See Hehlice.

Heg-settle, sb. dat. high seat, throne, 4 a. 38. See Hehseotel.

Heh, adj. high, 3 a. 79; Hehe, 8 b. 56, 149; on heh, on high, 7. 69. A. S. heáh, comp. hérra, superl. héhst. Cf. Hæh, Heg, Hei, Heih, Hahes, Heye, Heze, Hize, Herre, Hehzhesst.

Hehde (for hefde), pt. s. had, 6 a.

137. See Hefde.

Hehe, adv. high, 8 b. 153. A.S. heáh. Cf. Heie, Heye, Hæ3e, Hehre.

Heh-engel, sb. archangel, 3 a. 51. A. S. heahengel.

Hehlice, adv. sumptuously, 2. 197. A. S. heáhlice, heálice. Cf. Hæhliche, Heglice.

Hehne, adj. contemptible, 6 a. 204.

See Hæne.

Heh-reue, sb. high reeve, 8 a. 27. A.S. heáh geréfa, a royal officer of high rank, see B. T. (s. v.)

Heh-seotel, sb. high seat, throne, 8 a. 121. A.S. heáhseil. Cf. Hegsettle.

Hehte, pt. s. ordered, 8 b. 161; called, 6 b. 449. See Haten.

Hehte, pt. s. was called, 8 b. 3. See Haten.

Hehze, adv. high, 6b. 517. See Hehe.

Heh3hesst, adj. superl. highest, 5. 1055. See Heh.

Hei, pron. they, 19. 151. See Hi. Hei, adj. high, 11. 70; Heie, 9. 34; 16. 1646. See Heh.

Heie, adv. high, 9. 260. See Hehe.

Heien, v. to extol, 8 a. 102; Heiende, pr. part. 86. II; Heinde,

8 a. o. A. S. heán, to heighten: Goth. hauhjan. Cf. I-heied, I-hææd.

Heih, adj. high, II. 25. See Heh. Heil, adj. hale, 12. 75. Icel. heill.

Cf. Hæil. Heiris, sb. pl. heirs, 19. 907; O.F. heirs, an heir; Lat. heres. Cf. Eir.

Hei-ward, sb. hay-ward, 9. 132. A. S. hæg-weard, from haga, an enclosure. See Notes.

Helde, sb. age, 18. 387. See

Elde.

Helde, sb. a slope, 17 b. 347. Cp. A. S. heldan, hyldan, to incline, bend; see Stratmann (s.v. held); cp. O. H. G. hálda, a slope, G. Halde (Weigand). Cf. Helden.

Helde, v. to hold, 19. 912; pt. s. 2. 175; Helden, pl. 2. 146; Heldenn, 5. 1163. See Healde.

Helden, v. to incline the vessel and so pour out the contents, 9. 334. A.S. heldan, hyldan, to tilt, incline. See Skeat (s.v. heel, 2). Cf. Halde, Healden.

Hele, sb. health, 17 a. 369; salvation, 4 b. 29; safety, 6 a. 245. See Hale.

Helen, sb. pl. dat. heels, 8 a. 126. A.S. héla, a heel. Cf. Healen,

Helen, v. to conceal, 17 a. 166; Heled, pr. s. 1. 59. A.S. helan. Cf. Halen, Heolen, Hule, Hilede.

Helende, sb. Saviour, 1. 189; Helendes, gen. s. 1. 123; 4a. 63. See Halende.

Heledes, sb. pl. warriors, heroes, 6a. 496. A.S. hæleð, a man, hero: O.S. helið; cp. O. H. G. helid (G. held).

Helfter, sb. noose, snare, 3 b. 117, A.S. hælftre (Wright's 124.

Vocab.).

Helle-fur, sb. hell fire, 17 a. 156, 158. A.S. helle fyr; Helle, gen. of Hel: Goth. halja; cp. O.H.G. hella-fiur (Tatian).

Helle-mut, sb. hell mouth, 1.

Helm, sb. helmet, 18. 624. A.S.

helm; Icel. hjálmr.

Help, sb. help, 4 c. 37; Helpe, 4 c. 34. A.S. help: O.S. helpa; cp.

Icel. hjálp.

Helpen, v. to help, 18. 648; Hellpenn, 5. 1174; Helpe, 16. 1719.
A. S. helpan; cp. O. H. G. helfan (Otfrid).

Helpleses, adj. gen. s. of the

helpless, 8 b. 190.

Helőe, sb. dat. health, safety, 15. 2344. A.S. hálð.

Hem, pron. dat. them, 4 b. 102; 15. 2152; 17 b. 62. See Heom. Hemself, pron. reflex. themselves,

17 b. 229. See Heomsælf. Hend, sb. pl. hands, 18. 505. See

Hand.

Hende, sb. dat, district, 6b. 67. See Ende.

Hende, adj. near at hand, handy, 18. 359; near to help, kind, courteous, 6 a. 573; 8 a. 126; 19. 371, 1129; Hendest, superl. most courteous, 6 a. 154. A.S. gehende, near, handy, vicinus. Cf. Hændest, Ihende.

Hendeliche, adv. courteously, 6 b.

277. See Hændeliche.

Henge, v. to hang, to be suspended, 10. 63; Henges, 2 pr. s. 10. 111; pr. s. 10. 55; Hengeds, 2 pt. s. 10. 17; Henged, pp. 10. 53. A. S. hangian. Cf. Hangeo, Hongeo.

Hengen, pt. pl. hanged (active), 2,

25, 87. See Hangen.

Hen[no], sb. hen, 16. 413; Hennes, gen. s. 18. 702. A. S. hen, hæn.

Hennen, adv. hence, 6 a. 320; Henne, 17 b. 400; 19. 46, 319; Hennes, 19. 323. See Heonne.

Heo, pron. she, 3 a. 30; 6 a. 131; 8 b. 64; her, 3 a. 56; 6 a. 577, 578; Heo-seolf, she herself, 14. 426. A.S. heó, she, hí, her (acc.). Cf. Ha, He, Hes, Hi, Hye, Ge, 3eo, 3ho.

Heo, pron. he, 3 a. 111; 6 a. 146.

See He.

Heo, pron. they, 3 a. 67; 6. 15; 11. 30; 16. 1661, 1662; 17 a. 102. See Hi.

Heofene, sb. dat. heaven, I. 199; 3 a. 5; Heoffne, 5. 1055, 1267; Heofiness, gen. s. 5. 1394. A.S. heofon. Cf. Hefene, Heuene, Heouene.

Heofene-riche, sb. the kingdom of heaven, 3 a. 111. A.S. heofon-rice. Cf. Heuenriche, Heo-

veneriche.

Heold, pt. s. held, 2. 64, 111; 17 a. 237; Heoldon, pl. 2. 127; Heolden, 2. 14, 16; 17 a. 292; Heolde, 16. 12; 17 a. 172. A. S. heóld, pt. s.; heóldon, pt. pl. of healdan. See Healde.

Heoldre, adj. comp. older, 6b. 374.

See Eald.

Heolen, v. to conceal, 8 a. 39. See Helen.

Heom, pron. dat. them, 1. 6; 2. 56; acc. 2. 21. A.S. him, heom, dat. pl. Cf. Hom, Hem, Em in Wexem.

Heonne, adv. hence, 14. 173; 16. 850, 1673; 17a. 388. A. S. heonan (hinan). Cf. Hennen.

Heorde-monne, sb. gen. pl. of the herdsmen, 9. 131. A. S. heord, (I) care, (2) herd, flock, (3) family; see Skeat (s. v. herd I).

Heorden, sb. pl. hards of flax, 9. 157. A.S. heordan. Cf. Herde.

Heore, pron. their, 2. 116; 16. 305, 740. A.S. heora. See Hire.

Heore's, I pr. pl. obey, 6 a. 116. See Heren.

Heorte, sb. heart, 1. 83; 19. 263. A. S. heorte. Cf. Herte, Hierte.

Heou, sb. colour, 16. 619. See Hiu. Heouene, sb. heaven, 17 a. 80; acc. 7. 183; 17 a. 75; dat. 3 a. 106; 16. 728. See Heofene.

Heouenlich, adj. heavenly, 7. 123; Heouenliche, 7. 90. A. S. heofonlic.

Heovene-riche, sb. the kingdom of heaven, 16. 717; 17 a. 351; Heoueriche, 17 a. 66, 176. See Heofeneriche.

Heowe, sb. dat. hue, colour, 3 a. 19; 16. 29, 152. See Hiu.

Her, adv. before, I. 186; 2. 182; 17 b. 161. See Ær.

Her, pron. of them, their, 2. 25, 139; 15. 2258. A.S. hira. See Hire.

Her, adv. here, 1. 144; 3 a. 36. A. S. hér. Cf. Hær.

Her, adv. (in compounds); Herabuten, hereabout, about this, 9, 366. Heramong, in this place, in our midst, 16. 744; Herbihonde, here at hand, 19. 1149: Her-biforen, before this, 15. 2133; Her-efter, hereafter, 3 a. 54; Herinne, herein, 19. 312; Her-to, hereto, 9. 6.

Herberwe, sb. dat. camp, 6 a. 262; Herboru, lodging, 18. 742. Icel. herbergi, lit. an army-shelter; cp. O.F. herberge, an encampment, in Roland, 2488.

Herborwed, pp. lodged, 18. 742.

Icel. herbergja, to shelter, harbour.
Heronen, v. to hearken, 9. 208;
Heroni, 7. 211; Heroniö, pr. pl.
7. 61. M. E. herknen (Chaucer);
A. S. hyronian. Cf. Hærone,
Herkne, Herrenesst.

Herde, pt. s. heard, 2. 151; 18. 465; 19. 41. A.S. hýrde, pt. of hýran, héran, to hear, See Heren.

Herde, sb. pl. hards, hurds, tow, 9. 157. A. S. heordan, see B. T. See Heorden.

Herde, adj. hard, 3 b. 55; Herdure, comp. more severe, more strict, 9. 342. See Hard.

Herdes, sb. pl. lands, 13. 2. See Erd.

Hordne, sb. errand, message, 15. 2073. See Erende.

Herdnesse, sb. hardness, 3b. 11, 73. A.S. heardnes.

Here, sb. praise, 17 b. 45. A. S. hére, dignity (hérenis, praise); cp. hérian, to praise, and O. S. hér, exalted.

Here, sb. army, host, 16. 1702, 1709, 1790; 17 b. 45; 18. 346, 379; Heren, 15. 2079. A.S. here.

Here, sb. hair, 16. 428. A. S. hér,

hér: O.S. hár.

Here, sb. hair-cloth, 9. 160. O. F. here (Bartsch). Cf. Heare, Haigre.

Here, adv. before, 2. 182. See Ær. Here, pron. their, of them, 2. 14; 4 a. 21; 4 b. 29, 47; 13. 31; 15. 1920; 2209; 19. 66. See Hire.

Hered-men, sb. pl. retainers, 6 b. 134. See Hiredmen.

Heren, v. to hear, obey, 3 b. 15; 6 a. 25; Hered, imp. pl. 12. 61. A, S. héran, hýran: O.S. hórian; cp. O.H. G. hóren (Otfrid). Cf. Hiren, Heored, Herde, Hiheren.

Heretoche, sb. leader, (Moses), 1. 92. A.S. heretoga; O.S. heritogo (Pilate); cp. O. H. G. herizoho (Otfrid), G. herzog.

Here-word, sb. praise, 9. 42; Hereworde, 4 a. 76. A.S. here-word.

Here-wurde, adj. praiseworthy, 8 b. 192.

Herien, v. to praise, 7. 177; 8 a. 102; Heried, pr. pl. 7. 175; Herien, 4a. 51; Heriende, pr. part. 8 a. 19. A. S. hérian. Cf. I-heret.

Heritage, sb. 19. 1301. O.F. he-

ritage.

Herkne, imp. s. hearken, 19. 814. See Hercnen. Hermes, sb. pl. damages, 9. 133. See Hearm.

Hermie, pr. s. subj. harm, 9.135. See Hearmin.

Hermites, sb. pl. hermits, 18. 430. O.F. hermite; Lat. heremita; Gk. ¿pnuírns, a dwellerina solitude,

Hermyne, sb. ermine, 17 a. 357. O.F. hermine; M. H. G. hermin; O. H. G. harmin, ermine fur, from harmo, an ermine; cp. A.S. hearma (Wright's Vocab.). Cf. Ermine.

Her-onont, as regards this, 8 a. 67. See Onont.

Herrenesst, 2 pr. s. hearknest, 5. 1301. See Herenen.

Herre, adj. comp. higher, 16. 1637. See Heh.

Herte, sb. heart, 17b. 74, 204; Hertes, pl. 13. 81; 15. 1927. See Heorte.

Hertedin, pt. pl. cheered, put in good heart, 15. 1980. See Halliwell (s. v. herte).

Herteliche, adv. heartily, 10. 48. Herting, sb. cheering, heartening, 15. 1982.

Heruest, sb. harvest, 12.238. A.S. hærfest.

Herunge, sb. hearing, 7. 17.

Hes, pron. f. acc. her, it, 17 b. 219.
The normal A. S. form is hi. Cf.
Hies, His.

Hes, pron. pl. them, 17 b. 186, 314. The usual A.S. forms are hi, hig. Cf. His, Is, Mes.

Hes, (he + hes), he + her (it), 17 b. 40, 56.

Hes, sb. command, 17 a. 90; Hese, pl. 4 a. 81; 17 a. 290; Hesne, 1. 113. See Has.

Hesmel, ¿b. collar, 9. 260. Perhaps a corrupt form of A. S. healsmyne: O. S. halsmeni; cp. Icel. húlsmen. For the change from n to l cp. O. H. G. himil (mod. himmel), and Goth. himins.

Hest, sb. command, 9. 190; Heste,

4 b. 94; Hestene, gen. pl. 4 b. 94; Hestes, pl. 17 a. 344. See Has.

Hest, 2 pr. s. hast, 13. 113. See Hæfst.

Het, pt. s. commanded, ordered, 3a. 10; 8 a. 94; 13. 31; promised, 15. 2365; Hetten, pt. 8 a. 94. See Haten.

Het, pt. s. was called, 19. 7, 767. See Haten.

Hete, sb. heat, 4 d. 72; 5. 1404; 12. 72; 17 a. 138, 197, 228. See Hæte.

Hete, sb. hate, 16. 167. A.S. hete, cp. O. S. heti: Goth. hatis.

Hete, v. to eat, 18. 457. See Eten. Hetelifaste, adv. cruelly, 10. 78. From A.S. hetol, hetel, full of hate, malignant.

Hethen, adv. hence, 15. 2508; 18. 683, 690. Icel. hédan. Cf. Even.

Hethen, adj. heathen, 2. 50; Hepene, 6b.15; 8a. 2. See Hæbene. Hepenesse, sb. dat. heathendom, 13. 7, 38. A. S. hæbennes.

Heued, sb. head, 4 b. 16; 18. 379; 19. 610. See Hafed.

Heued-clot, sb. head-cloth, 9. 259. A. S. heáfod cláb.

Heuede, pt. s. had; 9. 352; 17 a. 16. See Habben.

Heued-sunnen, sb. pl. capital sins, deadly sins, 3 b. 34, 74. See Heaued-sunne.

Heuegeo, pr. s. bears heavy on, 9. 263. A.S. hefigian.

Heuen, v. to heave, raise; Heued, fr. s. 8b. 140. A.S. hebban. Cf. Houe.

Heuene, sb. dat. heaven, 1. 123; Heuen kinge, dat. king of heaven. See Heofene.

Heuenliche, adj. 4 c. 22. A.S. heofonlic.

Heuen-riche, sb. the kingdom of heaven, 12. 28; Heuene-riche, 3α.
63. See Heofene-riche.

Heueriche, sb. the kingdom of heaven, 13. 85; 17b. 42, 65. See above.

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Heuet, sb. head, 9. 173. See Hafed.

Heuie, adj. heavy, 3b. 71; 9. 228; 19. 1450. See Heffs.

Hew, sb. colour, complexion, 4b. 87. See Hiu.

Heye, adj. high, 17 a. 278, 343; Heye se, the high sea, 18. 719. See Heh.

Heye, adj. high, 18. 695. See Hehe.

He;e, adj. high, 3 a. 13. See Heh. Hi, pron. they, 1. 8; 3 b. 100; 17 a. 379; 17 b. 382; them, 16. 854. A. S. hi, hig, nom. and acc. pl. Cf. Hy, Ha, He, Hie, Hii, Hei, I, Heo, Ho, Hes.

Hi, pron. she, 1. 58; 13. 97. See Heo.

Hi, pron. he, it, 13. 27. See He. Hic, pron. I, 13. 23, 74. See Ic.

Hidenn, v. to hide, 5. 1019, 1678; Hidd, pp. 5. 1704. A.S. hidan, hýdan. Cf. Huide, Hude. I-hud.

Hider-to, adv. hither-to, 9. 33. A.S. hider: Goth. hidre; cp. Lat. citra.

Hiderward, adv. hitherward, 16.

Hie, pron. he, 17 b. 114. See He. Hie, pron. they, 4 a. 37; 17 b. 22, 98, 241, 376; them, 16. 854. See Hi.

Hielden, pt. pl. held, 17 b. 172; observed, 17 b. 298. See Healde. Hierte, sb. heart, 17 b. 113. See

Hierte, sb. heart, 17 b. 113. See Heorte. Hies, pron. her, it, 17 b. 243. See

Hes.

Hi-fulled, pp. filled, 6 b. 515. See Fulle and Ge-.

Hi-funde, pp. found, 13. 22. See Finden and Ge-.

Hi-heren, v. to hear, 3 b. 16. See Heren and Ge-.

Hihten, pt. pl. adorned, 4 a. 22. Cp. M. E. histe, to adorn, Trevisa, 1. 41, 235; 2. 363. Hii, pron. they, 6 b. 15. See Hi. Hil, sb. hill, 12. 27; Hille, dat. 12. 1. A. S. hyll; cp. Lat collis, Cf. Hulle.

Hilede, pt. s. covered, 10. 50. ee Helen.

Hi-makede, pp. made, 6b. 480. See Macien and Ge-.

Himselfon, pron. reflex. himself, 17 b. 107; Himsulf, 9. 348; Himsellon, 17 a. 184. A.S. he self, acc. hine selfne; but himsylf, in Chron. ann. 1087.

Hin, sb. dwelling, camp, 6b. 262.

See Inne.

Hin, prep. in, 1. 26. See In.

Hin, pron. him, 13. 29. See Hine, Hindene, sb. a snare (?), 3 b. 125. Perhaps hindene is a scribe's error for A. S. hindere, a snare; cp. hinderhoe, a snare, in B. T.

Hine, pron. acc. him, 1. 11, 33; 16. 1749; 17 b. 385, 391. A.S.

hine. Cf. Hin, Hyne.

Hine, sb. pl. domestics, 18. 620; Hinen, 7. 14, 226; 8 a. 138. M. E. hine; A. S. hina, a gen. pl. in the term hina fæder, paterfamilias. See B. T. (s. v.), and Skeat (s. v. hind). Cf. Inhinen.

Hird, sb. company, 7. 116; 11. 51; household, 7. 12; retainers at court, 8 a. 10; Hirde, dat. 9.

39. See Hired.

Hirde, sb. shepherd, 12. 48, 49.
A.S. hirde, heorde, from heord, herd, flock; cp. Goth. hairdeis, from hairda, a herd. Cf. Hurde.

Hirdnesse, sb. flocks of sheep under a shepherd's care, 15. 1930. A.S. hirdnes, care, custody. Cf. Heorde-monne.

Hire, pron. poss. her, 1. 58. A.S hire. Cf. Hure.

Hire, pron. acc. her, 2. 122. A.S. hire = αὐτήν in Chron. ann. 1127.

Hire, pron. poss. their, 6 b. 73; 13. 33; 18. 393. A.S. hira, heora. Cf. Heore, Hare, Hore.

Hired. sb. body of retainers, 6 a. 203; Hirede, court, 6 a. 308. A. S. hired, a family, household, followers of a lord; cp. for form M. H. G. hírát (mod. G. heirath), marriage, see Weigand.

Hired-men, sb. pl. retainers, 6 a. 132; Hiredmonnen, dat. 6 a. 313. A.S. hiredmann. Cf. Heredmen.

Hiren, v. to obey, 6a. 367. See Heren.

Hirne, sb. corner, 5. 1677. A.S. hyrne, from horn, Cf. Hurne.

His, pron. f. her, it, 1. 93; 17 b. 263. See Hes.

His, pron. them, 1. 24, 34, 136. See Hes.

His, pron. poss. his, 1. 118; Hise, pl. 2. 9; 18. 368. A. S. his. Cf. Hyse, Es, Is.

His, pr. s. is, 1. 183; 6b. 126. See Is.

Hit, pron. it, 1. 1; 11. 11; 16. 272; expletive, 1. 32. A. S. hit. Cf. It.

Icel. hiti,

Hit, sb. heat, 17 b. 138. heat. Cf. Hæte.

Hiu, sb. colour, 4 b. 86. A.S. hiw, hue, colour; cp. Goth. hiwi, form, show, appearance. Cf. Heou, Heowe, Hew.

Hize, adj. high, 19. 327. See Heh. Hizede, pt. s. hied, hastened, 19. 980. A.S. higian, to hasten.

Hi3te, sb. delight, joy, 16. 272. A. S. hyht, hope, joy.

Histeb, pr. s. rejoices, is glad, 16. 436. A. S. hyhtan, to be glad.

Hlaford, sb. lord, 1. 22; Hlafordes, gen. s. 1. 100, 199; Hlaforden, pl. dat. I. 37. A.S. hláford. Cf. Laford, Laferrd, Lauerd, Louerd, Lowerd, Lord.

Hleste, sb. desire, 17 b. 387. Lust.

Hlesten, v. to listen, 17 b. 230. A. S. hlystan; cp. Icel. hlusta, Cf. Lusten, Listen, Leste.

Ho, pron. they, 17 a. 179, 228. See Hi.

Hohfulle, adj. anxious, 6 a. 312. A.S. hohful, full of care, from hogu, care.

Hokere, sb. dat. scorn, 10. 100; Hokeres, pl. scoffs, 10. 30. A.S. hócor, insult, derision.

Hoker-lahter, sb. the laughter of scorn, Io. 113.

Hokerliche, adv. scornfully, 8 a. 20; 10. 96.

Hokerringe, sb. dat. scorn, contempt, 10. 89.

Hol, adj. whole, 15. 2243; 19. 149, 1365. A.S. hál. See Hal.

Hold, adj. old, 18. 417. See Eald. Hold, adj. friendly, faithful, 1. 5; Holde, 6 a. 307; 19. 1269. A.S. hold, gracious, from heald, inclined. See Helden.

Holden, v. to hold, keep, 6 a. 286; 9. 329; 19. 670; Holde, 6 b. 286; 16. 1680, 1691; Holden, pp. 15. 2040, 2076. See Healde.

Holi, adj. 16. 721; 18. 431; Holie, 4 a. 21. See Hali3.

Holie, sb. holly, 9. 161. holen; cp. Ir. cuileann.

Holsum, adj. wholesome, 4c. 51. M.E. holsum (Prompt. Parv.); cp. Icel. heilsamr.

Holsumliche, adv. wholesomely, 4 d. 64.

Hom, pron. dat. 7. 54; 16. 735. See Heom.

Hom, sb. home, 9. 242; 18. 557, 682, 1751; 19. 219. See Ham.

Homage, sb. men, retainers, vassalage, 19. 1535. O.F. homage, feudal service (Brachet).

Homward, adv. homeward, 15. 2376. A.S. hamweard.

Hond, sb. hand, 4a. 77; 6. 402; 9. 114; Honde, dat. 16. 1651; pl. 4a. 25; 19. 60, 112, 192; Honden, 4 b. 53; 10. 104; Hondon, 7. 58; Hondes, 10. 103; 18. 636. See Hand.

Hongev, pr. s. hangs, depends, 17 a. 306. See Henge.

Hoot, pr. s. bids, 13.84. See Haten. Hopien, v. to hope; Hopie, 1 pr. s. 9. 350; Hopede, pt. s. 19. 1428. A. S. hopian; cp. M. Du. hopen and G. hoffen (Weigand).

Horde, sb. hoard, 17 a. 255. A. S.

hord: Goth. huzd.

Horder-wycan, sb. the office of treasurer, 2. 75. A.S. hordere, a treasurer, and wica, an office, function. See Chron., p. 370.

Hordom, sb. whoredom, 17 a. 249.

Icel. hórdómr.

Hore, pron. gen. pl. of them, their, 9. 247; 11. 22; 19. 862. See Heore.

Horlinges, sb. pl. fornicators, 17a, b.

· 103. Cp. A. S. hóring.

Horn, sb. a drinking horn, 19. 1165; Horne, dat. 19. 1157; a horn (wind instrument), 16. 318. A.S. horn.

Hors, sb. horse, 19. 1248; pl. 3 b. 40; 18. 701. A.S. hors, s. and pl. Hosen, sb. pl. hosen (pl. of hose), coverings for the legs, 9. 165. A.S.

hosa, ocrea (Wright's Vocab.). Hoslen, v. to administer the Eucharist, 18. 362; Hosled, pp. 18.

364. See Huslien.

Hot, pr. s. bids, 13. 99; Hote's, imp. pl. promise, 15. 2510; Hoten, pp. called, 15. 2522; 16. 256; Hotene, promised, 15. 2508. See Haten.

Hote, I pr. s. am called, 19. 773. See Haten.

Houe, 2 pt. s. didst raise, 19. 1287. A.S. hôfe, 2 pt. s. of hebban. See Heuen.

Houe's, pr. s. remains, 12. 69. For exx. of M. E. houen (hoven) see Skeat (s. v. hover).

Hu, adv. how, 6 a. 18; 19. 468.
 A. S. hú. Cf. Hw, Hwu, Wu.
 Hude, 1 pr. s. hide, 16. 265; Hud, imp. s. 16. 164; Hudden, pt. pt.

17 b. 162; Hudde, pp. 19. 1210; See Hidenn.

Hude, sb. hide, 6 a, b. 403. A.S. hýd; cp. O.H. G. hút (Otfrid), and Lat. cutis, Gr. κύτος: σκῦτος.

Huide, v. to hide, 10. 18. See Hidenn.

Huire, sb. hire, 9. 131, 314. A.S. hýr. See Hure.

Hule, sb. owl, 12. 253. A.S. úle. Hule, v. to cover, 10. 18. See Helen.

Hulle, sb. dat. hill, 17 a. 343; 17b. 351; pl. 19. 208. See Hil.

Hund, sb. hound, 19. 601; Hunde, dat. 19. 839; Hundes, pl. 3b. 40; 10. 33; 19. 611, 891. A.S. hund; cp. Goth. hunds.

Hundredfeald, hundredfold, 17 b. 251; Hundredfealde, 17 b. 54; Hundredfolde, 17 a. 55, 243. Icel. hundrað; cp. O.H.G. hunterit, see Skeat (s. v. hundred).

Hundret-side, a hundred times, 7-

195.

Hunger, sb. hunger, famine, 15, 2150; Hungær, dat. 2. 37, 47; Hungre, I. 32; acc. 10. 12. A.S. hungor.

Hungren, v. to hunger, 9. 119; us hungred, pr. s. impers. it hungers us, we are hungry, 18. 455; Hungrede, pt. s. was hungry, 18. 654. A.S. hyngran, to be hungry.

Hungri, adj. hungry, 15. 2136. A.S. hungrig.

Hunne, pr. s. subj. grant, 15. 2249. See Unne.

Hunte, sb. hunter, 12. 34. A.S.

Hunte, v. to hunt, 12. 2. A. S. huntian.

Huntinge, sb. dat.; an huntinge, i.e. on hunting, athunting, 19. 646.

Huppen, to hop; Hupte, pt. s. 16. 1636. A. S. hoppian.

Hur, pron. poss. our, 1.75; Hure, 15. 2495. See Ure.

Hur, adv. hur and hur, frequently, 1. 104; hure and hure, at intervals, 16. 11. A.S. húru, at least, at any rate.

Hurde, sb. keeper, guardian, 14.10.

See Hirde.

Hure, pron. poss. her, 19. 288, 290. See Hire.

Hure, pron. dat. her, 19. 277. A. S. hire.

Hure, sb. hire, 9. 15, 318. A.S. hyr; cp. Du. huur. Cf. Huire.

Hurede, pt. s. hired, 19. 756. A.S. hýrian.

Hurne, sb. corner, 16. 14. See Hirne.

Hus, sb. house, 7, 6; 16, 623; 18. 740; Huse, dat. 13. 27; 19. 1006; Huses, pl. 3 b. 39. A.S. hús; cp. O. H. G. hús (Otfrid).

Hus-berners, pl. house-burners, 13.

Husbonde, sb. the master or 'goodman' of a house, 7. 43; Husebonde, 7. 38, 216; Husband, 19. 739, 1051. Icel, húsbóndi for húsbúandi; búandi, dwelling, inhabiting, pres. pt. of bua, to abide.

Husel, sb. the sacrifice of the Eucharist, 4a. 52; 9. 8. A.S. húsl; Goth. hunsl, a sacrifice (Mt. ix.13).

Huse-lauerd, sb. lord of the house, 7. 9, 35. A. S. hús hláford, Lk. xxii. II. See Hus and Hlaford.

Huse-wif, sb. house-wife, 7. 22; 9. 129.

Hus-lewe, sb. house-shelter, 10. 4. A. S. hús-hleów.

Huslien, v. to administer the sacrament; Huseled, pp. houseled, having communicated, 4c. 28. A.S. húslian. Cf. Hoslen.

Huych, adj. each, 17 a. 88. 107. See Hwilc.

Hw, adv. how, 14. 15; 17 a. 138, 325. See Hu.

Hwa, pron. who, 1. 77; 3a. 7;

13. 40; any one, 3 a. 100. A.S. hwá. Cf. Hwo, Wa, Wo.

Hwam, pron. rel. dat. whom, 7. 44; 8a, 82; Hwan, what, 17 a. 96, 324; 17 b. 95, 330; to hwan, for what reason, 17 b. 105. A.S. hwam, dat.; hwane (hwone), acc. of hwá. Cf. Hwom, Wam, Wan, Wham, Whon, Quam.

Hwanne, conj. when, 14. 173, 441; Hwan, 18. 358, 474. A.S. hwanne. Cf. Hwenne, Hwon, Quan, Quene, Quuan, Wan, Wanne, Whane, Whanne. Won. Wone. Wonne.

Hwar, adv. where, 16. 1727. A.S. hwer. Cf. Hwer, Wher. Quuor, War, Wer.

Hwar-se, adv. wheresoever, 9. 234. A.S. hwer swa. Cf. Ware-se, Warsæ.

Hwa-se, pron. whoso, 7. 240; 9. 221. A.S. hwá swá. Cf. Hwose. Wo-so.

Hwat, pron. what, 1. 57; 3b. 84; 10. 56; 17 a. 78, 114. A.S. hwæt. Cf. Hwet, Wheet, Whatt, Wat, Wet, Quat.

Hwat, interj. what!, 16. 1730. A. S. hwæt! (Beowulf).

Hwat . . . wat, conj. both . . . and, 18. 635. Cf. Wat.

Hwate, sb. chance, luck, 4d. 22. A.S. hwate, augury (Leo). Cf. Wate.

Hwatliche, adv. quickly, 16. 1708. A. S. hwætlice. Cf. Wat.

Hwenne, conj. when, 14. 175; 17 a. 229; Hwen, 8 a. 112. See Hwanne.

Hweoles, sb. pl. wheels, 8 b. 41. A. S. hweól.

Hwer, adv. where, 1. 201; 17 a. 85. See Hwar.

Hwere, conj. whether, 18. 549. See Hwever.

Hwer-fore, conj. wherefore, 8 a. 51. Cf. Ware-vore, Were-fore,

Hwer-se, a.v. wheresoever, 7. 19; 9. 193. A.S. swá hwær swá. Cf. Whær-swa.

Hwer-se-eauer, adv. wheresoever, 7. 180.

Hwet, pron. what, 3. 50; 8 b. 75. See Hwat.

Hwet, conj. wherefore, I. 20. A.S. hwæt.

Hwete, sb. wheat, I. 191. A.S. hwéte. Cf. Wete.

Hwever, pron. whether of the two, 17 a. 232; 17 b. 240. A.S. hwæver. Cf. Hwere, Whar, Wheper.

Hwi, adv. why, 3 a. 56; 4 c. 65. A. S. hwi, inst. case of hwa, who. Cf. Whi, Wi, Wy.

Hwich, adj. what, 17 a. 138. See Hwile.

Hwider, adv. whither, 17 a. 122. A. S. hwider. Cf. Wider.

Hwider-se, adv. whithersoever, 7. 127. A.S. hwider + swa.

Hwil, conj. while, 7. 211; 17 a. 129; 18. 363. From A. S. hwil, a time, space, cp. ane hwile, for a while (Beowulf, 1763). Cf. Hwile, Hwils, Hwule, Hwylen, Quile, While, Wile, porquiles.

Hwile, pron. which, 3b. 22; Hwilch, adj. what, 17b. 138. A. S. hwile (= hwi-lie). Cf. Hwich, Huych, Hwuch, Quile, Wulche, Woche, Whille, Whulche, Wic.

Hwile, sb. while, space of time, 7. 102; 17a. 234; ane hwile, a while, 18. 722; be hwile, while, 3a. 67; 14. 431; 17a. 24. See Hwil.

Hwilem, adv. whilom, formerly, 13. 19. A.S. hwilum, inst. pl. of hwil, meaning 'at times.' Cf. Hwylem, Wylem, Quilum.

Hwils, conj. whilst, 10. 67. M.E. hwils, formed from analogy of A. S. adverbs in -es, this termina-

tion being originally an instrumental genitive; see Sweet, *Introd.* 89, and Skeat (s. v. while). Cf. Wiles.

Hwit, adj. white, 10. 45; Hwite, 9. 152; 11. 51, 53. A. S. hwit. Cf. Whit, Wit.

Hwo, pron. who, 17 a. 135, 142, 366; 18. 368. See Hwa.

Hwom, pron. dat. whom, 17 a.

Hwon, adv. when, 9. 62. See Hwanne,

Hwo-se, pron. whoso, 9. 158; 17b.
114; Hwoso, 9. 166; 17a. 35o.
See Hwa-se.

Hwu, adv. how, I. 114; 9. 68; 17 b. 138, 396. See Hu.

Hwuch, pron. which, 7. 5, 45, 133; adj. what, 8b. 58; 16. 1674. See Hwile.

Hwule, sb. space of time, 9. 353; be hwule bet, the while that, 9. 148; 11. 12. See Hwil.

Hwure. See La hwure.

Hwych-so, pron. whichsoever, 14. 82. A. S. hwile + swá.

Hwylem, adv. whilom, 13. 131. See Hwilem.

Hy, pron. they, 16. 53. See Hi. Hye, pron. she, 13. 97. See Heo. Hyne, pron. acc. him, 13. 9; 17 a.

379. See Hine.

Hyrtlingburch, sb. Irthlingborough, Northamptonshire, 2.78. Hyse, pron. poss. his, 18. 355.

## I,

I-. See Ge-.
I, pron. they, 6 b. 243. See Hi.
I, prep. in, 5. 985; 6. 308; 8 a.
105; 8 b. 52. See In.
Iæde, pt. s. went, 2. 153. See

Eode. Iaf, pt. s. gave, 2. 109. See Gifen. I-armed, pp. armed, 19. 811, 1231,

1255.

Iauen, pt. pl. gave, 2. 150; Iafen, 2. 10. See Gifen.

I-banned, pp. summoned, 16.
1668. A. S. gebannen, pp. of bannan; cp. Icel. banna, to forbid.
I-be, pp. been, 17 a. 3. See I-ben.

I-beaten, pp. beaten, 8 a. 91.

I-bede, sb. prayer, 17 b. 301; Ibeden, pl. 17 b. 339. A.S. gebed. See Bede (1).

I-boden, pp. prayed, 3 a. 81. See

Bidden (I).

I-ben, pp. been, 17 b, 3; Ibeon, 6. 307; Ibeo, 7. 190. Cf. I-be, I-bi.

I-beoð (for hi beoð), they are, I. 81. I-bere, sb. noise, 16, 222. A. S. gebære, gesture, cry, in Chron. ann. 755: O.S. gibæri, demeanour, bearing. Cf. Bere.

I-bete, v. to amend, 17 a. 234; Ibet, pp. 3 b. 67; 17 a. 100, 134; 17 b. 100, 134. A.S. gebétan.

See Beten (2).

I-bi, pp. been, 1. 158. See I-ben. I-bidest, 2 pr. s. hast to do with, 14. 430. A.S. gebidan.

I-bie, (for I bie), I be, 17 b. 4. M.E. Bie; A. S. beó, subj. of beón.

I-bite, v. to bite, taste, eat, 1. 30. O. Northumb, gebitan, to bite, Mk. ix. 18.

I-blescede, pp. blessed, 7. 65, 98; Iblessed, 19. 1388. A.S. gebletsod. See Blesse.

I-blessie, pr. pl. rejoice, 3 a. 6. A. S. geblissian, to be glad, to

make glad.

I-blowe, pp. blown, bloomed, 16. 618. A. S. geblowen, pp. of geblowan.

I-bod, sb. command, 14. 445. A.S. gebod.

Ibolso, pp. puffed up, 16. 145.
A.S. gebolged, swoln, indignant, also gebolgen (in Mt. ii. 16), pp. of gebelgan, to swell, be angry.

I-bon, adj. prepared, adorned, 6 a. 510. Mätzner takes ibon to be connected with M.E. boun; Icel, buinn, pp. of bua, to prepare.

I-boren, pp. born, 11. 23; 14. 210, 448; 19. 510; lborene, 17a. 105; lborene, 6a. 517; lborn, 19. 138, 876; lbore, 6b. 517; 11. 13; 16. 716. See Beren.

I-borese, pp. saved, 17 b. 167; Iboruwen, 9. 48; Iborhen, 7.

129. See Bergen.

I-bred, pp. bred, 16. 1724. A.S. brédan, to nourish, from bród, a brood, see Skeat (s. v. breed, p. 787).

I-brocht, pp. brought, I. 170; 13.
110; Ibroht, I. 199. A.S. gebroht, weak form of gebrungen.

See Bringen.

I-broken, pp. used, 9. 149. A.S. gebrocen. See below.

I-brucen, v. to enjoy; Ibruce, I pr. s. subj. 1. 29. A.S. gebrúcan, to enjoy, eat. See Bruken.

I-brusted, pp. bristled, rough, 6 a. 512. From A. S. byrst, bristle; cp. Lat. expression, horrens auro.

I-bunde, pp. bound, 19. 1128. See Bunden.

I-burep, pr. s. (it) behoves, 14.75. A. S. gebyrian, to belong, to be fitting, to behove. Cf. Birrp.

I-bure3e, pt. s. subj. would preserve, 3 a. 41. See Bergen.

Ic, pron. I, i. 29; 15. 2133; Icc, 5. 962; Ich, 17 b. 157, 161. A. S. ic. Cf. Ich, Ih, Ihc, Hic, Y. Nich.

I-cast, pp. cast, 3b. 73. See Casten.

Ich. See Ic.

Ich, 17 a. 241. See Notes.

I-changet, pp. changed, 9. 193. See Chaungi.

Ichim, (for Ich him), I him, 8 a. 88. Ichulle, (for Ich wule), I will, 8 a. 41, 75; Ich chule, 8 b. 54.

Ichwer, adv. everywhere, 17 a. 87. A corrupt form of A.S. æghwær, everywhere. I-cleopet, pp. called, 8 b. 64; Icleped, 3 a. 86; 13. 90; 17 a. 104; Iclepede, 3 b. 118; 13. 102; Icleped, 3 a. 3. See Cleopien.

I-enowen, v. to know, 17 b. 163, 386; Icnawe, pr. s. subj. 3 b. 26; Icnawen, pp. acquainted, 8 a. 84.
 A. S. geenáwan. Cf. I-knawe,

3e-cnowe.

I-come, pt. pt. came, 1. 20; pp. come, 1. 134; 6 b. 3; 19. 1147, 1340; Icome of, descended from, 19. 419; Icomen, 19. 20. See Icume.

I-coren, pp. chosen, II. 67; Icorene, 3 a. 77; 17 a. 104. A. S. gecoren, pp. of ceósan. See Cheose.

I-croked, adj. crooked, 16. 1676.

Cf. Crokes.

I-cumen, pp. come, 6a. 3, 54; Icume, 19. 162. A.S. gecumen, pp. of gecuman, pt. gecom. Cf. I-come.

I-cundur, adj. comp. more akin, 16. 85. A. S. gecynde, natural.

Icwede, pp. spoken, 16. 1653. A.S. gecweden, in Chron. ann. 456, pp. of gecwedan, to speak. Cr. Cwe-ten.

I-eweme, adj. pleasing, 7. 208. A.S. gecwéme, agreeable. Cf.

Vn-yqueme.

 I-eweme, v. to please, 16. 1784;
 Icwemet, pp. 7. 172. A. S. gecwéman. Cf. I-queme.

I-cwiddet, pp. spoken, 7. 107. A.S. gecwidod, pp. of cwidian, cwydian,

to speak.

Idel, adj. idle, 4 a. 15; 9. 42, 86; 17 a. 9; Idele, pl. 9. 86, 255; on idel, in vain, 16. 920. A. S. édel, empty, useless, on édel, in vain; cp. O. S. édal, empty, and G. eitel, worthless. Cf. Ydel.

Idelnesse, sb. idleness, 9. 211; 17 a. b. 7. A. S. idelnis.

I-demed, pp. judged, 9. 48; 17 a. 106; Idemd, 17 b. 106, 173. See Demen.

I-cloopet, pp. called, 8 b. 64; Iclep- \( \forall \) I-dodded, pp. cropped, 9. 220. See ed. 2 a. 86: 13, 90; 17 a. 104; Halliwell (s. v. dod).

I-doluen, pp. digged, 3 b. 49. A.S.

gedolfen. See Deluen.

I-don, pp. done, I. 198; 3b.65; 17b.
15; disposed (inmind), 6a. 18; wel idon, well disposed, 6a. 126, 360; Idon under, got the better of, deceived, 19. 1463; Idone, done, 19. 446; Ido, put, 13. 56. See Don (1).

I-dreaued, pp. troubled, 11. 58, 82.
A.S. gedréfed, pp. of gedréfan, to trouble, afflict: O.S. gi-dróbian;
cp. O. H. G. druaben (Otfrid), G.

trüben.

Idrunke, pp. drunk, 13. 108. See Drinken.

Idude (for I dude), I did, 17 b. 2. See Dude.

Ieden, pt. pl. went, 2. 47. See Eode.

L-eveset, pp. trimmed, clipped, 9.
222. A. S. ge-efesod, pp. of efesian
(B. T.); see Skeat (s.v. eaves).

I-falle, pp. fallen, 17 a. 196. A.S. gefeallen. See Fallen.

I-fare, pp. conveyed, 16. 400. See Faren (3).

I-faren, pp. fared, gone. 6 a. 210; Ifare, 16. 1709; 19. 468. See Faren (1).

I-fore, sb. companion, 17 a. 102; 19. 102; 221, 1141; lferen, pl. 17 b. 102, 297. A.S. geféra. Cf. Y-fore, I-uere, 3e-foren.

I-feren, adv. together, 17 b. 233. A. S. on gefére, in company = in comitatu, Lu. ii. 44. Cf. I-uere.

I-finden, v.to find, 7.68, 196; 17b. 243. A.S. gefindan.

I-flod (for In flod), in flood, 10. II.

See Flod.

Ifol (for In fol), 7. 20. See Fol.

I-fonded, pp. experienced, 17 a. 153. See Fandie.

I-fot, pr. pl. take, 16. 1645. A.S. gefop, pr. pl. of gefon, to take. Ci. I-vo.

I-founde, pp. found, 19. 779. A.S. gefunden. See Finden.

I-fulde, pt. s. felled, knocked down, 19. 1526. A.S. gefelde, pt. of gefellan, to cause to fall, kill. See Fellen.

I-fullet, pp. filled, 7. 109. A.S. gefylled, pp. of gefyllan, to fill.

See Fullen.

I-funde, pp. found, 17 a. 69, 177; 17 b. 179; 19. 967. A.S. gefunden. See Finden.

I-garcket, pp. prepared, 7. 199, A. S. gegearcod, pp. of gegearcian, to prepare. See Giarkien.

I-goded, pp. benefited, 9. 325. A.S. gegódod, pp. of gódian. See Goded.

I-gon, v, to go, q. 20; pp. 19. 187. A. S. gegán, to go.

I-græten, pt. pl. greeted, 6 a. 36. A.S. gegrétten, pt. pl. of gegrétan, to greet. See Greten.

I-grauen, pp. graven, engraved, 19. 1178; Igraue, 19. 566. A.S. gegrafen, pp. of grafan, to dig, to grave, engrave, carve. Graue.

I-grede, sb. shouting, clamour, 16. 1643. From A.S. grædan, to cry out. See Grede.

I-greitet, pp. prepared, 7. 105. See

Grebbedd.

I-gret, pp. magnified, shown to be great. A.S. gegreated, pp. of greatian, to become great.

I-gult, pp. sinned, 17 b. 11. gegylt, pp. of gyltan. See Gilten.

I-gurd, pp. girded, 9. 159. A.S. gegyrded, pp. of gyrdan. See Gyrte.

Ih, pron. I, 7. 197. See Ic.

I-hærde, pt. s. heard, 6 a. 527. See I-heren.

I-hæ3ed, pp. exalted, 6a. 306. A.S. gehead, pp. of hean, to heighten. See Heien.

I halden, pp. held, 6 a. 204, 558. See Healde.

I-haten, bb. called, named, 3 a. 4; 3 b. 56; 6 a. 68; 7. 10; Ihate, 6a. 133. A. S. gehaten. See Haten.

Ihc. pron. I, 19. 304, 664. See Ic. I-healden, v. to hold, 17b. 56. A. S. gehealdan. -Cf. I-holde.

I-hende, adv. near, 13. 61, 67, A.S. ge hende. Cf. Hende.

I-heorted, adj. hearted, 9. 35. See Heorte.

I-heren, v. to hear, 3 a. 74, 103; 3 b. 29; Ihere, 16. 224; 19. 1282; Ihered, pr. s. 7. 130; pl. 3 b. 19; 9. 62; 16. 222; Iherde, pt. s. 8 a. 27; 16. 22, 1657; 19. 971; Ihered, Ihereb, imp. pl. 13. 119; Iherd, pp. 3 a. 83; 6 a. 99; 8 a. 85; 16. 1763. A. S. geheran, pt. geherde, pp. gehered. Cf. Ihure, Ihærde, Ihorde.

I-heret, pp. praised, 8 a. 152. A. gehered, pp. of herian. See

Herien.

I-hialde, pp. 13. 113. A.S. gehealden. See Healde.

I-hoked, adj. hooked, 16. 1675. From A. S. hóc, a hook.

I-hold, sb. fortress, hold, 16. 621. A. S. geheald, a holding.

I-holde, v. to keep, 17 a. 57; pp. held, 16. 1723. See I-healden,

I-hondsald, pp. betrothed, lit. made over after a giving of the hand, 8 a. 18. Icel. handsala, to stipulate, from handsal, a handshaking.

I-horde, pt. s. heard, 6 b. 527, 559.

See I-heren.

I-hote, pp. bidden, 19. 1053. See Haten. I-hote, pp. called, named, 6 b. 68.

133; 19. 201. See Haten.

I-hud, pp. hid, 17 a. 76. Hidenn.

I-hudeket, pp. hooded, 9. 264. From A. S, hód, a hood.

I-hure, v. to hear, 6b. 298; 14. 14. See I-heren.

I-hwulen, v. to be at leisure, 9. 208. See Hwil.

I-iuen, v. to give, 2. 128, 144. See Gifen.

I-kindled, pp. whelped (of the lioness), 12. 16. See Stratmann (s.v. cundlen).

I-knawe, v. to know, 17 a. 167. See I-cnowen.

I-knotted, pp. knitted, 9. 167. See Cnotted.

I-koruen, pp. cut (of hair), 9. 259. A. S. gesorfen, pp. of ceorfan. See Keoruen.

I-kruned, pp. crowned, 11. 52. See Cruned.

I-kud, pp. made known, 17 a. 165. See Cuben.

I-kumen, pp. come, 9. 146. A.S. gecumen, pp. of cuman. See Cumen.

I-laced, pp. laced, 9. 168. Cp. Norm. F. lace, a cord, noose; O. F. lags; Lat. laqueus.

I-lad, pp. led, 17 a. 5; 17 b. 5; brought, 16, 398. A. S. gelæded, pp. of lædan. See Leden.

I-laste, pt. pl. performed, 17 b. 246; Read Nilaste, did not perform. A. S. geléste, pt. of geléstan, to perform, carry out. See Geleste.

I-latet, adj. visaged, 8 b. 174. See Late, Laten.

Ilc, adj. each, 15. 2355. See Ælc. Ilce, adj. dat. same, 2. 86. 193; Ilca, dat. pl. 3 a. 35. A. S. ilca, the same (always with the def. art.). Cf. Ilke, Ulke, Ilek.

Ileh, adj. each, 11. 81. See Æle. Ile, sb. isle, 19. 1340. Norm. F. ille; O. F. isle; Lat. insula.

I-leaded, adj. fitted with lead, 9. 161. From A.S. lead; cp. Du. lood, and M. H. G. lot (Weigand).

I-leaned, pp. lent, 9. 17. A.S. gelåned, pp. of lånan. See Lenen.

I-led. pp. led, 9. 4. See I-lad. I-ledene, sb. gen. pl. of compatriots, 6 a. 73. A. S. geleódena, gen. pl. of geleód, compatriota, conterraneus.

I-lef, imp. s. believe, trust, 14. 196, A.S. geléfan, gelýfan. See I-leue.

I-leid, pp. laid, 17 b. 12. A. S. gelegd, pp. of leagan. See Leggen.

I-leie, pp. lien, lain, 19. 1151. A.S. gelegen, pp. of licgan. See Liggen.

I-leitinde. See Leitinde.

Ilek, Ileke, 13. 81, 82 (MS.) for Ilke, adj. same. See Ilce.

I-lenet, pp. given, bestowed, 8 a. 82. See I-leaned.

I-leorned, pp. learned, 16. 216. A.S. geleorned, pp. of leornian. See Leornen.

I-lesed, pp. set loose, released, 17 a.
136. A. S. lésed (with prefix), pp.
of lésan, liésan, to release. See
Lesen.

Ilespiles, sb. pl. hedgehogs, 9. 160. In Trevisa, 1. 339, ilspiles = 'hericii' (Higden); Lat. ericii, hedgehogs. The word properly means the 'quills of the hedgehog,' being from A. S. il, also igel (cp. Icel. igull) + pil, a dart; Lat. pilum.

I-leste, v. to perform, 17 a. 238; to last, continue, 17 a. 313; 16. 341; llest, pr. s. 16. 851; llestep, 16. 347. See Ge-leste.

I-lete, sb. face, demeanour, 16. 403, 1715. Cp. Du. gelaat, face, countenance. See Late.

I-leten, pp. let flow, 9. 225. A. S. gelåten, pp. of létan, to allow. See Leten.

I-levered, adj. made of leather, 9. 161. A.S. leder, leather.

I-leued, pp. lived, 6 b. 44. A.S. gelifod, pp. of lifian. See Liuien.

I-leuen, v. to believe, 17 a. 251; 17 b. 49; Ileue, 17 a. 50, 174; Ileued, 1 pr. pl. 17 a. 131; 17 b. 176. A. S. geléfan. Cf. I-lef. I-leuen, sb. pl. beliefs, 6 a. 105, 150. A. S. geleafa, belief.

I-leyd, pp. laid, 17 a. 12. See

I-leid.

I-lich, adj. like, 7. 148; 16. 316, 318; 19. 1078; Iliche, 11. 23; 19. 184, 313, 340; Ilik, 19. 502; Ilikest, superl. 7. 120. A. S. gelic.

I-liche, adv. alike, 7. 133; 16. 718. A.S. gelice. See 20-lice.

I-liche, sb. like, equal, 19. 18; Ilike, pl. equals, 16. 157. A.S. gelica.

I-like, sb. likeness, 19. 289. For

A. S. gelicnes.

Ilke, adj. same, 3a. 31, 34; 13. 65; 19. 476; Ilken, 6 a. 67; Illke, 5. 1092. See Ilce.

Ilkenes, adj. of every, 12. 244.

See Ælc.

Ille, adj. each, 5. 1561. See Ælc. Ille, adj. bad, 17 a. 73; 17b. 204; pl. the bad, 15. 1916. Icel.

Ille, adv. badly, 19. 675. Cf.

Ylle.

Ille, sb. be ille, the evil one, the devil, 16. 421.

Iloken, v. to observe, 3 a. 96; Ilokie, pr. s. subj. 3 a. 109. A.S. gelócian.

I-lome, adv. often, 7. 20; 16. 1765, 1768; 17 b. 125. A.S. gelóme, usual, frequent, cp.geloma, utensil, loom. Cf. Lome.

I-lomp, pt. s. happened, 6 a. 279. A. S. gelamp, pt. of gelimpan.

See Limpen.

I-long, adv. along, 11. 96. A. S. gelang.

I-loten, pp. befallen, 6 a. 504. A. S. gehloten, appointed by lot, pp. of gehleótan, from hlot. See Lot.

I-lose, pp. lied, 16. 847. A.S. gelogen, pp. of lebgan. See Ligen.

Iluued, pp. lived, 6a. 44. See I-leued.

I-lyche, adv. alike, 14, 81; 17 a. 67. See I-liche.

I-maced, pp. made, I. 191; Imaked, 13. 89. A.S. gemacod, pp. of

macian. See Macien.

I-mantlet, adj. mantled, 9. 263. From O. F. mantel. a cloak: Late Lat. mantellum; Lat. mantelum (in Plautus).

Ime = I + me, 17 b. 6.

I-meind, pp. mingled, 16. 18, 428. See Imengd.

I-melen, v. to utter, speak, II. 48.

A. S. gemælan.

I-membred, pp. parti-coloured, 9. 188. O. F. membré, membered (in Blason), see Cotgrave. ' Membered' is a technical term in heraldry, used in blazoning a bird with different tinctures. Cp. Ducange (s. v. membrare).

I-mene, adj. common, general (heads), 9. 31. A.S. gemæne,

I-mengd, pp. mixed, 17b. 144. A. S. gemenged, pp. of mengan. See Mengen.

I-ment, pp. intended, 19. 801. A.S. gemynt, pp. of gemyntan, myntan, to determine, resolve.

See Minten.

I-meten, v. to find, 17 b. 241; Imete, 17 a. 233; 19.950; Imetten, pt. pl. 6 a. 35. A.S. ge-. métan, pt. pl. gemétton. Cf. Ymete.

I-middes, prep. in the midst of, 10. 6. Cp. M. E. on midden; A. S. on middan, in the middle. The suffix -s, properly the sign of a gen. case, is commonly used to form adverbs. See Skeat (s.v. amidst). Cf. Amidden.

I-mint, pp. purposed, 4 c. 30. See I-ment.

I-mong, prep. among, 6 a. 282. A. S. gemang.

I-munt, pp. intended, 9. 116. See

I-ment.

In. sb. abode, 8 b. 18. A.S. inn. dwelling, house. See Inne.

In, prep. into, 3b. 81; on, 6b. 404. A.S. in. Cf. I, Hin.

Ine, prep. in, 3 b. 36; 9. 102; 16.

Ine (I + ne), I not, 13. 116; 17 b. 16, 225.

In-hinen, sb. pl. domestics, 8 b. 171. See Notes.

Innan, prep. in, 3 a. 27. A.S. innan. Cf. Innen.

Inn-come, pt. s. subj. should come in, J. 14.

Inne, prep. into, I. 194; in, 3 a.

Inne, adv. in, 2. 28; 17b. 249.

Inne. sb. dat. abode. 6 a. b. 505: Innen, 6 a. 223. See In.

Inne-midde-warde, in the midst of, 3 a. 46. A.S. middeweard, middle.

Innen, prep. within, 2. 194. See Innan.

Innoh, enough, 1. 177. See Inoh. Inno6, sb. womb, 1. 69. A. S. innob.

Innresst, adj. superl. inmost, 5. 1017. A.S. innera, inner, innemest, inmost.

Innwarrd, adj. sincere, 5. 1562. A. S. inneweard.

Innwarrdliz, adv. sincerely, 5. 1346. A. S. inweardlice.

In-obedience, sb. disobedience, q. 6. Lat. inobedientia.

Inoh, enough, 5. 1442; 8b. 73; 10. 64; 17 b. 391. A. S. genoh; Goth. ganohs; cp. G. genug. Cf. . Innoh, Ynouh, Onoh.

I-nouh, enough, 17 a. 377; 9.

I-nowe, abundant, 14. 199; Inow, enough, 18. 706.

Ino3e, enough, 16. 16; 19. 182, 865, 1017, 1244; Inosh, 17 b. 389.

Inre, adj. comp. inner, 9. 192. A.S. innera.

Insigt, sb. insight, 16. 105. O. Northumb. insiht = argumentum. see Skeat (s. v. insight).

Intil, prep. into, 18. 438, 725. See

Til.

Into, prep. unto, 3 b. 9; 18. 535. In-wit, prep. within, 7. 8; 9. 263.

I-offred, pp. offered, 13. 72. See Offrien.

Ioie, sb. joy, 18. 662; 19. 1377, 1385. O. F. joie, goie; Lat. gaudia, pl, of gaudium, joy. Cf. Joye.

I-ordret, pp. ranked, 7. 100. From O. F. ordre, ordene; Lat. ordinem, acc. of ordo, order.

I-orne, pp. run, 19. 1158. A.S. ge-urnen, pp. of ge-iernan, to run. See Eornen.

Joye, sb. joy, 19. 414. See Ioie. I-pined, pp. tormented, 17 b. 189; Ipyned, 17 a. 187. See Pinen.

I-pluht, pp. plighted, o. 10. See Pliste.

I-queme, v. to please, 17 b. 95; Iquemeb, pr. s. 19. 485; Iquemde, pt. pl. 17 b. 273; Iquemd, pp. 17 b. 174. See I-cweme.

I-rattes (for In rattes), in rags, 10. 6. See Rattes.

I-readi, adv. readily, 8 a. 38. A.S. geræde, ready.

Irelande, sb. Ireland, 19. 762. A. S. irland, iraland, land of the Irish.

Iren, sb. iron, 9. 159. A.S. iren, isen: O. H. G. isarn.

I-reste, sb. rest, 3 a. 88, 108. A.S. gerest.

Irisse, adj. Irish, 19. 1016, 1390; Irish, 16. 322. A. S. irisc. Cf. Yrisse.

Irnene, adj. pl. of iron, 10. 102. A. S. irenena, gen. pl. of iren, adj.

I-runge, pp. rung, 19. 1028. See Ringen.

Is, pr. s. is, 1. 35. A.S. (West Saxon and O. Northumb.) is: Goth. ist; cp. Lat. est, Gr. ¿στί, Skt. asti. See Skeat (s.v. are). Cf. Es, His.

Is, pron. his, 15. 2356. See His. Is, pron. them, 12. 12; 15. 2130,

2404. See Hes.

I-seh, pt. s. saw, 6 a. 231. See I-seon.

I-said, pp. said, 17 b. 141. A.S. gesægd, pp. of seegan. See Seggen.

I-sal (for I sal), I must, 17 b. 141.

See Sal.

I-sceawed, pp. showed, 3b. 52. A. S. gesceawod, pp. of sceawian. See Sceawen.

I-schaven, pp. shaven, 9. 221. A. S. gescafen, pp. of sceafan. Cf. Shauen.

Shauen.

I-schawed, pp. showed, 7. 107. See I-sceawed.

I-sched, pp. shed, II. 88. See Scheden.

I-sehrud, pp. clothed, 11.51. A.S. gescrýd, pp. of gescrýdan. See Schruden.

I-scilde, pr. s. subj. shield, 3b. 131.
A.S. gescyldan, to shield. See

Schilden.

I-scote, pp. shot, 14. 421. A.S. gescoten, pp. of sceitan. See Sceoten.

I-scrud, pp. clothed, 6 b. 199. See Scruden.

I-secgo, pr. s. confesses, I. 172. A. S. gesecgo, pr. s. of gesecgan, to declare.

I-segd, pp. said, I. 31; Iseid, 3b.
14; 7. 190; 9. 28; Iseide, mentioned, 7. 169; Ised, 16. 395.
A.S. gesægd, pp. of secgan. See Seggen.

Iseh, pt. s. saw, 3 a. 54; 7. 65, 103; 8 a. 122; Isehen, pp. seen,

7. 64. See I-seon.

I-seih, pt. s. saw, 17 b. 265; Iseien, pt. pt. 17 b. 99, 102; Iseie, pt. s. subj. 9. 257; 17 b. 118; Iseien, pp. 9. 185. See I-seon.

Iseldőe, sb. happiness, 17b. 15. A. S. gesélb. See Selőe.

I-send, pp. sent, 3 b. 42; Isende, 3 b. 78; Isent, 1. 80; 19. 990. A.S. gesended, pp. of sendan. See Senden.

I-sene, v. to see, 16. 275, 624, 846; 19. 92; pp. 16. 116; 17 b. 344;

19. 684. See I-seon.

I-seon, v. to see, 8 a. 148; 17 a. 280, 373, 376; Iseonne, ger. 11. 30; Iseo, 1 pr. s. 3 a. 66; 16. 327; Iseoh, pr. s. 16. 424; Iseoh, pr. 7, 73. A.S. geseán, pt. geseah, pt. gesægen (geszwen) Cf. I-sæh, I-seh, I-seih, I-sene, I-seyh, I-seyh, I-seen, I-seyh, I-s

I-serued, pp. served, 13. 107; 19.

1338. See Seruin.

Iset, pp. set, 3 a. 93; Isett, 1. 10, 22; Isette, 7. 100; 9. 314. See Setten.

I-seyh, pt. s. saw, 17 a. 257; Iseyen, pt. pl. 17 a. 98; Iseye, pt. s. subj. 17 a. 218. See I-seon.

I-sé38, pr. s. sees, I. 174; Ise3, pt. s. 16. 29. I-se3e, pl. 19. 760. See I-seon.

I-shote, pp. shot, poured, 16. 23. See I-scote.

I-sien, v. to see, 16. 385; 17 b. 18, 160, 286; Isi, 1. 63, 159; Isist, 2 pr. s. 9. 182; Isiho, pr. s. 9. 151; Isiho, 16. 407. See I-seon.

I-siho, sb. dat. sight, 6 a. 206.

A. S. gesiho.

I-sleiene, pp. pl. slain, 9. 38. A.S. geslagen (geslægen), pp. of sleán, Sce Slean.

Isliked, pp. made sleck, smooth, 16. 841. See Stratmann (s.v. slikien): 'he can so wel his wordes slike' (Gower).

I-slit, pp. slit, 6 a. 437. A. S. ge-

sliten, pp. of slitan.

I-some, adj. in harmony, 16. 1735; peaceable, 16. 180. A. S. gesom.

I-somned, pp. assembled, 6 a, b. 72. A. S. gesomnod, pp. of gesomnian. I-sovet, pp. verified, 7. 106. A.S. gesódod, pp. of gesodian, to prove the truth of.

I-so3te, pt. pl. sought, 19. 39. A.S. gesóhton, pt. pl. of gesécan. See Secen.

I-speken, pp. spoken, 3b. 83; 7. 195; 17b. 9; Ispeke, 17 a. 9. A. S. gesprecen, pp. of sprecan. See Specen.

I-spend, pp. spent, 17 a, b. 12. From A. S. spendan. See Spene.

**I-sprunge**, pp. sprung, 19. 548. A. S. gesprungen, pp. of springan. See Springen.

I-spused, pp. espoused, 19. 1050.

From O. F. espouser.

Isrælisse, adj. Israelitish, 4 b. 105. I-stihd, pp. stitched, 9. 260. A.S. gesticod, pp. of stician, to prick, pierce.

I-stirret, pp. starred, 7. 92. Cp. be stirrede bur, S. Marh., 22. See Stratmann (s.v. steorre), From A. S. steorra, a star.

I-stonde, pp. stood, 3 b. 8. A.S. gestanden, pp. of standan. See

Standen.

I-storue, pp. dead, 19. 1181. A.S. gestorfen, pp. of steorfan, to die. See Sterfen.

I-strengbed, pp. strengthened, 13.

118. See Strengten.

I-streoned, pp. procreated, 9. 25; Istriened, descended, I. III. A. S. gestreoned, pp. of gestreonan. See Streonen.

I-sturbed, pp. disturbed, 9. 313.

From Lat. turba.

I-sundred, pp. scattered, 9. 294. . A.S. gesundrod, pp. of gesundrian, to separate. See Sundren.

I-suneged, pp. sinned, 3b. 61. A. S. gesyngod, pp. of gesyngian. See Sinegen.

I-sweehte, pp. tormented, 8 b. 50. A.S. geswenct, pp. of geswencan, to afflict, trouble, causal of swincan, to toil, labour. See Swenchen. I-swine sb. toil; Iswinch, 17 a. 196. A.S. geswinc, Cf. I-swynk.

I-swink (for In swink), in toil, 10.

69. See Swinc.

I-swolze, pp. swallowed, 16. 146. A. S. geswolgen, pp. of swelgan.

See Swolgen.

I-swoze, pp. swooned, 19. 428, 866. A. S. geswógen, pp. of swógan, to sough, to sigh, Cf. Swozning, Y-swoze.

I-swynk, sb. toil, 17 a. 37. See

I-swine.

It, pron. used pleonastically, 15. 1920, 2109; 18. 591, 664. See

I-take, pp. taken, 19. 1452. See

Taken.

I-tauwed, pp. dressed, g. 154. A. S. getawod, pp. of getawian, parare, reducere ad; cp. Goth. taujan, to do, make.

I-tide, v. to betide, 16. 1733. A. S.

getidan. Cf. Itit, Ityt.

I-timien, v. to happen, 3b. 109, II2. A.S. getimian.

I-tit, pr. s. happens, 17 b. 125. See I-tide.

I-tohen, pp. drawn, 8 b. 43; Itohe, trained; ful itohe, badly trained, undisciplined. See I-tozen.

I-told, pp. told, 13. 75. A.S. geteald, pp. of tellan. See Tellen.

I-to3en, pp. brought up, 16. 1725. A. S. getogen, pp. of teón. See Teon.

I-turnd, pp. turned, 3 b. 100; Iturnde, 9. 270. See Turnen.

I-tyt, pr. s. happens, 17 a. 125. See I-tide.

I-panke, sb. dat, intention, 17 b. 69. Ipe = In the, 5. 1709.

I-penche, pr. s. subj. think, 16. 723. A.S. gehencan.

I-ber (for In ber), in the, I. 143. See In and pære.

I-pohten (for Hi bohten), they thought, 6 b. 423. See Hi and bohte.

I-polien, v. to endure, 3 a. 45; Ipolie, 3 b. 11. A.S. gelolian. See Dolien.

I-poncked, adj. minded, 9. 36. From A. S. gepanc, a thought.

I-prunge, pp. pressed near, 16. 38. A. S. gehrungen, pp. of pringan. See pringen.

I-uædde, pp. fed, 6 a. 200. A.S. ge-féded, pp. of fédan. See Feden.

I-uæld (for Iuælð), pr. pl. lay low, strike down, 6 a. 218. A. S. gefellan.

I-uaid, pp. hated, 6 a. 349. From A.S. gefeogan, to hate. For forms of the pp. of M. E. ifeozen, odisse: iuaid, iueied, ifæied, see Stratmann.

Jubiter, sb. Jupiter, 6 b. 121. Cp. Wright's Vocab. 801, 'jubiter, a day sterre.'

Iudas, sb. Judah, 15. 1054. Lat. Iudas (Vulg.); Gr. Ἰούδαs; Heb.

Yehúdáh. Judeus, šb. pl. Jews, 2.85. Lat. Judœus, a Jew. Cf. Geus.

Judewisshe, adj. Jewish, 5. 1120, 1168. See below.

Judisskenn, adj. Jewish, 5. 964, 1107. A.S. Júdeisc.

I-ved, pp. fed, 6 b. 200. See I-uædde.

I-ueied, pp. united, 9. 296. A.S. geféged, pp. of gefégan.

I-veiped, pp. treated with enmity, 6 b. 349. From A.S. fahö, enmity. Iuel, adj. evil, 4 d. 15. A.S. yfel:

O. S. ubil. See Ufel.

Iuel, sb. evil, 17b. 19. A.S. yfel.
See Ufel.
I-uel, pt. s. befell, 13. 93. A.S.

gefeoll, pt. of gefeallan.

I-uele, pr. pl. feel, 9. 232. A.S.

gefélan.

I-uere, adv. together, 16. 1716.
See I-feren.

I-uere, sb. pl. companions, 6 b. 466, 552; Iueren, 6 a. 465, 552. See I-fere.

I-uestned, pp. fastened, 9. 136. See Festnen.

Iuglurs, sb. pl. jesters, 9. 54;
Norm. F. juglëor; Lat. joculatorem.

Iuhan, sb. John, 8b. 155. Lat. Iohannes.

Ivi, sb. ivy, 16. 27, 617. A.S.

I-uindet, pr. pl. find, 9. 355. A.S. gefindan.

Junge, adj. young, 2. 169. See Gung.

Iunglenges, sb. pl. disciples, 1. 124.
A. S. geongling, a youngling.

I-unne, pp. granted, 8 b. 16. A. S. geunnen, pp. of geunnan, to grant. See Unnen.

I-vo, v. to catch, 16. 612. A.S. gefón. Cf. Ifoo.

I-vo, sb. foe, 16. 1716. A. S. gefá. Iurdon, sb. the river Jordan, 15. 2486.

I-ureden, v. to feel, experience, 11. 38. A. S. gefrédan; fród, wise.

Iustise, sb. justice, 2. 12, 184.
Norm. F. justice; Lat. justitia.

I-uulled, pp. filled, 6 a. 515. See Fulle.

I-vynde, v. to find, 17 a. 59. A.S. gefindan. See I-uindes.

I-war, adj. aware, 16. 147; wary, 17 a. 328; 17 b. 334. A.S. gewær.

I-weddet, pp. wedded, 8 a. 76. O.
Northumb. geweddod, pp. of geweddian, to betroth, Luke i. 27.
Cf. Ywedde.

I-went, pp. turned, 13. 105; gone, 19. 440; Iwente, 19. 923. A.S. gewended, pp. of gewendan, to turn, go.

I-whille, pron. every, 5. 1002. A.S. gehwile.

I-wil, sb. will, 6 a. 391; 17 b. 14. 346, 352. A. S. gewill.

I-wimplet, pp. veiled, covered with a wimple, 9. 181. From A.S. winpel. See Skeat (s.v. wimple).

I-wipet, pp. wiped, 7.119. From A. S. wipian.

I-wis, adv. indeed, 4 b. 78; 16. 35; 19. 196; Iwiss, 1, 43; A. S. gewis, certain; see Skeat (s. v. ywis). Cf. Y-wis.

I-wisse, sb. certainty; mid iwisse, with certainty, 17 a. 232. Cp. O. H. G. gi-wissi (Otfrid). Cf. Wisse.

I-wist, pp. guarded, 7. 27. A.S. gewist, pp. of gewitan, to observe. See Wite (2).

I-wiste, pt. s. knew, 17 b. 17.

I-witen, v. to know, 6 a. 51; to protect, 6 a. 467. A. S. gewitan, pt. gewiste, pp. gewist. Cf. I-wyten.

I-woned, pp. wont, accustomed, 6 b. 241. See I-wuned.

I-worpe, v. tohappen, 6 b. 180; pp. become, 16.660. See I-wurgen.

I-wraht, pp. wrought, 3 a. 90; 8 a. 34. A. S. geworht, pp. of gewyrcan. See Wirchen.

I-writen, pp. written, 7. 176; Iwryten, 17 a. 118, 220; Iwrite, 17 b. 118; Iwritene, pp. 9. 31. A. S. gewriten, pp. of gewritan. See Writen.

I-wrouhte, pp. wrought, made, 9. 153. See I-wraht.

I-wundet, pp. wounded, 8a. 15. A. S. gewunded, pp. of gewunden.

I-wune, sb. custom, wont, 6. 233.

A.S. gewuna.

I-wuned.pp.wont, accustomed, 17 a. 58; dwelt, 17 a. 130. A.S. ge-wunod, pp. of gewinian, to dwell, abide, to be accustomed. Cf. I-woned.

I-wurden, v. to be, 7. 152. See I-wurden.

I-wursed, pp. made worse, 9. 325.

A.S. gewiersod, pp. of wiersian.
See Wursien.

I-wurden, v. to be, become, 8 a. 92; 9. 105; Iwurde, 6 a. 180; 14. 435. A.S. gewurden, Cf. I-wurden, I-worpe.

I-wyten, v. to know, 17 a. 374. See I-witen.

I-3arked, pp. prepared, 6 ab. 475. A.S. gegearcod, pp. of gegearcian. See Giarkien.

I-jeten, pp. eaten, 6 a. 503. A.S. geeten, pp. of etau. See Eten.

I-jette, pt. s. granted, 6 a. 411. From Icel. játa, to say yes. See

I-sirnd, pp. yearned, 8 a. 28. A.S. gegyrned, pp. of gyrnan. See 3eornen.

I-3iue, pp. given, 16. 551. A.S. gegifen. See Gifen.

I-30lde, pp. requited, 19. 460, 643. See Geld.

## K.

Kables, sb. pl. cables, 18, 710, O.F. cable; Late Lat. capulum. a halter.

Kærf, pt. s. cut, 6a. 433. See Karf.

Kalde, adj. cold, 10. 114. A.S. ceald. Cf. Chald, Chold, Kold.

Kam, pt. s. came, 18. 451. See Cam.

Kan, pr. s. can, 16. 720. See Cunnen.

Kandel, sb. 18. 585. Lat. candela.

Kanunes, sb. pl. canons, 16. 729. O. F. canunie, canons, in Roland, 3637; Church Lat. canonicus, a canon (of a church), lit. one on the church roll or list (Lat. canon). Cf. Chanounes.

Karf, pt. s. cut, 18. 471. A.S. cearf, pt. of ceorfan. See Keoruen.

Karien, v. to care, be anxious about, 11. 43; Kare, 17 a. 326; 19. 1260. A. S. cearian (carian), from earu, care.

Kat, sb. cat, 9. 128.

Kaysere, sb. emperor, 18. 353.

A. S. cásere: Goth. kaisar. Cæsar: Lat. Caesar. Cf. Keiser.

Kedde, pt. s. shewed, 17 b. 193. A. S. cýðde, pt. of cýðan. See Cuten.

Keis, sb. pl. stewards, key-keepers, lit. keys, 7. 38. A. S. cæg, a key.

Keiser, sb. emperor, 8 a. 9; 8 b. 11; 10. 61; Keiseres, pl. 7. 111.

See Kaysere.

Kemben, v. to comb, q. 222. A.S.

Kempes, sb. pl. warriors, 6 b. 10. A. S. cempa, fighter, warrior, champion.

Kene, adj. bold, 9. 82; 16. 1705; 19. 164. A. S. céne; cp. O. H. G.

kuani (Otfrid), G. kühn.

Kenne, sb. dat. kin, kind, 17 b. 340; 19. 144, 176, 997; Kennes, gen. s. 17 b. 363. See Cun.

Keoruen, v. to cut; Keoruinde, pr. part. 9. 77. A.S. ceorfan. See Kerue, Karf, Kærf, Ikoruen.

Kepen, v. to keep; Kepe, 19. 115; Kepest, 2 pr. s. 19. 1329; Kepebb, pr. s. 5. 1277; Kep, imp. s. 19. 750, 1299. A. S. cépan (cýpan), to sell, to keep, from ceap, price. See Cheap.

Keppen, sb. pl. caps, 9. 169. A.S. cæppe, a cape, cover.

Kerue, v. to cut, 19. 233. See Keoruen.

Kesse, v. to kiss, 19. 583; imp. s. 19. 742. A.S. cyssan, from coss, a kiss: O.S. kussian, from kus. See Cussen.

Keuel, sb. gag, 18. 547, 637. Icel. kefli, a piece of wood, whence

kefla, to gag.

Kidde, pt. s. shewed, 4b. 61; pp. renowned, 10. 61; Kid, shown, 15. 2357. A.S. cyöde, pt. s.; cyded, pp. of cydan. See Cuden.

Kides, sb. gen. s. kid's, 15. 1967.

Cp. Dan. kid.

Kime, sb. coming, 6 a, 526. A.S. cyme. See Cume.

Kin, sb. race, family, 18. 393; fele kinnes, of many a kind, 4 b. 27; manie kinnes, of many a kind, 4 b. 26: Kinne, gen. pl. 4b. 25; 5. 1051, 1145, 1159. See Cun.

Kinde, sb. natural characteristic, 12. 15; family, 15. 2392, 2436. See

Cunde.

Kinde, adj. native, 15. 2075; kindred, proper to kinship, kind, 15. 2254, 2276, 2286. A.S. cynde, natural.

Kindelike, adv. kindly, like a kinsman, 15. 2500. See Cundeliche.

Kine, adj. royal (in compounds). See Kyne.

Kine-borne, adj. of royal birth, 6a. 336. A. S. cyneboren.

Kine-dom, sb. royal power; Kinedome, dat. 3 a. 75. A.S. cynè

Kine-lond, sb. kingdom, 6 a. 111, 384.

Kine-scrud, sb. royal robes, 11. 34. See Scrud.

Kine-stol, sb. royal throne, II. 25. A.S. cyne-stól.

Kine-wurde, adj. royal, 8 a. 6o.

King, sb. king, 6 a, b. 235; Kinges, gen. s. 6 a, b. 584; Kinge, dat. 6 a. 265; Kingen, dat. tl. 1. 36. A. S. cyning, lit, belonging to the kin or tribe: O.S. kuning. Cf. Kyng.

King-riche, sb. kingdom, 13. 16; Kingeriche, dut. 19. 17. For

A. S. cynerice.

Kirke, sb. dat. church, 12. 93; Kirrke, 5. 1099. See Cyrce.

Kiste, pt. s. kissed, 15. 2355. See Cussen.

Kiben, v. to show, 12. 53; Kipepp, pr.s. 5. 1131. See Curen.

Knaue, sb. boy, 18. 409; 19. 950. A.S. cnapa, cnafa.

Kne, sb. knee, 19. 786; Kneon, pl.

II. 3; Knes, 18. 451; 19. 805. See Cneow.

Knelede, pt. s. kneeled, 18. 482. M.E. knelen (in Ormulum, 6138). Cp. Dan. knæle, to kneel.

Knewelyng, sb. kneeling, 19. 787.

See Cnelinng.

Knewen, pt. pl. knew, 15. 1935, 2162. A. S. cneówon, pt. pl. of cnáwan. See Cnawen.

Kniet, sb. knight, 18. 343, 345; Knietes, pl. 18. 366, 371. See

Cniht.

Knif, sb. knife, 9. 76; 18. 479, 498; Kniue, dat. 19. 108. A. S. enif (Wright's Vocab.).

Knif-worpare, &b. knife-thrower, 9.75. See Worpen,

Knişt, sb. knight, 19. 482; Kniştes, gen. s. 19. 1548; Kniştes, pl. 19. 49, 1547. See Cniht.

Knisten, v. to knight, 19. 490; Kniste, 19. 435, 491; Knisti, 19.

480.

Knist-hod, sb. knighthood, 19. 440, 545. A. S. cnihthád, youth, boyhood.

Knyht, sb. knight, 14. 78; Knyhtes, pl. 14. 6; 19. 520. See Cniht. Kold, adj. cold, 18. 416. See Kalde.

Kon, pr. s. can, 16. 708. A.S.

cann. See Cunnen.

Konyng, sb. cony, rabbit, 17 a. 357, O.F. connin, connil; Lat. cuniculus. See Cunin. Kope, sb. cope, 18. 429. A.S. cop

(Wright's Vocab.).

Kouthen, pt. pl. could, 18. 369. See Cure.

Krike, sb. creek, 18. 708. Icel. kriki, a nook; Swed. dial. krik, creek, cove; see Skeat (s. v. creek).

Krune, sb. crown, 11. 52, 55. Icel. krúna; Lat. corona. See Croune.

Ku, sb. cow, 9. 135; Kues, gen. s. 9. 131. A.S. cú.

Kuchene, sb. dat. kitchen, 9. 111. A.S. cycen (cicen); Lat. coquina. Kude, pt. pl. could, 15. 2366. See Cude.

Kume, sb. coming, 16. 436, 526. See Cume.

Kumen, v. to come, 9. 208; 15. 1952; pr. pl. subj. 11. 66; Kume, pr. s. subj. 9. 242. See Cumen.

Kunne, sb. dat. kin, kind, 6 a. 337; 16. 1674; 17a. 202; 19. 875; Kunnes, gen. s. 11. 92; 17a. 355; Kunne, gen. pl. 11. 9. See Cun.

Kunnen, v. to know; Kunne, fr. pl. 16. 911; Kunnen, pr. pl. subj. 9. 300; fr. pl. can, 9, 54; 17 a. 299. See Cunnen.

Kunrede, sb. dat. kindred, 16.

1677. See Cunreadnes. Kunes-men, sb. pl. kinsmen, 17 a.

257. See Cunes-mon. Kuppe, sb. cup, 15, 2047. See Cuppe.

Kurt, sb. court, 9. 40. See Curt. Kurtel, sb. kirtle, 9. 107. A.S. cyrtel, palla (Wright's Vocab.).

Kussen, v. to kiss, 9. 281. See Cussen.

Kur, sb. acquaintance, 9. 266. A.S.

Kuốc, pt. s. knew, could, 13. 17; 16. 663, 714. See Cuốc.

Kuuertur, sb. covering, 9. 107. See Couerture.

Kwene, sb. queen, 11. 57. See Cwen.

Kyn, sb. kin, race, 18. 414; 19. 633. See Cun.

Kyne, adj. royal, 18. 604. A.S. cyne. Cf. Kine.

Kyng, sb. king; Kynge, dat. 19. 212. See King.

## L.

Lia, interj. lo! 1. 68. A.S. lá. Liao, sb. gift, offering, 5, 964, 1002; 17 b. 203; pl. 5. 1144; Lakes, 5. 979; Lake, dat. s. 5. 1383; A.S. lác, play, fight, booty, gift, sacrifice: Goth. laiks, sport, dance, from laikan, to leap for joy. See Skeat (s. v. lark, 2). Cf. Loc, Lok.

Lacchen, v. to seize. A.S. (ge)læccan, pt. (ge)læhte, pp. (ge)læht. Cf. Laucte, Laste, Lagt.

Lace, v. to fasten, 19. 719; Lacede, pt. s. 19. 850. O. F. lacier, from las. See Laz.

Lache, sb. physician, 17 b. 306.
A.S. léce: O. H. G. láhhi (Tatian); cp. O. Ir. liaig (Windisch).
Cf. Leche.

Laden, v. to lead, 17 b. 399; Lade, 17 b. 123, 276; Lade8, pr. pl. 17 b. 213, 250; Ladde, pt. s. 19. 20, 1445, 1538; pt. pl. 6 b. 518; Ladden, 17 b. 93; Lædden, 6 a. 518. A.S. læddan, to lead, carry, lift, pt. lædde, pp. læded. Cf. Leden, Leaden, Læd, Lat, I-lad, I-led.

Ladlic, adj. hateful, 6 a. 587. A.S. Ládlic. Cf. Loplich, Lodlich.

Læd, pt. s. led, 2.117. See Laden. Læfdi, sb. lady, 6 a. 147. A.S. hlæfdige. Cf. Leafdi, Lefdi, Leuedis, Lauedi, Læuedi.

Læfe, sb. dat. belief, 5. 1407. See Lafe.

Leide, pt. s. laid, 2. 162; Læiden, pl. 2. 41. A. S. legde, pt. of lecgan, to lay. See Leggen.

Læn, sb. grant, 5. 1518. A.S. lén, a loan; cp. O. H. G. léhan. Cf. Lone.

Leeredd, adj. the learned, the clergy, 5. 967. A.S. (ge)léred, pp. of geléran, to teach. Cf. Leredmen.

Lest, pt. s. let, 2. 152; caused, 2. 68. A. S. lét, leót, pt. of létan, létan. See Leten (A).

Leete, v. to leave, 17 b. 345. A. S. létan, to let go, to permit. See Leten (A).

Lœue, sb. farewell; Nom læue,

took leave, 6a. 183, 413. See Leaue.

Læuedi, sb. lady, 6 a. 129. See Læfdi.

Liewedd, adj. the unlearned, the laity, 5. 967. A.S. (ge)læwed, enfeebled, pp. of læwen, to weaken, also, to betray; cp. læwede man, laicus (Wright's Vocab.). See Skeat (s. v. lewd).

Laf, sb. loaf, 5. 1470. A. S. hláf; Goth. hlaifs, hlaibs; cp. O. H. G. leib (Otfrid, Tatian). Cf. Lof.

Lafe, sb. dat. belief, 5. 1537. A.S. (ge)leáfa. Cf. Læfe.

Laferrd, sb. Lord, 5. 968. See Hlaford.

Laford, sb. Lord, I. 13. See Hlaford.

Lage, sb. law, 1. 82; 12. 293; custom, 12. 23; Lagan, pl. 1. 81; Lages, 15. 2446. A.S. lagu; O. S. lag (pl. lagu), a statute, decree; Icel. lög (=lagu, pl.), a law. Cf. Lage, Liawe, Lahe, Laghe.

Lagelice, adv. lawfully, 1. 165. A. S. lah-lice. Cf. Lawelyche.

Laghe, sb. law, 13. 17. See Lage. Lagt, pp. seized, 15. 2081. A.S. (ge)læht. See Lacchen.

Lah, adj. low, 7. 108; Icel. lágr. Cf. Loge, Louh, Lowe.

Lahe, adv. low, 8 a. 25. Cf. Louwe, Lose.

Lahe, sb. law, habit, 7. 122; Lahen, pl. laws, religion, 8 a. 39. See Lage.

Lahfulnesse, sb. dat. lawfulness, 16. 1741.

Lahhen, v. to laugh; pr. pl. 10. 109.
A. S. hlehhan, pt. hlóh. Cf.
Lauhwen, Louze.

Lahter, sb. laughter, 10. 111. A. S. hleahtor. Cf. Leihtre.

La hwure, adv. at least, 3 a. 69. A. S. lá, lo + húru, at least,

Lai, pt. s. lay, 4 c. 12; 19. 272; Laie, subj. 19. 1272. A. S. læg, pt. of liegan, to lie. See Liggen. Lake. See Lac.

Lakenn, v. to offer, 5. 973, 1331; Lakesst, 2 pr. s. 5. 1172. From lac, a gift, offering. See Lac.

Land, sb. land, 2. 60; dat. 2. 49; Lande, 2. 48. A. S. land. Cf.

Lond, Lont.

Lang, adj. long, 1. 13; 6 b. 434; 19. 494; Lange, adv. 1. 95; 2. 165; Lannge, 5. 1264. A. S. lang, comp. lengra, superl. lengest. Cf. Long, Leng.

Liang-fridæi, sb. dat. Long Friday, i.e. Good Friday, 2. 87; Langefridai, 4b. 117. Icel. langi-frjádagr; langa-fasta, the long fast,

Lent.

Lappe, sb. lappet, 19. 1217. A.S. læppa, a loosely hanging portion.

Lare, sb. lore, teaching, I. 10; 5. 1207; 6 a. 297. A. S. lár. Cf. Lore.

Large, adj. liberal, 9. 341; 13. 135. O. F. large; Lat. largus.

Lar-paw, sb. teacher; Larpawes, pl. 1. 94. For M. E. forms see Stratmann. A. S. <u>lár + þeów</u>; cp. <u>láreów</u> (Sweet). See Lare, peow, and Lior-peaw.

Lasse, adj. comp. less, 17 a. 212, 353; adv. 17 a. 61. A. S. læssa, adj.; læs, adv. Cf. Lesse.

Last, adj. superl. least, 17 b. 61, 112, 357. A.S. læst (læsest). Cf. Lest.

Laste (1), sb. dat.; at the laste, at last, 18. 637. Icel. á lesti = á leisti, on the track; cp. A. S. on lásð: Goth. laists, a track, footstep. See Skeat, p. 814.

Lasto (2), sb. dat. fault, 11. 69. Icel. löstr, gen. lastar; cp. O. S. lastar.

Lasten, v. to last; Laste, 18. 538; Last, pr. s. 17 b. 169; Laste, pr. s. extended, 19. 6; Lastede, 2. 39. A.S. lástan, to last (Grein). Cf. Lesten, Lest, Leastinde.

Lastung, sb. blame, detraction; Lastunge, dat. 9. 66. Cp. O. H. G. lastrón, to blame (Tatian). See Laste (2).

Lat, pr. s. leads, 1. 144; 17 a. 336; 17 b. 342. A.S. læt. See

Laden.

Late, adj. late, 18. 691; Later, comp. I. 20; adv. 17 a. 133; Latst, adj. superl. latest, last, 1. 9, 80. A.S. læt, slow, comp. lætra, superl. latost.

Late, sb. behaviour, 5. 1213; Lates, pl. gestures, manners, 9. 270. Icel. lát, behaviour, manners, cp. læti, manner. See Lete, Lote,

Laten (B).

Laten (A), v. to let; Late, in late, to let in, 19. 1058, 1511; Lat, pr. s. let, 16. 308; Late, 2 pr. s. subj. let, 18. 486; Lat. imp. s. 16. 258, 260; Lateh, imp. pl. 16. 1729, 1735. (2) Laten, to leave, forsake; Lateð, pr. s. forsakes, 17b. 128; Late, 1 pr. pl. subj. let us leave, 17 b. 341. See Loten (A).

Laten (B), v. to behave; Latepp, pr. s. 5. 1229. Icel. láta, to let, permit, leave, also, to behave oneself. Cf. Leten (B), Ilatet,

Late (sb.)

Laten (C), v. to delay, 17 b. 37. A. S. latian, cunctari (Grein); Goth. latjan. Cf. Leten (C).

Latimer, sb. interpreter, 6 a, b. 535. O. F. latinier, interpreter, properly one knowing Latin; see Notes. Cf. Ledenes.

Latst. See Late, adj.

Lattow, sb. guide, leader, 8 b. 179.
A. S. lateow, dux (Wright's Vocab.), better spelt latteow, latpeow (Grein) = lád-peów, cp. læd teowas, guides, in Chron. ann. 1097; from lád, a way + peów, a servant.

Las, sb. hatred, 8 a. 150. A.S.

láð, injury, enmity.

Laőe, hateful, 6 a. 158; to lape,

for evil. 17 a. 62. A. S. lát, hateful, loathsome. Cf. Los.

Lades, sb. pl. barns, 15. 2134. Icel. hlaða, a store house, barn.

Latfule, adj. hateful, loathsome, IO. 30.

Latienge, sb. acc. invitation to a feast, 1. 6. A.S. ladung, invitation congregation.

Latieres, sb. pl. inviters, I. 103. From A. S. (ge)ladian, to sum-

mon, invite. Latin, v. to loathe, hate, 8 a. 90. A. S. ládian.

Laucte, pt. s. took, 18. 744. A.S. (ge)læhte. See Lacchen.

Lauedi, sb. lady, 13. 5. See Læfdi.

Lauerd, sb. Lord, 2. 116; 3 a. 65, 75; Lord, 6 a. 59; Lauero, 8 b. 188; Lauerdes, gen. s. 3 a. 4, 73; 7. 173; 8 a. 111. See Hlaford.

Lauhwen, v. to laugh; pr. pl. subj. 9. 257; Lauhwed, pr. s. 9. 99, 117. See Lahhen.

Lawe, sb. law, 17 a. 307; pl. 6 b. 570: Lawes, 6 b. 555. See Lage. Lawelese, adj. lawless, 17 a. 289.

See Lazelease. Lawelyche, adj. lawful, 14. 77.

See Lagelice.

Lay, sb. song, 19. 1575. O. F. lai; O. Ir. láed (Windisch).

Laze, sb. law, religion, 3 b. 29: 6a. 137, 385; 19. 1122; Laze, pl. 3 a. 67; 17 b. 172; Lazen, laws, customs, 3 a. 52; 6 a. 570; plots, 6 a. 326; Lazes, 17 b. 313; Lazhess, 5. 1163, 1219. See Lage.

Lazelease, adj. lawless, 17 b. 295. Cf. Lawelese.

Laste, pt. s. took, 19. 243. A.S. (ge)læhte. See Lacchen.

Laz, sb. lace, 9. 199. Norm. F. laz; O. F. las, lags; Lat. laqueus, a noose, snare. Cf. Lace.

Leaden, v. to lead, 7. 226; 8 a. 29. See Laden.

Leafdi, sb. lady, 6b. 129; 8a. 55; 9. 194. See Læfdi.

Leafen, v. to leave, forsake; Leafde, pt. s. 8a. 5; Leaf, imp.s. 8a. 139. A. S. léfan. Cf. Leauen (2), Leuen (3).

Leahtrum, sb. pl. dat. vices, I. QI. A. S. leahtor, crime, from leahan (leán), to blame (Leo): O.S. lahan: cp. O. H. G. lahan (Otfrid).

Lean, sb. reward, 1., 157; 17 b. 64. A. S. leán: O. S. lón: O. H.G.

lón (Tatian).

Learen, v. to teach; Leare, I pr. s. 6 a. 300; pr. s. subj. 7. 50; Leared, pr. pl. 7. 228. See Leren.

Leas, adj. false, deceitful; Lease. 8 a. 143; 8 b. 180; 17 b. 250. A. S. leás, false, (also) loose: O. S. lós, loose; cp. Goth. laus, vain. Cf. Les.

Leas, sb. falsehood, 8 b. ob. A. S. leás. See above. Cf. Les.

Leastinde, adj. (pr. p.) lasting, 8 b. 18o. See Lasten.

Leasung, sb. leasing, falsehood; Leasunge, dat. falseness, 11. 75; pl. falsehoods, 9. 258. A.S. leásung, from leás. See Leas, Lesing.

Leaue, sb. permission, 9. 309. A.S. leáf. Cf. Læue, Lefue, Leue.

Leauen (1), v. to believe, 8 a. 100. A.S. (ge)lýfan: O.S. (gi)lóbian; cp. O. H. G. (gi)louben (Otfrid, Tatian), Goth. (ga)laubjan. Cf. Leuen (2), Lefenn, Leue.

Leauen, (2), v. to leave, 8 a. 39, 78. See Leafen.

Leche, sb. physician, 17 a. 300. See Lache.

Lecherie, sb. lewdness, 13. 123. O. F. lecherie, gluttony. See Lechur.

Lechnunge, sb. dat. healing, 8 a. 16. A.S. lácnung (Leo), from lácnian, to heal.

Lechur, sb. a lewd person, 13. 134;

Lechurs, pl. 3 b. 126. O. F. lechiere, an epicure, from lecher, to lick; O. H. G. lecchón.

Leden, v. to lead, 14, 76; 15. 2193; 17 a. 346; 18. 379; to behave, 15. 2301; Ledenn, 5. 1612; Lede, 14. 16; 17 a. 123, 270, 387: 18. 49, 686; to carry, 19. 1427; Ledes, pr. s. 10. 92; Lede'd, pl. 6a. 169; 17 a. 209, 242; 16. 280; Leden, 4 a. 74, 76; Ledde, pt. s. 3 a. 56; 15. 2257, 2336; Ledden, pl. 2. 133; 4 a. 20; 10. 79; 15. 1990; Leddenn, 5. 1502. See Laden.

Ledenes, sb. pl. languages, 7. 112. M. E. leden, language, speech, Trevisa, 2. 313; see also Stratmann; A.S. lyden, language, Ex. xv. 23, properly Latin, cp. Leden, John xix. 20. So Dante uses latino in the sense of language, see Tommaseo's Dict. s. v. See Chaucer 2. p. 210. Cf. Latimer.

Lef, adj. dear, 10. 28; 17b. 73; 18. 440; 19. 655; Lefe, 1. 111.

See Leof.

Lef, imp. s. permit, grant, 8 a. 148; 8 b. 185; 10. 93. See Leuen (1).

Lefde, pt. s. (there) remained, was left, 19. 1406; Lef, imp. s. remain, 19. 780. See Leuen (3). Lefdi, sb. lady, 7. 218; 9. 364; 11.

2, 17; 19. 335, 350. See Læfdi.

Lefenn, v. to believe, 5. 1153, 1349; Lef, imp. s. 8 b. 80. See Leauen (1).

Lefful, adj. believing, 15. 2524.

See above.

Lefien, v. to live; Lefie, I pr. s. 1. 180; Lefede, pt. pl. 1. 180. A. S. leofian. See Liuien.

Lefmon, sb. beloved one, 10. 19, 91. See Leofmon.

Lefue, sb. farewell; Nam lefue, 6 b. 183, 413. See Leaue.

Leggen, v. to lay, Legge, 19. 1069; Leie, 19. 302; Legged, pr. pl. 8 b. 118; 17 a. 314; Leged, 17 b. 320; Leide, pt. s. laid. 6 a. 430; 19. 692; Leyde, 18. 382; Leiden, pt. pl. 4 a. 21; 19. 90; Leid, pp. 15. 2426. A.S. lecgan, pt. legde, lede, pp. gelegd, geled. Cf. Leyn, Leist, Leyd. Leggesst, Læide, I-leid, I-leyd.

Leie, sb. flame, 8b. 84; 17b. 282; Leies, pl. 3 a. 19. A.S. lég, líg, (Beowulf): Icel. logi; cp. O. H. G. long (Tatian), and O. Ir. loche, lightning. Cf. Leve.

Leigen, pt. pl. lay, 15. 1920. A.S. lægon, pt. pl. of licgan, to lie.

See Liggen.

Leihtre, sb. dat. laughter, 9. 57

See Lahter.

Leire, sb. dat. sick-bed, 4 c. 44. M. E. leir, cp. leirstowe, sepulchre; Lazamon, 22874. A.S. leger, a lair, couch, from liegan, to lie down. See Liggen.

Leirede, pp. laid on a sick-bed, 4c

50; See above.

Leist, 2 pr. s. layest, 3 b. 64; Leid, pr. s. lays, 3 b. 63; 9. 84, 275. See Leggen.

Leit, sb. lightning, 3 a. 34. A. S. liget (Grein), lægt, in Chron. ann.

1085.

Leitinde, pr. p. flaming, 8 b. 84. From A.S. liget (see above); cp. Goth. lauhatjan, to shine as lightning.

Lemene, sb. gen. pl. of lights, 4 d.

42. See Leome.

Lemman, sb. beloved one, 19. 433, 442. See Leofmon.

Lende, v. to land, 18. 733. Icel. lenda. Cf. Londe.

Lende, pr. s. subj. may cause (us) to arrive, may land us, 17 a. 122; 17 b. 123. A.S. (ge)lændian, to land (trans.), from landian, to land (Leo), cp. Icel. lenda, see above. See Notes.

Lene, adj. lean, 15. 2106. A.S. hlæne, used of Pharaoh's lean kine, Gen. xli. 3. 27. The original sense was probably leaning, stooping, cp. the O.S. hlinon, to lean; also A. S. hlinian, to lean, hlænan, to make to lean. See Skeat (s. vv. lean (1), lean (2)).

Lenen, v. to lend, grant; Lene, pr. s. subj. give, 19. 461. A. S. lænan, to lend, grant, from læn, lán, a loan. Cf. Leng, Ilenet, Ileaned.

Leng, adv. comp. longer, 2. 74; 19. 732, 1115; Lengere, 7. 205; Lengest, superl. 3 b. 40. A.S. leng. comp.; lengest, superl. See Lang.

Lengre, adj. comp. longer, 7. 96; 8 a. 39. A. S. lengra. See

Lang.

Lengten, sb. spring, lent, 2. 102. A.S. lencten, Gen. xlviii. 7; cp. O. Du. lengizin (whence Du. lente). G. len3, see Weigand.

Lengbe, sb. dat, length, 10. 010. A. S. lengo, in Chron. ann. 1122.

Leode, sb. pl. people, 14. 27; dat. 5. 1145, 1155; 6 a. 79; Leoden, 6 a. 569. A. S. leóda, pl. people; O.S. liudi, pl.; cp. O. H. G. liut (Tatian, Otfrid), G. leute.

Leoem, sb. brightness, 1. 53. See

Leome.

Leof, adj. dear, beloved, 6a. 130; 8 a. 99; 10. 23; 11. 20; 17 a. 253; 19. 324, 710; Leofe, pl. 3 a. 83. A. S. leof: O. S. liof; cp. O. H. G. liob (Tatian, Otfrid). Cf. Lief, Lif, Lef, Leue, Lieue, Leoue, Leofue, Leuere, Louest.

Leofliche, adj. dear, precious, 8 a. 96, 125; 8 b. 118, 154; adv. with pleasure, 6 a. 25. A.S. leoflic, adj. (Beowulf); leoflice, adv. (Grein). Cf. Leuelike.

Leoflukest, adj. superl. dearest, 8b.

82. See above.

Leofmon, sb. dear man, beloved one, 6 a. 81; 8 b. 48; Leofmones, gen. s. 8 b. 136; Leofemen, pl. 3 a. 97. A. S. beóf + man. Cf. Lefmon, Leouemon, Lemman.

Leofsum, adj. precious; Leofsume, 8 b. 122. See Lufsum. Leoftede, pt. s. flattered, caressed,

8 b. 87. A.S. lyffettan (Leo).

Leofue, adj. dear, 6 a. 107, 547; 6 a, b. 157. See Leof.

Leome, sb. gleam, light, 4 d. 66; 7. 77; 11.2; Leomene, gen. pl. 4 d. 65. A. S. leóma. Cf. Leoem, Lemene.

Leor, sb. face, 7. 75; 10. 42. A. S. hleor, the cheek, also, the face: O. S. hlior, the cheek; cp. Icel. hlýr. Cf. Lure.

Leoren, v. to teach; Leore, I pr. s. 6 b. 300; Leorde, pt. s. 1. 126.

See Leren.

Leornin, v. to learn, 8 b. 31; Leornen, 8 a. 21; Leorneb, pr. pl. 9. 72. A. S. leornian. Cf. Lerney.

Leornin-chnihtes, sb. pl. disciples, 1. 122. A. S. leorning-cniht, Matt. v. I. See Leornin and Cniht.

Leosen, v. to lose, 16. 351; Leose, 19. 663. A. S. leósan, as in forleósan, Lu. xv. 4; cp. Goth. liusan. Cf. Liese.

Leoten, v. to permit, let, cause, 8 a. 62; Leote, 8 b. 78; pr. s. subj. 7. 44. See Leten (A).

Leotre, adj. wicked, I. 196. Luger.

Leoue, adj. dear, 8 a. 64; 14. 38; 17 a. 45, 389; Leouere, comp. 8 a. 93; 9. 196; 17 a. 30; Leouest, superl. 9. 284. See Leof.

Leouemon, sb. a beloved one, lover, 8 a. 36. See Leofmon.

Leoun, sb. lion, 18. 573. O.F. leon; Lat. leonem. Cf. Leun, Liuns.

Leowinde, pr. p. living, 8 a. 100. See Liuien.

-lepi, affix in Anlepi; -lepes, affix in Sunderlepes. A. S. -lépe, -lépig, -lýpig, -lípig, -lípe (Grein).

Lered-men, sb. learned men, the clergy, 2. 57. See Læred.

Leren, v. to teach, 9. 218; Lere, 14. 13; 18. 731; 19. 228, 241; Leren, pr. pl. 4a. 72; Lereö, 4a. 75; Ler, imp. s. 14. 432; Lerede, pt. s. 17 a. 304; Lerden, pl. 7. 220; (2) Leren, v. to learn, 12. 115; Lereö, pr. s. 12. 101. A. S. læran, to teach; cp. Icel. læra, to teach, also, to learn. Cf. Learen, Leorin.

Lernet, imp. pl. learn, 4 a. 17.

See Leornin.

Les, adj. false; Lese, 17 a. 251. See Leas, Lessere.

Les, sb. falsehood, 8 a. 77. See Leas.

Lesen, v. to set free, redeem, 4 b. 74; 8 a. 86; 17 a. 180; 17 b. 182; Lesenn, 5. 1158; Lesde, pt. s. 4c. 7; Lese, imp. s. 10. 37; Lesed, pp. 10. 35. A. S. lésan, lýsan (Grein): O. S. lósian; cp. O. H. G. lósen (Tatian, Otfrid). Cf. Ilesed.

Lesing, sb. leasing, falsehood, 6b. 100; 16.848. See Leasung.

Lesse, adj. less, 3 a. 26; adv. 4 b. 19; 9. 71. See Lasse.

Lessere, adj. comp. more false, 7. 207. See Les.

Lest, adj. superl. least, 17 a. 349; Leste, 9. 242. See Last.

Leste, 9. 242. See Last. Lest, pr. s. lasts, 17 a. 169. See Lasten.

Lest, 2 pr. s. permittest, 14. 437. See Leten (A).

Leste, imp. s. listen, 19. 473. See Hlesten.

Leste, pr. s. subj. (it) may please, 19. 870. See Lusten.

Leste, conj. lest, 3 b. 112. For A. S. phy læs pe = for the reason less that, see Skeat (s. v. lest).

Lesten, v. to last, 17 a. 152; Lesteb, pr. s. 16. 333; 17 a. 385; Lested, imp. pl. perform, 15. 2510; A. S. léstan, to perform, last; O.S. léstan, to follow out, perform. See Lasten.

Lestinde, adj. lasting, 8 a. 144. See above.

Let, pr. s. hinders, II. 56. See Letten.

Lete, sb. behaviour, 16. 35. See Late (sb.).

Leten (A), v. to let, cause, permit; Let, pr. s. lets, 14. 453; 16. 919; pt. s. caused, 4b. 102; 5. 1236; 15. 2195; 19. 1407; Lette, 6b. 441; 8a. 29, 120; Lete, imp. s. let, 17a. 154; imp. pl. 9. 147; Lateb, 16. 1699. (2) Leten, to leave, forsake, neglect, 4a. 80;

441; 8 a. 29, 120; Lete, tmp. s. let, 17 a. 154; tmp. pl. 9. 147; Latep, 16. 1699. (2) Leten, to leave, forsake, neglect, 4 a. 80; 14. 166; Lete, 13. 82; 17 a. 159, 270, 339; Letep, pr. s. 17 a. 128; Leten, pr. pl. 4e. 31; Letep, neglect, 16. 1771; Lete, pt. pl. left, 19. 1262; Leten, 17 a. 153, 263; 17 b. 270, 352; 19. 136; Lete, pr. pl. subj. 17 a. 301. (3) Leten, to let go, 2. 136; Lette, pt. s. gave up, 7. 32; 8 a. 87. Cf. Laten (A), Leoten, Leet, Leeten (B), v. to pretend; Let, pt. s. s.

Leten (B), v. to pretend; Let, pt. s. 15. 2168. (2) Leten, to esteem; Let, pr. s. 17 a. 73; Letest, 2 pr. s. 8 a. 82; Lete, pt. pl. 17 b. 264; pr. pl. subj. 4 d. 16. Icel. láta, to behave, pretend, value. See Laten (B).

Leten (C), v. to delay (cunctari), 19. 939. A.S. latian. See Leten (C).

Lette, sb. delay, 1. 144. For exx. see Stratmann. See above.

Letten, v. to hinder; Lette, pt. s-19. 1216. A. S. lettan. Cf. Let. Lettunge, sb. dat. hindrance, 7.

181. See above.

Lettres, sb. pl. epistles, written messages, 9. 219; 15. 2527. O. F. lettre, letre; Lat. litera, a written character (in the alphabet), literæ, an epistle.

Leue, adj. dear, 18. 431; 19. 951,

1362. See Leof.

Leue, sb. belief, 4 d. 54; dat. 4 b. 69. See Leauen (1).

Leue, sb. farewell, leave, 15. 2200; 19. 463. See Leaue.

Leuedis, sb. pl. ladies, 13. 3. See Læfdi.

Leuelike, adv. kindly, 15. 2275. See Leofliche.

Leuen (1), v. to permit, allow, grant; Leue, pr. s. subj. 4 b. 71; 9. 305, 347; 12. 303, 15. 2532; 18. 406; imp. s. 10. 26. A.S. lyfan (Grein). Cf. I.ef.

Leuen (2), v. to believe, 8 a. 40; 8 b. 123; 19. 259; Leue, 19. 562; 1 pr. s. 8a. 65, 88; Leuen, pr. pl. 17 b. 131; 19. 44. See Leuen (1), Leuunge.

Leuen (3), v. to be left, to remain, 7.
205. See Stratmann (s. v. læven).
A. S. læfan, to leave. Cf. Lefde.

Leuere, adj. comp. dearer, 17 a. 260: 17 b. 267. See Leof.

Leun, sb. lion, 12. 1; Leuns, pl. 8 a. 140. O. F. leon; Lat. leonem. See Leoun.

Leuunge, sb. believing, belief, 9. 7.

See Leuen (2).

Lewe, sb. shelter, 10. 4. A. S. hleow, hleó: O. S. hleo, protection, covering. See Skeat (s. v. lee).

M. E. exx. see Stratmann. Icel. hlær, hlýr, warm; see above.

Lewse, sb. pasture, 15. 1948, 2353. A. S. læsu, in Chron. ann. 777. Leyd, pp. laid, 18.408. A. S. gelegd.

See Leggen.

Leye, sb. flame, 17 a. 276. See Leie.

Leyen, pt. pl. lay, 18. 475. A.S. lágon (lágon). See Liggen.

Leyke, v. to play, 18. 469. Icel. leika. See Lac.

Leyn, v. to put, 18. 718; Leyh, pr. s. lays, 17 a. 255. See Leggen.

Lege, v. to lie, 19. 1170. See Liggen.

Lezhepp, pr. s. lies, tells falsehoods, 5. 1183. See Ligen.

-le33c (suffix), in Ormulum. Icel. -leikr or -leiki, a Scandinavian suffix used for forming abstract nouns, much as -nes is used in A. S.; cp. A. S. -lác (E. -lock) as in wed-lác (wedlock), see Skeat (s.v.knowledge). Cf.Goddcundle33c, Mennisscle33, Meocle33c, Mildherrtle33c, Modile33c, Schendlac.

Lessde, pt. s. laid, 5. 1334. See

Leggen.

Libben, v. to live, 7. 128; 8 a.
16; 14. 203; 17 a. 200; 17 b. 33;
Libbe, 17 a. 34, 202; 19. 63;
Libbeb, pr. pl. 17 a. 204; Libbinde, pr. p. 7. 122. A. S. libban:
O. S. libbian. Cf. Liuien.

Licame, sb. a body, 1. 147; dat. 1. 148. See Lic-hame.

Liceness, sb. likeness, 5. 1047. A.S. (ge)licnis.

Lich, sb. a body, 8 a. 96; Liche, body, 15. 2488, 2515; form, 3 a.

64; see Notes.

Lic-hame, sb. a body, I. 48; 4b. 50, 74; 4d. 45; Licham, I2. 30I; Lichames, gen. s. 4b. 9I; I7 b. 306. A. S. lic-hama; cp. O. S. lik-hamo, O.H.G. lih-hamo (Otfrid), Icel. likami. The word means properly 'body-covering.' Cf. Licame, Lycome.

Lichamliche, adj. bodily, carnal, 4 b. 25; 4 d. 7; 17 b. 398; Lichamliche, 17 a. 386. A. S. lichamliche, 17 a. 386.

hamlic.

Licht, sb. light, 1. 61; 18. 534; Lict, 18. 576; Lichte, dat. 1. 59. See Liht.

Licht, pr. s. lights, 13. 50; Lict, imp. s. 18. 585. See Lihten (1). Lic-wurde, adj. pleasing, 7. 208.

A. S. lic-wyrde (Grein).

Lides, sb. pl. lids (of the eyes), 12. 26. A. S. hlid, a cover, Mt. xxvii. 60. Lief, adj. dear, 1. 68; 17 b. 203,

254, 256, 261. See Leof.

Lien, v. to lie, 2. 35; pr. pl. belong, 2. 74. See Liggen.

Liese, v. to lose, 13. 16; Liesed, pr. s. loseth, 13. 127. See Leosen. Lieue, adj. friendly, 17 b. 44. See

Leof.

Lif, adj. dear, 15. 2427. See Leof. Lif, sb. life, 1. 53; 4 a. 74; 6 a. 140. A.S. lif. Cf. Lifue, Lyf. Liue, Lyue.

Lif-daze, sb. dat. life-time, 6 b. 276. A. S. lif-dæg, dies vitae

(Grein).

Lif-lode, sb. mode of life, 4b. 69. A. S.  $lf + l\acute{a}d$ , a leading, a course.

Lift, adj. left (hand), 4 a. 77. A.S. lyft, worthless, weak; O. Du. luft. See Luft.

Lifue, sb. life, 6 b. 43. See Lif. Ligen, v. to tell a lie; Liged, pr. s. 4 d. 23. A.S. leógan, pt. leág, pl. lugon, pp. logen. Cf. Lihen, Lizen, Lye, Lezhepp, Luzen,

Lowen, Iloge.

Liggen, v. to lie, 9. 159; Ligge, 6 a. 347; 9. 165; 19. 1295, 1308; Liggeo, pr. pl. 3 b. 33, 35; 6 a. 164; Ligeo, 4c. 26; 17b. 283. A. S. licgan, pt. læg, pp. gelegen. Cf. Lien, Leje, Leigen, Leyen, Lai, List, Lif, Tolib, Ileie.

Ligten, v. to alight, descend, 12. 32; 15. 1983; Ligt, pp. 15. 2252.

See Lihten.

Lihen, v. to deceive, 8 a. 78. See

Ligen.

Liht, sb. light, 4 c. 61; 7. 75; 11. 5; 17 b. 282; Lihte, dat. 17 b. 382. A.S. leoht. Cf. Licht, Li3t, Lyht, Loht.

Liht, adj. easy, light, 9. 309; 17 b. 316; Lihte, 7. 178. A. S. liht. leoht. Cf. Liste, Lyht.

Lihten, v. to enlighten; Lihtede, pt. s. 2. 103; Liht, pp. 4c. 58. A. S. lihtan.

Lihten, v. to make lighter, less heavy, 9. 221. From A.S. leoht (liht), levis. See Liht (adj.).

Lihten, v. to descend, alight, 8 a. 25. Cp. A.S. álíhtan, to jump lightly down from a horse. Cf. Ligten, Listen.

Lihtlich, adj. easy, light, 16. 1759; Lihtliche, adv. lightly, easily, 3 b. 46; 7. 114; 8 a. 70; 17 a. 151; 17 b. 347. A.S. leohtlic, adj.; leohtlice, adv. Cf. List-

Lihtschipe, sb. swiftness, 7. 136. Likien, v. to please; Liki, 16.342; Likeste = Likest bu, 4b. 44; Likeo,

pr. s. 4c. 42; 7. 131; 8a. 49; liketh, is pleased with, 4b. 47; Likede, pt. s. pleased, 6 a, b. 493; 12. 31; 15. 2299. A.S. lician, to please. Cf. Lykyen.

Likinge, sb. pleasure, 10. 27. See · above.

Lilie, sb. lily, 11. 53; 16. 439. A.S. lilie, Mt. vi. 28; Lat. lilium;

Gr. LEIPLOV.

Lim, sb. limb, 8 b. 83; Limes, gen. s. 7. 18; Limen, pl. 7. 227; Limes, 2. 31; 10. 5; 12. 57. A. S. lim, pl. leomu; cp. Icel. limr. pl. limir, acc. limu; lim; pl. limar, boughs.

Limel, adv. limb-meal, limb by limb, 8 a. 66; M. E. lim mele, membratim, Lazamon, 25618. lyme meele, Trevisa, 5. 281. A.S. lim mælum (Leo), see Skeat (s.v.

piece-meal).

Limpen, v. to happen; Limped, pr. s. 9. 171; belongs to, 3 a. 3; 7. 219. A.S. limpan, pt. lamp, pp. gelumpen. Cf. Ilomp.

Lincol, &b. Lincoln, 2.9. 111. A.S. Lindcylne; Lat. Lindi colonia.

Linde, sb. linden-tree, 16. 1750. A.S. lind, a lime tree, a shield.

Line, sb. cord, 18. 539. A.S. line, a cord; Lat. linea, a string of hemp or flax, from linum, flax.

Linene, adj. linen, 9. 156. A. S. linen, John xiii. 4, from lin, flax, linen; Lat. linum, flax.

Linnen, v. to ccase; Linne, 2 pr. s. subj. 19. 1004. A.S. linnan; cp. O. H. G. bi-linnan (Offrid, Tatian), Cf. Lynne, Blinnen.

Linnunge, sb. dat. ceasing, 7. 84.

See above.

Lipne, 2 pr. s. subj. trust, 17 a. 25, 32. Cp. Northern E. lippen

(Jamieson).

Lippe, sb. pl. lips, 19, 1074. A.S. lippe, in Wright's Vocab. (the usual A.S. word for Lat. 'labia' was 'weleras,' see Grein); cp. O. H. G. leffura (Tatian).

Lisse, sb. ease, rest, 17 a. 231; 17 b. 239; dat. 3 a. 4. A. S. liss, ease, pleasure, favour, softness, from lide, gentle. See Live.

List, 2 pr. s. liest, 4c. 64; 8 a.

40. See Liggen.

Liste, sb. craft, 19. 1495; dat. 16. 172. A.S. list, art, skill; cp. O. H. G. list (Otfrid).

Liste, pr. s. subj. (it) may please,

19. 235. See Lusten.

Listen, v. to listen, 4 d. 48; Listnede, pt. s. 15. 2137, 2222. See Hlesten.

Lit, sb. stain, 15. 1968. Icel. litr, colour, countenance, complexion, dye: Goth. wlits, the countenance. See Wlite.

Lit, adj. little, 4 d. 13. See Lut.

Lite, adv. little, 19. 942.

Litel, adj. little, 2. 160, 164; 15. 2041; 18. 481; Litle, 16. 1776. See Lutel.

Litel, adv. little, 4c. 59; Litl. 1. 186.

Litle-hwile, adv. a little while, 17b.
331. See Lutle-hwile.

Littl-eer, adv. a little before, 5. 1668.

Liö, sb. joint, 8b. 83. A.S. liò, limb; O.S. liò; Goth. lithus; cp. O.H.G. lid (Tatian, Otfrid).

Lio, pr. s. lies, 3 b. 71; 4 c. 39; 5. 1238; 8 a. 108; 16. 430; 19. 695.

A.S. lio, pr. s. of liegan. See Liggen.

Live, adj. gentle, mild, 5. 1177; 9. 331. A.S. live: Icel. linr: O, H, G. lind (Otfrid).

Live, v. to listen; Live, imp. s. 19. 336; Live, imp. pl. 25. 2077. See Lyve.

Lifeliche, adv. gently, 9. 330.

A. S. livelice.

Liven, v. to go, 6 a. 82; Live, 6 a. 78, 184; 6 b. 463. A.S. livan, Icel. liva; cp. Goth. leithan and O. H. G. livan, to go through, suffer (Otfrid).

Libere, adj. bad, evil, vile, 9. 36.

See Luger.

Liveri, pr. s. subj. lather, 8 a. 96; 8 b. 119. O. Northumb. levrian, to anoint, John xi. 2, from leádor, lather; cp. Icel. laudr, froth,

Lidien, v. to relax; Lide, pr. s. subj. 4 b. 21. A.S. lidian (Leo), from lide, gentle. See Lide.

Liue, sb. dat. life, 9. 32; 17 b. 115; Liuen, 6 a. 50; Liues, gen. s. 7. 63; 11. 62; adv. alive, 18. 509. See Lif.

Liue-noöe, sb. sustenance, 12. 275.
Icel. lifnaör, mode of life: cp. also M. E. liuelode, lyflode, donativum (Prompt. Parv.).

Liuien, v. to live, 2. 74; 15. 2044; 18. 355; Liue, 19. 97; Liuie, 1 pr. s. 11. 12; Liued, pr. s. 15. 1964; Liuen, pr. pl. 4b. 80; Liuied, pr. s. 3b. 117; 7. 139; Liuiende, pr. p. 3 a. 47; 8 a. 25. A. S. lifian, also libban. Cf. Libben, Leflen, Leowinde, Iluued.

Liuns, sb. pl. lions, 8 b. 174. Sec. Leoun.

Lisen, v. to tell lies; Lise, 16. 853; pr. s. subj. 16. 599. See Ligen.

Lizere, sb. liar, 3 a. 60. A.S. leógere. Li3t, sb. light, 16. 198, 230; 19. 493; Li3te, dat. 16. 163, 198. See Liht.

Liste, adj. light, active, 19. 1015.

See Liht.

Liste, v. to become bright, 19. 386. Listen, v. to alight; Liste, 19. 519, 1431. See Lihten.

Liztliche, adv. easily, lightly, 16.

854. See Lihtlich.

Loc, sb. gift, offering, 4a. 59;

17 b. 73. See Lac.

Locan, v. to look; Locan on, to observe, 3 a. 102; Loc, imp. s. 5. 1573. A. S. lócian. See Lokien.

Lodlesnesse, sb. dat. innocence, 4 b. 119. See Lodlesnesse.

Lodlich, adj. hateful, 9. 61, 133; 16. 91; Lodliche, 17 a. 277. See Lodlich.

Lof, sb. loaf, 18. 653. See Laf.

Lof, sb. (?) 2. 31.

Lof, sb. praise, 1. 106; Lofe, 5.1141, 1621. A. S. lof; O. S. lof; cp. O. H. G. lob (Tatian, Otfrid). Cf. Silof.

Lofenn, v. to praise, 5. 1269. A.S. lofian; cp. O.S. lobón; O. H. G.

lobon (Tatian, Otfrid).

Loft song, sb. song of praise, 11.8; Loft song, 7. 136; Loftsonges, pl. 7. 176. A. S. loftsonge.

Loft, sb. praise. See above.

Lofte, sb. on pe lofte, in the sky, aloft, 17 b. 83; 19. 914. Icel. lopt. See Luft.

Lofuiep, pr. pl. love, 6 b. 572. See Luuien.

Loge, adj. low, 4 c. 29. See Lah. Loht, sb. light, 1. 52. See Liht.

Lok, sb. gift, 17 a. 72. See Lac. Loken, pp. fastened, locked, 18. 429; Lokenn, 5. 1091. See Luken.

Lokien, v. to look, observe, 3 a. 10, 52; Lokin, to look, 7. 103; 8 b. 65; Loki, to protect, 16. 604; to take heed, 7. 44; Loken,

to look, 9. 59, 267; to regard, 9. 61; Loke, to guard, 8 b. 188; 18. 376; 19. 1112; Loket, pr. s. 13. 67; Lokieð, pr. pl. look, 3 b. 125; Lokede, pt. s. 6 a, b. 494; 18. 679; 19. 883, 1093. A. S. lócian, to look; cp. O. H. G. luagén (Otfrid).

Lokunge, sb. looking, 9. 264; Lokyng, dat. custody, 19. 342.

Lome, adv. frequently, 17 a. 11. See Ilome.

Lon, sb. land, 18. 340. See below. Lond, sb. land, 6 a. 175; 6 b. 82; 9. 2; Londes, gen. s. 19. 190; Londe, dat. 6a, b. 69, 365; Londes, pl. 13. 33; Londe, gen. pl. 6a. 66. See Land.

Londe, v. to land, 19. 757. Cf.

Lende.

Londfolk, sb. countryfolk, 19. 43. A. S. landfolc, in Chron. ann. 1066.

Londisso, adj. native, 19. 634. 966. A. S. lendisc, see Skeat (s. v. out-

landish).

Lone, sb. loan, 9. 14. See Læn. Long, adj. long, 6 a. 434; tall, 19. 94; Longes, gen. s. 14. 162; Longe, adv. 1. 180. See Lang.

Longen, v. to belong; Longest, 2 pr. s. 19. 1332; Longes, pr. s. 18.

396. Cf. Bilong.

Longenge, sb. longing, 4 d. 55.
A.S. langung (Leo), from langian,
to yearn for, see Skeat (s. v. long 2).
Longis, sb. Longinus, 10. 118.

Lont, sb. land, 7. 105. See Land. Lord, sb. husband, 19, 308; Lordes, gen. s. lord's, 13. 34. See Hlaford.

Lordinges, sb. pl. sirs, masters, 13. 32. See Louerdinges.

Lore, sb. teaching, 4 a. 68; 9. 5; 12. 101; 16. 640; 19. 442. See Lare.

Lor-peawe, sb. dat. s. teacher, 4 d. 3; Lor peawes, pl. teachers, 4 a. 67. See Lar-paw.

Lot, sb. lot, 6 b. 75; Loten, pl. 6 a. 74; Lotes, 6 b. 73. A. S. hlot, Mt. xxvii. 35, pl. hlotu, Lu. xxiii. 34; also hlyt (Grein): Icel. hluti, a share, also hlutr, a lot; cp. O. S. hlot, and O. H. G. loz (Tatian, Otfrid).

Lote, dat. s. face, look, 15. 2328; Loten, pl. gestures, 6 a. 546; looks, 15. 2258. See Late.

Loo, adj. hateful, disagreeable, hostile, 4a. 8o; 17 a. 339; 18. 440; Looe, 6 b. 158; 11. 93; 19. 1341; Looere, comp. 4b. 39; Looest, superl. 9. 284. See Lao.

Loblesnesse, sb. innocence, 4 b. 31.

Cf. Lodlesnesse.

Loblich, adj. hateful, 6 b. 587; 16. 32. See Ladlic.

Loueliche, adj. pleasant, lovely,

19. 454, 580.

Louerd, sb. lord, 3a. 68; 15. 2259; 17 a b. 79; Louerdis, gen. s. 15. 2272; Louerde, dat. 13. 106; 14. 28; Louerdes, gen. pl. 4a. 13. See Hlaford.

Louerdinges, sb. pl. sirs, masters, 18. 515. Cf. Lordinges.

Louest, adj. superl. most pleasing. See Leof.

Louh, adj. low, 9. 264.

Louien, v. to love; Louien, pr. pl. 6 b. 114, 134; Louede, pt. s. 18. 349; 19. 248; Loueden, pl. 19. 1560. See Luuien.

Louwe, adv. low, 9. 275. See Lahe.

Louse, pt. s. subj. laughed, 19. 1518. See Lahhen.

Lowe, adj. low, 17 a. 168; 19. 417. See Lah.

Lowen, pp. concealed by lying, 17a. 165. A. S. logen. See Ligen.

Lowerd, sb. lord, 18. 621. See Hlaford.

Loze, adv. low, 19. 1091. See Lahe.

Lud, adj. loud, 9. 43; 16. 6; Lude,

4 a. 31; 16. 314; adv. 3 a. 37; 14. 439; 16. 141; 19. 209, 1314. A.S. hlúd; O. H. G. lút (Otfrid).

Lufe, sb. dat. love, I. 31, 165; 3 b.
128; 5. 1563. A. S. lufu; cp.
O.H. G. liob (Otfrid). Cf. Lune.

Lufenn, v. to love, 5. 1218; Lufed, pr. s. 1. 77. See Luuien.

Lufsum, adj. loveable, pleasant, 8 a. 6, 99; Lufsumm, 5. 1547, 1643; Lufsumer, 8 b. 137; 10. 42; Lufsumere, comp. 9. 187; Lufsumest, superl. 8 b. 83; A.S. lufsum (Grein). Cf. Leofsum.

Lufsumliche, adv. pleasantly, 8 a. 69; Luffsummlike, 5. 1663. A.S.

lufsumlice.

Luft, adj. left (hand), 9. 60. A.S. lyft, worthless, weak: O. Du. luft, lævus. In A.S. the word 'winster' was used to express 'lævus.' See Skeat (s.v. left). Cf. Lift.

Luft, sb. air, sky; Lufte, dat. 6 a. 97; 8 a. 63; 17 a. 82. A. S. lyft: O. S. luft; cp. O. H. G. luft (Otfrid). Cf. Lofte.

Luken, v. to close, 12. 25. A.S. lúcan, (pt. leác, pp. locen. Cf. Loken.

Lunden, sb. London; dat. Lundene, 2. 122, 179.

Lundenissce, adj. of London, 2. 122.

Lure, sb. loss, 9. 12. A.S. lyre. Lure, v. to lour, look sullen, 19.

270. From M. E. lure, the cheek; A. S. hleór. See Leor.

Luring, sb. looking sullen, 16. 423. See above.

Lust, sb. desire; Lusst, 5. 1628;
Luste, dat. s. 4 d. 32; Lusstess,
pl. 5. 1193, 1633. A.S. lust;
cp. O. H. G. lust (Tatian, Otfrid).
Cf. Hleste.

Lust, sb. the sense of hearing, 9.
63. A.S. hlyst: Icel. hlust, the

Lusten, v. to desire; Luste, 17 a. 375; Lust, pr. s. lust him (used

impersonally) it pleases him, 16. 212; Luste, pt. s. hire luste, it pleased her; Luste, imp. s. desire, 19. 1283. A. S. lystan. Cf.

Leste, Liste.

Lusten, v. to give ear, 3 a. 1; 6 a. 298; 14. 28; 16. 1729; 17 a. 222; Luste, pt. s. 16. 143; Lust, imp. s. 16. 263, 267, 715; 19. 337; Lusteb, imp. pl. 16. 1729. See Hlesten.

Lusti, adj. joyful, 7. 175. From A. S. lust; cp. O. H. G. lustig

(Tatian). See Lust.

Lustnev, imp. pl. listen, 7. 218. M. E. lustnen, from lusten, to hearken. For the insertion of n, see Skeat (s. v. listen).

Lut, adj. little, 9. 310; Lute, 9. 191. A. S. lyt, a little; O. S. lut.

Cf. Lit.

Lutel, adj. little, 6 b. 412; 8 a. 82; 9. 215; adv. 17 a. 47. A. S. lytel: O. S. luttil; cp. O. H. G. luzil (Tatian, Otfrid). Cf. Litel.

Luten, v. to stoop, bow down, 15, 1926; Luten, 5. 1269; Luten, pr. pl. 6 a. 108; Lutten, pr. pl. 15, 2163; Lutende, pr. p. 9, 275. A. S. littan, pt. leat, pp. loten.

Lutle-hwile, adv. a little while, 7. 80; 17 a. 325. Cf. Litle-

hwile.

Lutlin, v. to diminish, 7. 186; 8 b. 122; Lutlen, 8 a. 99. A.S. lytlian,

to lessen.

Luser, adj. bad, evil, vile, 9. 291; Lusere, 8 a. 122; 9. 258; 10. 111; 19. 498; adv. 8 a. 95; 8 b. 174; 9. 36. A.S. lybre; cp. Icel. ljótr, ugly, bad. Cf. Leobre, Libere.

Luberliche, adv. vilely, 8 b. 118.

A. S. lybrelice.

Luue, sb. love, 19. 750; dat. 4 c. 62; 4 d. 72; 15. 2361; 16. 207; 19. 557; Luuen, pl. 17 a. 308; Luues, 17 b. 314. See Lufe.

Luuien, v. to love, 8 a. 6; 8 b. 36,

72, 175; 11. 17; Luuen, 15. 2042; Luuieß, pr. pl. 6 a. 114, 132; 7. 153; Luuede, pt. s. 2. 183; Luueden, pt. pl. 15. 2152; Luuiende, pr. p. 8 b. 173; Luued, pp. 2. 196; 19. 304. A. S. lufian. Cf. Louien, Lufenn, Lofuiep.

Luue-eie, sb. fear arising from love, reverence, 9. 337. A. S. lufu, love + ege, fear. See Eie.

Luuelich, adj. lovely, loving, 9.
331; Luueliche, 10. 84, 110;
Luuelike, 10. 113; Luueli, 10.
104. A. S. luflic.

Luueliche, adv. lovingly, kindly, 8 b. 87; 9. 87. A.S. luflice.

Luue-wurde, adj. loveworthy, 8 b.

Lu3en, pt. pl. concealed by lying, 17 b. 161. A.S. lugon, pt. pl. of leogan. See Ligen.

Lycome, sb. body, 17 a. 300. See

Lic-hame.

Likien.

Lye, v. to tell a lie, 17a. 285; Lyeb, pr. s. deceives, 14. 162. See Ligen.

Lyf, sb. life, 14. 44; 17 a. 167, 242. See Lif.

Lyht, sb. light, 17 a. 276; Lyhte, dat. 17 a. 75. See Liht.

Lyht, adj. easy, 17 a. 310. See

Lykyen, v. to please, 14. 43; Lyke, pr. s. subj. 14. 233. See

Lyne, sb. net, 19. 681. Cp. Lat. linea, a thread, a net.

Lynne, imp. s. cease, 19. 311. See Linnen.

Lysse, sb. 17 a. 229 (probably a mistake for 'Blysse,' see text b.)

Lyp, pr. s. lies, 17 a. 277. A.S. liv. See Liggen.

Lype, v. to listen; Lype, pr. pl. 19. 2. Icel. hlýða. Cp. Lipe.

Lyue, sb. dat. life, 19. 180, 559; on lyue, alive, 19. 131; Lyues, gen. s. 14. 162; 17 a. 376. See Lif. MI.

Ma, adv. more, 2. 126. A.S. má. Cf. Mo.

Macien, v. to make; Macod, pt. s. 2. 7; Machede, 1. 147; Maced, pp. 2. 33. A. S. macian, pt. s. macode, pp. macod. Cf. Makien, Maden, I-maked.

Maden, pt. pl. made, 13. 70; 15. 1992; Mad, pp. 15. 2415; Madim (mad + him), made for him,

15. 1966. See above.

Madmes, sb. pl. treasures, 6 a. 268; 14. 198. A. S. máðum, pl. máðmas. O. S. méðom, pl. méðmos: Goth. maithms, Corban; cp. Icel. meiðmar, pl. gifts, and M. H. G. méðeme, a gift, fixed tax, G. meiden, a horse, see Weigand.

Mæhti, adj. mighty, 6 a. 130. A.S. meahtig (Grein). Cf. Magti,

Mihti, Michti.

Meei, pr. s. may, 6 a. 146. A.S. mæg, 1 and 3 pr. s.; miht, 2 pr. s.; magon, pl.; meahte, mihte, pt. s.; mage, mæge, subj. Cf. Maht, Mai, Maig, Mais, Mawe, Majie, Mei, Michte, Micte, Migte, Mijt, Mo, Moucte, Moun, Mowen, Muee, Mugen, Muwen, Muyen, Mwue, Myht.

Meei, sb. kinsman, 17 b. 29. A.S. mág, pl. mágas: O.H.G. mág (Tatian, Otfrid). Cf. Mai, Mey,

Wine-maies.

Mæiden, sb. maiden, 6 a. 586; Mæidene, dat. 6 a. 580. A. S. mægden (Grein). Cf. Maidenes, Maydnes, Maide, Meide, Mede.

Mæingde, pt. s. confused, muddled, 6 a. 584. See Mengen.

Meen, pl. men, 1. 26; Mænn, 1. 89. A. S. mæn, men, menn (Grein), pl. of man. See Man.

Mære, adj. comp. more, 6 a. 84. See

Mare.

Mæsse, sb. mass, the celebration of

the Eucharist, also, a church festival, 2. 69. A. S. mæsse, the mass, a festival; Lat. missa, the mass. Cf. Messe.

Mæsse-dæi, sb. dat. mass day, festival, 2. 69. A.S. mæssedæg.

Magti, adj. mighty, 12. 234. See Mæhti.

Maht, 2 pr. s. mayest, 8 a. 54; Mahht, 5. 1488; Mahen, pl. may, 7. 24; 8 a. 79; 8 b. 99; Mahe, 7. 126; 8 a. 98; Mahe, pr. s. subj. 7. 143; Mahte, pt. s. might, 7. 77, 81; 8 b. 65. See Meei.

Mai, pr. s. may, 2. 38; 10. 56; 16. 735; 19. 562, 954. See Mæi.

Mai, sb. kinsman, 17 b. 187. See Mæi.

Maide, sb. dat. maid, 19. 1046. From A. S. mægden.

Maidenes, sb. pl. 19. 72, 391,

1176. See Mæiden. Maig, pr. s. may, 12. 80. See Mæi.

Main, sb. strength, 6 a. 579. A.S. mægen; cp. Icel. megin.

Maister, sb. master, 16. 1746; Maisteres, gen. s. 19. 621. O. F. maistre; Lat. magistrum. Cf. Mayster, Meister.

Mais, pr. s. may, 1.38; 17 b. 88,

124, 217. See Mæi.

Make, sb. mate, 5. 1276; spouse, 19. 1451. A. S. (ge)maca; cp. O. S. (gi)mako, O. H. G. (gi)makhá, uxor (Tatian), and Icel. maki.

Makien, v. to make, 9. 43, 280;
Makie, 7. 183; 8 b. 129; 13. 37;
Maken, 4 a. 87; 5. 1480; 15.
2134; 18. 463; Makieð, pr. pl.
7. 104; Makeð, 4 a. 69; 16.
1648; Maken, 15. 2131; Makede,
pt. s. 4 a. 5; 9. 365; 13. 132;
18. 542; Makeden, pt. pl. 18.
554; Makede, pl. 19. 1250;
Maket, pt. s. 2. 91; 13. 136;
Maked, pp. 4 a. 60; 18. 365;
Makie, imp. pl. 9. 196. A.S.
macian. See Macien.

Malisun, sb. malediction, 18. 426.

O. F. malison, maldeceon (Roquefort); Lat. maledictionem.

Man, sb. man, 18. 344; one, anyone, 2. 44; 12. 267; pl. 1. 87. A. S. man. Cf. Mæn, Mon, Mann, Me, Men, Mannes, Menne.

Man-aδas, sb. pl. perjuries, false oaths, 3 b. 3b. A. S. mán-άδ; cp. O. S. mén-éδ, and O. H. G. meineid, juramentum (Tatian). A. S. mán, evil, wicked, also, wickedness.

See Mone and Ath.

Manciple, sb. purveyor, 9. 110. O. F. mancipe; cp. O. It. mancipio, slave, vassal, manciple, bailiff; Lat. mancipium, a slave, orig. possession, property.

Man-eyn, sb. mankind, I. 115; Mancinn, I. 200. A. S. mancyn. Cf. Man-ken, Man-kin, Mon-

kin, Mon-cun.

Manere, sb. a kind, sort, 3 b. 90; manner, custom, 19. 550. Norm. F. manere; Late Lat. maneria, species, kind, see Brachet.

Manig, adj. many; Manige, 15.
2180, 2278; Manige, 1. 63, 127;
Manie, 2. 80; manie a man, 15.
2392; Mani, 2. 31; 16. 1756;
19. 1082; Manyes, gen. s. 14.
413. A.S. manig. Cf. Moni,
Mony.

Manige-fold, adj. manifold, 15. 2502; Manifeald, 1. 53; Manifald, 1. 91; Manifældlice, pl. 2. 92. A.S. manigfeald. Cf. Moni-

fald.

Mani3-whatt, sb. many a subject, 5. 1028.

Manke, sb. a mancus, 17b. 70. See Notes.

Man-ken, sb. mankind, 13. 45; Mankenne, dat. 17 b. 307, 340. See Man-cyn.

Man-kin, sb. mankind, 4b. 61; 4c. 22; 15. 2406; Mannkinne, gen. s. 5. 1437; Mankunne, dat. 16. 849. See Man-cyn. Mann, sb. anyone, 5.1179; Mannes, gen. s. man's, I. 83; 19. 21; Manne, dat. 5. 1457; pl. gen. 12. 39; 16. 604; Mannen, I. 185; dat. I. 178; 4d. 5, 56; Manne, 16. 1641. See Man.

Manne, sb. manna, 4 b. 99.

Manrede, sb. homage, 18. 484; Manred, 2. 13. 180. A.S. manráden, in Chron. ann. 1115.

Manscipe, sb. homage, honour, 1.

73. Cf. Monscipe.

Man-slechtes, sb. pl. homicides, 13. 123. A. S. mansleht, in Chron. ann. 793. Cf. Mon-sleiht.

Mantel, sb. mantle, 9. 263. O. F.

mantel, in Roland, 462.

Mare, adj. comp. more, 2. 49, 62; adv. 3a. 85; Mar, 2. 119; 5. 1715; Mast, adj. superl. most, 17b. 112; adv. 17b. 7, 61. A. S. mára, mést. Cf. Mære, More, Moare, Meast, Mest, Moste.

Mare, adj. famous, 6 a. 446. A.S.

mære. See Mere.

Marke, sb. dat. a mark, the name of a coin, 17 a. 294. A. S. marc. Maste, sb. mast, 19. 1025. A. S.

mæst.

Matelet, pr. s. talks, 9. 86, 115.
A.S. matelian, to harangue (from mætel, a council, meeting); cp.
O.S. mahlian; also Icel. mål, speech in public; whence Low Lat. mallum, parliament.

Maumez, sb. pl. idols, 8 b. 11, 124; Mawmez, 8 a. 9; Mawmex, 8 a. 101. M. E. maumet; O. F. mahumet, Mohammed, the prophet of

Islam, also, an idol.

Mawe, pr. pl. may, 14. 14; 17 a. 181. A.S. magon. See Mæi.

Mayet, 2 pr. s. mayest, 18. 641. A. S. miht. See Mæi.

Maydnes, sb. pl. maidens, 18. 467. See Mæiden.

Mayster, sb. master, 14. 52. See Maister.

Masie, pr. s. may, 1. 68; Mass, 5.

1040; Magen, pl. 3 a. 45, 74. See Mæi.

Me, one, people, men, I. II, I4; 2. 25; 7. 51; 16. 32. See Men.

Me, conj. but, 8 a. 81. Cp. Dan. and Swed. men, but.

Meane, adj. common, 7. 133. A.S. (ge) mane; cp. O. H. G. (gi)meini (Otfrid).

Mearre's, pr. pl. mar, 8b. 134.

See Merrien.

Meast, adj. greatest, 8 b. 171; Measte, 10. 60; Meast, adv. 8 b. 26. See Mare.

Meas, sb. moderation, 7. 42. A.S. mæð, fitness. Cf. Með.

Mede, sb. maiden, 1. 108, 117. See Mæiden.

Mede, sb, a mead, meadow, 16.

438. A.S. m&d.

Mede, sb. reward, 4a. 83; 8a. 108; 12. 99; 18. 685; 19. 470. A. S. med: O. Northumb. meord, John iv. 36 (Rushworth): Goth. mizdo.

Med-zierne, adj. venal, lit. yearning for reward, 17 b. 260; Medyorne, 17 a. 252. See 3ierne.

Mei, pr. s. may, 8a. 57; 8b. 73. See Mæi.

Meide, sb. maid, virgin, 1. 162; Meiden, dat. pl. 1. 164. See Mæiden.

Meiden, sb. maiden, virgin, 3 a. 55; 7. 90; 9. 215; a chaste person (St. John), 8 b. 157; Meidenes, gen. s. 1. 193; 8 a. 13; pl. 9. 226; Meidnes, 7. 120; Meidene, gen. pl. 11. 21. See Mæiden.

Meinfule, adj. powerful, 8 b. 186.

See Main.

Meister, sb. master, 10. 55; Meistres, gen. s. 9. 217; pl. 3 a. 26. See Maister.

Meister, adj. chief, 3 a. 23.

Meister, sb. business, 9. 72. O.F. mestier, a trade, occupation; Lat. ministerium. See Mester.

Meistre, sb. mistress, 7. 49. O. F.

meistre, maistre (Bartsch); Lat. magistra. Cf. Scol-meistre.

Meistret, pr. s. is master of, 7. 37. Meis-has, sb. virginity, 8 b. 33; Meidhades, gen. s. 8 a. 108; 8 b.

133. A.S. mægbhád.

Mel, sb. meal, food, 15,2052, 2412; Mele, pl. meal times, 9. 308. A. S. mæl, a stated time; cp. Icel, mál,

Mele, sb. meal, ground grain, 5. 1552. A. S. melu; cp. Icel. mjöl (mél), and O. H. G. melo, farina (Tatian, Otfrid).

Mel-stanent, sb. dat. pl. mill-stones, 1. 197. A.S. myln, a mill; Lat.

molina. See Notes.

Men, sb. pl. men, 4 a. 10; 18. 647.

See Man.

Menen, v. to complain, lament, 9. 71; 17 a. 170; Mene, 17 b. 170; Meneb, pr. s. bemoans, 14. 236. A. S. mænan, to lament, bemoan, from mán, evil, see Skeat (s. v. moan). See Man-agas.

Menes, pr. s. means, 18. 507. A.S. mænan; cp. O.S. ménian, O. H. G.

Mengen, v. to mix; Menged, pp. 10. 106. A.S. mengan: O.S. . mengian; cp. Icel. menga, Cf. Mæingde, Meynde, Imengd, Imeind.

Menne, sb. dat. pl. men, 19. 1390; Mennes, gen. pl. 5.1406. See Man. Mennissclezze, sb. humanity, 5.

1380. See -le330.

Mennisscnesse, sb. humanity, 5. 1373; dat. 5. 1185, 1359. A.S. menniscues, Bede (Bosworth), from mennisc, human.

Menske, sb. honour, 8 a. 109; 10. 27. Icel. mennska, humanity, from mennskr, human. See above.

Menskin, v. to honour, 8 b. 25; Mensken, 10. 62; Menske, 10. 58.

See above.

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Meoc, adj. meek, 5. 1252. Icel. mjúkr, soft; cp. Goth. muks (in muka-modei, gentleness).

Meocle33c, sb. meekness, 5. 1170, 1546. Icel. mjúkleikr, nimbleness.

Meoclis, adv. meekly, 5. 1189. Icel. mjúkliga.

Moocnesso, sb. meekness, 5. 1637; Meoknesse, dat. 19. 1534.

Meoster, sb. service, business, 7.

Meosure, sb. measure, 7.51. O. F. mesure; Lat. mensura.

Merche-stowe, sb. boundary-place, 1. 145. A.S. mearc, a march, boundary + stów, place. But see Notes. See Merk.

Merci, sb. mercy, 3 a. 44; 15. 2183; 18. 483, 491. O. F. merci, mercid (Bartsch); Late Lat. mercedem (acc. of merces), a gratuity, pity, mercy; in Lat. pay, reward.

Mere, adj. glorious, 17 b. 393. A. S. máre, mére: O. S. mári; cp. O. H. G. mári (Tatian, Otfrid).

Cf. Mare.

Merio, adj. merry, 19. 1416. A. S. merg (Grein), also mirige, Gen. xiii. 10; probably of Celtic origin, cp. O. Ir. mer, quick, merry; meraige, a fool (Windisch). Cf. Miri, Muri.

Merk, sb. a mark, sign, 18. 604.

A.S. mearc.

Merrien, v. to mar; Merriö, pr. pl. 8 a. 109. A. S. merran (in compounds): O. S. merrian, to hinder; cp. O. H. G. merren (Tatian, Otfid), also marrjan. Cf. Mearre S.

Mershe, sb. marsh, 16. 304. A.S.

Mes (Me + hes), one + them, 17 b. 259. See Me and Hes.

Mes-aise, sb. discomfort, 10. 22. O.F. mesaise, mes = Lat. minus + aise, ease.

Mes-auentur, sb. misadventure, 19.
326. O. F. mesaventure, mes =
Lat. minus + aventure. See Auenture.

Meshe, v. to mash, beat into a confused mass, 16.84.

Messe, sb. the celebration of the Eucharist, also, a church-festival. See Mæsse.

Messe-bok, sb. mass-book, 18.

Messe-cos, sb. mass-kiss, the pax, 4 a, 58.

Messe-gere, sb. mass-gear, the sacred vessels, &c., 18, 389.

Mest, adj. superl. most, 8 a. 3; greatest, 16. 852; adv. most, 4 b. 106; 17 a. 62, 217. See Mare.

Mester, sb. business, art, 9. 40; Mestere, dat. 9. 56; 19. 229, 549. O. F. mestier, an occupation; Lat. ministerium. Cf. Meoster, Meister.

Met, sb. measure, 7. 135; Mete, dat. 7. 54; moderation, 7. 51.

A. S. (ge) met.

Mete, sb. food, 9. 314; 12. 87; 15. 2294; 18. 459; 19. 373; feast, 1. 25; Meten, pl. 15. 2079, 2255. A. S. mete: O. S. mat; cp. O. H. G. maz (Otfrid).

Mete-graces, sb. pl. graces at meat,

9. 301.

Meten (1), v. to dream; Mete, 19.
1450. A. S. (ge)métan (Grein).

Meten (2), v. to paint; Metedd, pp. 5. 1047. A. S. gemetan, to paint, in Chron. ann. 1104, and meting, a painting, Ælfric's Hom. 1. 186.

Mete-niöinges, sb. pl. meat-niggards, 17 b. 234; Mete nybinges, 17 a. 226. See Niöing.

Metinge, sb. dat. dream, 13. 31. A. S. mæting. See Meten (1).

Mette, pr. s. met, 19.1039; Metten, pl. 19. 155. A. S. métte, pt. s. métton, pl. of métan, to meet.

Meo, sb. moderation, 7. 232; Meoe, dat. 15. 2498. See Moao.

Methes-chele, sb. marten's skin, 17b. 366. M.E. Methes for merves, gen. s. of merv ? A. S. mearv, a marten. Chele; A. S. veole, the throat; cp. G. kehle, see Stratmann (s. v. cheole).

Me'ful, adj. moderate, 9. 366. See Me's.

Mey, sb. kinsman, 17 a. 30. See

Mæi.

Meynde, pt. s. confused, 6 b. 584; Meynd, pp. 17 a. 148. See Mengen.

Mi, pron. poss. my, 4b. 5; 8 a. 51.

A.S. min. See Min.

Micel, adj. great, much, 2. 70, 98; adv. much, 2. 4, 171. A. S. micel. Cf. Mikel, Mycel, Mukel, Muchel, Michel, Mucele, Mochele.

Michel, adj. great, 15. 2227; 18. 510, 729; adv. much, 13. 15.

See above.

Michte, pt. s. might, 13. 25; Micte, 18. 346; Micten, pl. 18. 516. See Mæi.

Michti, adj. mighty, I. 37. See

Mæhti.

Mid, prep. with, I. 15; 15. 2423; Mide, 3 b. 85; 4 b. 35; 12. 73; 15. 2478; 16. 1768. A. S. mid; O. S. mid; cp. O. H. G. mit. Cf. Myd, Mit.

Mid-al, adv. withal, 8 b. 95; Mid-

alle, altogether, 16. 666.

Middel, sb. middle, 7. 51. A. S.

Middel-eard, sb. the world, abode of men, II. 78; Middelerd, 4d. 67; I7a. I40, I93. See Midden-eard.

Middel-niste, sb. dat. midnight,

16. 325, 731; 19. 1317.

Midden-eard, sb. the world, abode of men, 17 b. 140, 200; Midden-ard, 17 b. 195; Midden-ard, 1. 44; Midden-arde, gen. s. I. 133; Midden-arde, dat. I. 164. A.S. middan-eard, the middle abode, the earth (Grein), more usually middan-geard, middle garth, i. e. the earth, a mythological word common to all ancient Teutonic languages; Goth. midjungards, Icel. miðgarðr; cp. O.S. middil

gard, O. H. G. mittila gart (Tatian), Northern E. medlert (Jamieson); see Icel. Dict. (s. v.), and Grimm, p. 794. Cf. Middeleard, Midel-erd, Myddel-erd. Midel-erd, sb. earth, 3b. 87. See

Middel-eard.

Miden-arde, sb. dat. See Midden-eard.

Mid-iwisse, adv. certainly, 11. 6; 17b. 40, 141, 379. (Mid-ywisse, Myd-iwisse).

Mid-morwen, sb. dat. midmorning, mid-day, 9. 312. See Morwen.

Midwinter-dæi, sb. dat. Christmas day, 2. 191. Cp. midwinter day edies natalis Domini, Trevisa, 5. 19, 41, 409.

Mid-ywisse, adv. certainly, 19.

432. See Mid-iwisse.

Migt, sb. might, 15. 2184. See Miht.

Migte, pt. s. might, 12. 33. See Mæi.

Miht, sb. might, 1. 112; Mihte, dat. 1. 40; 9. 357; 17 b. 76, 215; pl. virtues, 3 a. 103. A. S. miht. Cf. Migt, Mişte, Myhte.

Miht, 2 pr. s. mayest, 17 b. 129; Mihht, 5. 1217; Mihte, pt. s. might, 1. 102, 139; Mihtes, 2 pt. s. 10. 14; Mihten, pl. 1. 99; 17 b.

324; Mihhtenn, 5. 1126; Mihte, 17 a. 318. See Mæi.

Mihti (for Mihte + hi), might they, 1. 63.

Mihti, adj. mighty, 1. 43. See Mæhti.

Mikel, adj. great, 18. 478, 646; adv. much, 12. 235. See Mycel.

Milce, sb. mercy, I. 118, 150; 3 a. 72; 4 b. 44; II. 79; 17 b. 8, 72, 214; Milche, 17 b. 219. A.S. milts (for milds). Cf. Mylce.

Milcien, v. to shew mercy, 3 a. 71; Milcenn, 5. 1041; Milcie, pr. s. subj. 3 a. 78; 9. 306. A. S. miltsian. See Milsien.

Milde, adj. merciful, gentle, 2.11;

4 a. 18; Mild, 17 a. 27; Mildre, comp. 16. 1775; Mildere, 3 a. 80. A. S. milde: O. S. mildi; cp. O. H. G. milti (Tatian). Cf. Myld.

Mildeliche, adv. gently, humbly, 3 a. 68; Mildelike, 15. 2164, 2400. A.S. mildelice.

Mild-heorted, adj. merciful, 4 b. 46. A. S. mildheort.

Mild-heortnesse, sb. dat. mercy, 11.78; Mild-hertnesse, sb. 4 b. 41. A. S. mild-heortnes.

Mild-herrtle33c, sb. compassion, mild-heartedness, 5. 1142, 1476. See -1e33c.

Mile, sb. pl. miles, 19. 319. A. S. mil; Lat. millia, a Roman mile, properly 'thousands.'

Millcenn. See Milcien.

Milsien, v. to show mercy on; Milsi, I. 69. A. S. miltsian. Cf. Milcien.

Min, pron. poss.my, 11.4; 15. 2264; 16.37; Mines, gen. s. 11.2; Mine, dat. 1. 29, 181; 16. 46. A. S. mín. Cf. Myn, Mi, Mire.

Mineges, pr. s. commemorates, 4 a. 57; admonishes, 4 c. 32. A. S. myngian, (ge)mynegian (Grein).

Minstre, sb. minster, 2. 91; 4 d. 11; Minnstre, the temple at Jerusalem, 5. 1017, 1060. See Mynstre.

Minten, v. to purpose; Mint, pt. s.
2. 75. A. S. myntan. Cf. Imint, I-munt, I-ment.

Mire, pron. poss. dat. f. my, 1. 28, 31; 6 a; 361; 16. 1741; gen. 11. 5. A. S. minre, gen. and dat. f. of min. See Min.

Mire, sb. ant, 12. 234. Icel. maurr, Dan. myre, Sw. myra.

Miri, adj. merry, pleasant, 15.2258. See Merie.

Mirke, adj. dark, 12. 95; 18. 404. A. S. mirce: O. S. mirki; cp. Icel. myrkr.

Mirre, sb. myrrh, 13. 10. A. S.

myrre, Mat. ii. 11; Lat. myrrha; Gr. μύρρα, of Semitic origin.

Mis, adv. amiss, 9. 55, 64, 115° Icel. mis, á mis; cp. missa, loss.

Mis-dade, sb. misdeed, 17 b. 132, 166, 275; Misdede, 16. 231; 17 b. 209. A. S. misdéed; cp. O. H. G. missi-dát (Otfrid). Cf. Mys-dede.

Mis-do, v. to misdo, 13. 69; Mis-doö, pr. pl. 16. 1770; Mis-duden, pt. pl. 17 b. 194. A. S. misdón. Cf. Mys-duden.

Mis-faren, v. to behave amiss, 15.
1911. A. S. misfaran; Icel. misfara,

Mis-iteodeget, pp. mistithed, i.e. having given tithes amiss or dishonestly, 9. 13. A.S. teodian, to tithe.

Mis-leue, imp. s. believe wrongly, 9. 315.

Mis-lica's, pr. s. displeases, mislikes, 17 b. 13. A. S. mislican, Exod. xxi. 8. Cf. Mislyke.

Mislich, adj. various, diverse, 7.
21; Misliche, 9. 142; adv. variously, 10. 59. A. S. mislic, mislice (adv.). Cf, Mistlice.

Mislich, adv. miserably, 8 a. 104; Misliche, badly, 16. 1773.

Mis-lyke, v. to be displeased, 19.
425; Mislikeb, pr. s. displeases,
16. 344. See Mislicat.

Mis-rede, v. to advise ill, 19. 292. A. S. misrædan.

Mis-rempe, 1 pr. s. go wide of the mark, am inaccurate, 16. 1787.

Misse, sb. want, lack, 17 b. 238. Icel. missa, a loss. Cf. Mysse.

Missen, v. to be without, 11. 80; Misse, to lose, 19. 122; Mist, 2 pr. s. missest, 16. 1640; Missed, pt. s. 15. 1961; Miste, pl. 19. 1385. Cp. O. H. G. missen (Otfrid), and Icel. missa.

Mist, sb. mist; Miste, dat. 17 b. 18. A. S. mist. Cf. Myste.

Mist-lice, adv. variously, 1. 11. A.S. mistlice (Grein). See Mislich. Mit, prep. with, 8 a. 49; 12. 22; Mitte, with thee, 19. 628. See Mid.

Mithe, v. to conceal, 18. 652. A.S. midan; cp. O. H. G. (bi)midan (Tatian), see Weigand (s. v. mei-

den).

Mişt, 2 pr. s. mayest, 16. 221, 601; 19. 191, 700; Miştest, 2 pt. s. 16. 256; Mişte, pt. s. 19. 8; Mişten, pl. 19. 57. See Mæi.

Mişte, sb. 16. 1670. See Miht. Mix, sb. dung, 8 a. 101. A. S. meohx (meox, mix), Ps. lxxxii. 8: Goth. maihstus; cp. O. H. G. mist (Tatian).

Mo, 1 pr. pl. subj. may, 4a. 86.

See Mæi.

Mo, adj. comp. more, 15. 2401; 17 a. 336; 19. 816; adv. 18. 511. See Ma.

Moare, adj. greater, 9. 302. See Mare.

Moche, adj. many, 1. 103; 6 b. 362. Icel. mjök. Cf. Muche, Myche. Mochele, adj. great, 6 b. 52. See

Mycel.

Mod, sb. anger, 16. 8; mind, 6 a. 579; 15. 2209, 2271; Mode, dat. 6 a, b. 114; 11. 89; 16. 661, 740; anger, 19. 1439. A. S. mód, mind, courage, pride, O. S. mód; cp. O. H. G. muot (Tatian).

Moder, sb. mother, 1. 57; 2. 166; 19. 145; gen.s. 19. 1411; Modeir, sb. 5. 977. A. S. módor.

Moder-child, sb. mother's child, 19. 648.

Modi, adj. proud, 8 a. 8; 8 b. 10;

19. 704. A.S. módig. Modislesse, sb. pride, 5. 1544.

See -le33c. Modianesse, sb. pride, 5. 1289.

A. S. modignis.

Molde, sb. dat. earth, 19. 317.

A.S. molde; cp. Goth. mulda, dust. Mon. sb. man. 3 a. 48: 7. 222: 8 a.

Mon, sb. man, 3 a. 48; 7. 222; 8 a. 90; Monnes, gen. s. 8 b. 184;

16. 338; Monne, dat. 3 a. 85; dat. pl. 3 a. 36; 16. 1725; gen. pl. 9. 142, 200; 14. 51; Monnes, 9. 143, 183; Monnen, dat. pl. 6 a. 224, 282, 319. See Man.

Mon, sb. a man, one, 10. 26; 17 a.

286.

Mon-cun, sb. mankind, 3 a. 101; 8 a. 86. See Man-cyn.

Mone, sb. complaint, 9.134. A.S. mán, evil. Cf. Man-aðas, Menen.

Mone, sb. companion, 19. 528. See below.

Mone, sb. share, 19. 1126. See Stratmann (s. v. mane).

Mone, sb. moon, 1. 54, 168; 4d. 67; Monenen, dat. 6a. 151. A.S. móna.

Mone-day, sb. Monday, 6b. 139; Monedæi, 6a. 151; Monedeis, gen. s. 3a. 82. A. S. mónan dæg, day of the moon.

Mone-licht, sb. moonlight, 18. 534. Moni, adj. many, 6 a. 185; 16. 1712; Monie, 3 b. 121; 6 a. 251,

260. See Manig.

Monifald, adj. manifold, 10. 59; Monifalde, 8 b. 141; Monifolde, 3 a. 65; Moniuold, 11. 61. A.S. manigfeald.

Monkes, sb. pl. monks, 18. 360; Monekes, 18. 430. See Munec.

Mon-kin, sb. mankind, 10. 34; Monkunne, dat. 17 a. 301, 334. See Man-cyn.

Monluker, adv. comp. in more manly fashion, 9. 231. A. S. manlicor.

Mon-quellere, sb. murderer, 10. 35. A.S. mancwellere.

Monscipe, sb. homage, 6a. 306. See Manscipe.

Mon-slazen, sb. pl. manslayers, 3 b. 105. A. S. manslaga.

Mon-sleiht, sb. manslaughter, 9. 26. A. S. mansliht. Cf. Manslechtes.

Mon-pewes, sb. pl. the morality of

a grown up man, 14. 432. A. S. manheaw. See peaw.

Mony, adj. many, 17 a. 37, 39, 135; Monye, 14. 2; Monymon, many a man, 17 a. 201. Manig.

More, adj. comp. greater, I. 140; Mor, adv. more, 13. 37. Mare.

Moregening, sb. morning, 16.1718. See Morwen.

Mornede, pt. s. mourned, 6b. 585. See Murnen.

Morwen, sb. morrow, 15. 2305; to morwen, adv. to-morrow, 18, 530. A.S. morgen, morning.

Morge-mete, sb. morning meat, the first meal of the day, I. 139, 145. Mose, sb. titmouse, 16. 69. A.S.

máse; cp. G. meise.

Moste, adj. superl. greatest, 18. 423. See Mare.

Mot, 1 pr. s. may, 7. 248; Mote, 7. 245; 8a. 148; Most, 2 pr. s. must, 6 a, b. 219; 7. 137; 19. 101; Mot, pr. s. can, 16. 1680; must, 9. 130; Moten, pr. pl. 16. 741; Mote, pr. s. subj. may, 9. 348; Moste, pt. s. might, 2. 74; was obliged, 16. 665; pt. pl. might, 19. 63. A. S. mót (may), I and 3 pr. s.; móst, 2; móton, pl.; móste, pt. s.

Motion, v. to summon before a court, 3 a. 53. A. S. mótian, from mót (gemót) a meeting, an assembly, see Skeat (s. v. moot).

Moucte, pt. s. might, 18. 356, 376. See Mæi.

Moun, 1 pr. pl. may, 18. 460. A.S. magon. See Mæi.

Moveth, imp. pl. moveth to-gidere, draw out (water from vessels), 13. 106. O. F. movoir; Lat. movere.

Mowe, sb. kinswoman, 17 a. 30; 17b. 29. See Mose.

Mowe, v. to reap, 14. 83. máwan.

Mowen, pr. pl. may, 17 a. 59, 206;

Mowe, 13. 58; pr. s. subj. 18. 394. See Mæi.

Mose, sb. kinswoman, 17b. 187. A. S. mage. Cf. Mowe.

Mucele, adj. great, I. 150, 159. See Mycel.

Muche, adj. great, 7. 210; adv. much, 16. 1770. See Moche.

Muchel, adj. great, numerous, 6 a. 83; 8 a. 10; 8b. 12; Muchele, 6 a. 342; 16. 906; Mucheles, gen. s. 3 b. 108. See Mycel.

Muclien, v. to magnify; Mucli, 8 b. 133; Muchelin, 8a. 108. A. S. myclian: Goth. mikiljan, Lu. i. 46.

Mudh, sb. mouth, 13.126. See Mud. Muee, 2 pr. pl. may, 13. 35. Mæi.

Mugen, v. to be able, 15. 2000; Muge, pr. pl. may, 4 b. 80; 12. 254; Muhe, 9. 262; Muhte, pt. s. might, 9. 27, 257; Muhten, pt. pl. 2. 131. See Mæi.

Mukel, adj. great, 17 b. 209. Mycel.

Munec, sb. monk, 2. 82; Muneces, pl. 2. 198; Munekes, 2. 54; 16. 729. A.S. munec, munuc; Church Lat. monachus; Gr. µovaχός, solitary.

Munegunge, sb. reminding, 7. 62. Mungunge, dat. remembrance, 9. 176. A. S. mynegung. Cf. Mune-

ging.

Munen, v. to remind; Muned, pr. s. 12. 273; is mindful, 15. 2409; Mune, pr. s. subj. 15. 2422. A. S. (ge) munan, to remember.

Munezing, sb. commemoration, 3 al 98; Muneseing, 3 a. 98.

See Munegunge.

Munne, v. to relate, mention, 7. 158; 1 pr. s. make mention, 8 b. 1; Munye, remind, 14. 37. A. S. (ge)mynian, (ge)mynnan, memor esse.

Munt, sb. mount, 4 a. 10; Munte, dat. 10. 92. A.S. munt; Lat. montem.

Murh 60, sb. mirth, 7. 101; 8 b. 133; Murehbe, 17 a. 347, 349, 353; Murihoe, 17 b. 396; Muruhde, 11. 61; Murhdes, pl. joys, 8 b. I4I. A. S. mirho, myrgo, myrd, mirth, from merg, merry. Cf. Murse, Mursbe.

Muri, adj. pleasant, 7. 206; Murie, 7. 135; 16. 345, 728; 19. 1417; adv. 11. 27, 54; 19. 594, 1505.

See Merie.

Murne, adj. sad, 19. 704. Cp. A. S. unmurn, without care.

Murnen, v. to mourn, II. 44; 15. 2053; Murnede, pt. s. 6 a. 585. A.S. murnan, meornan; cp. O. H.G. mornén (Tatian). Cf. Mornede.

Murrenesst, 2 pr. s. murmurest, 5. 1263. A. S. murchian (Leo). Murde, sb. mirth, 8 a. 108; Murdes,

gen. s. 7. 62. See Murh 60. Murape, sb. mirth, 16. 341, 718,

725. See Murhoe.

Mus, sb. mouse, 3 b. 121; 16.607; Muse, dat. 16. 610. A. S. mús.

Muse-stoch, sb. mousetrap, 3 b... 118, 128.

Mut, sb. mouth, 1. 175; 3 b. 46, 53; Mude, dat. 1. 110; 9. 344; 19. 354; Mudes, gen. s. 3 b. 57; pl. 15. 2216; Mudene, gen. pl. 4a. 48. A. S. múð: Goth. munths; cp. O. H. G. mund. Cf. Mudh.

Muo-freo, adj. mouth free, 3 b. 53. Muwen, pr. pl. may, 9. 59, 202; 17 a. 24, 163, 233, 368. A.S.

magon. See Mæi.

Musen, pr. pl. may, 4 c. 34; 17 b. 210, 325, 374; Mushenn, 5. 1118; Muze, 1. 56; 4b. 121; 16. 182. See Mæi.

Mwue, pr. pl. may, 17 a. 282. See

Mæi.

Mycel, adj. great, 2.66. See Micel. Myche, adj. much, 19. 1266. Moche.

Myd, prep. with, 17 a. 49. See Mid.

Myddel-erd, sb. earth, 17 a. 198. See Middel-eard.

Myd-iwisse, adv. surely, 17 a. 41, 145. See Mid-iwisse.

Myht, 2 pr. s. mayest, 14. 238; Myhte, pt. s. might, 2. 35; 17 a. 158; Myhtes, 2 pt. s. 2. 43; Myhten, pt. pl. 17 a. 200, 234; Myhte, 17 a. 248. See Mæi.

Myhte, sb. might, 17 a. 211. Miht.

Mylce, sb. mercy, 17 a. 210, 212. See Milce.

Myld, adj. merciful, 19. 80. Milde.

Myn, pron. poss. my, 19.306. Min.

Mynstre, sb. minster, 2. 69. A. S. mynster: Church Lat. monasterium; Gr. μοναστήριον. Cf. Minstre.

Mys-dede, sb. misdeed, 17 a. 132, 260. See Mis-dade.

Mys-duden, pt. pl. did amiss, 17 a. 99, 192. See Mis-do.

Mysse, sb. loss, lack, 17 a. 230. See Misse.

Myste, sb. dat. mist, 17 a. 19. See Mist.

## N.

Na, adv. not, I. 64; 3b. 108; 6 a. 81; conj. nor, 6 a. 381. A. S. ná  $(=ne+\acute{a})$ . Cf. No.

Na, adj. no, 2. 5; 5. 1625; 7. 125. See Nan.

Nabben, v. not to have; Nabbed, pr. pl. 17 a. 98, 231; 17 b. 382; Nabbe, imp. pl. 9. 188. A. S. nabban (= ne + habban).Nadde, Næueden.

Nabod, pt. s. stayed not, 19. 722. A. S. ne + ábád. See Abiden.

Nacht, adv. not, 13. 73. Nawiht.

Nacnes, pr. s. strips, makes naked, 10. 99. See Skeat (s. v. naked), and Halliwell (s. v. nakned).

Nadde, pt. s. had not, 16. 1708. See Nabben.

Nadder, sb. an adder; Naddren, pl. 17 b. 277; Nadres, 2. 27. A. S. nædre: Goth. nadrs; cp. O. H. G. natrá (Tatian), nátara (Otfrid). Cf. Neddre.

Na-drinke, pr. s. subj. let (it) not drown, 19. 142. See Drenchen.

Næm, 1 pt. s. am not, 6 a. 352. See Nam.

Næmmie, pr. pl. subj. name, I. 130. See Nemnen.

Næueden, pt. pl. had not, 6 a. 456. See Nabben.

Nafre, adv. never, 17 b. 279; Næure, 2. 22; Næuere, 6 a. 352. A. S. néfre. Cf. Neauer, Neure, Nauere, Nefre.

Nah, 2 pr. s. possessest not, 17 b, 129. A. S. náhst (=ne+áhst). See Ahen.

Naht, naught, 2. 140; Nahte, 1. 38; Naht, adv. not, 17b. 356. See Na-wiht.

Nahte, pt. s. had not, 4 d. 23. A. S. ne + ahte. See Ahen.

Nai, adv. nay, 9. 172; 15. 2173; 16. 1670, Icel. nei.

Naket, adj. naked, 10. 81. A. S. nacod; cp. O. H. G. naccot (Tatian).

Nalde, pt. s. would not, 3 a. 51; 7. 7; 8 a. 24; Nalden, pl. 3 a. 36, 66; 8 b. 175. A. S. ne+ wolde. See Wolde.

Nam, pt. s. took, I. 6; 2. 8, 141; 4d. 4; 6b. 183, 413; Namen, pt. pl. 2. 116. See Nimen.

Nam, 1 pr. s. am not, 6 b. 352. M. E. ne + am. See Am.

Na-mon, no man, 8 a. 19. See Nan and Man.

Na-more, adv. no more, 13. 97; 17 a. 128; 19. 1207. See Nanmore.

Nan, adj. none, no, 1.146; 2.13, 22, 46; 9. 265; Nane, 7. 126; 8 a. 69; Nanne, 6 b. 382. A. S.  $n\acute{a}n$  (= $ne + \acute{a}n$ ). Cf. Na, Non, Nenne.

Nanes-weis, adv. in no way, 7. 174; 8 b. 22. A.S. nánes weges. Cf. Nones-weis.

Nan-more, adv. no more, 2. 42. Cf. Na-more.

Nap, sb. cup, 6 a, b. 549. A. S. hnæp, cyathus (Wright's Vocab.); cp. O. F. hanap (Bartsch); O. H. G. hnapf. Cf. Neppe.

Nare, pt. pl. were not, 17 b. 322; pt. s. subj. 17 b. 201. A.S. ne + wæron, pt. pl.; wære, pt. s. subj.

Cf. Neoren, Nere.

Nareu, adj. narrow, 2. 29; Narewe, 17 a. 337; 17 b. 343. See Nearowe.

Nart, 2 pr. s. art not, 16. 407. A. S. ne + eart.

Nas, pt. s. was not, 1. 88; 19. 18.

A. S. ne + was. Cf. Nes. Nastu, thou hast not, 19. 1207. A. S. ne + hast + hu. Cf. Nauestu.

Naturelliche, adv. naturally, 13. 128; Natureliche, 13. 120. From O. F. naturel; Lat. naturalis.

Nat, pr. s. has not, 1. 146. A.S.  $ne + h \alpha f p$ . Cf. Nauep.

Napeles, conj. nevertheless, r. 151; 4 a. 13. A. S. ná þé læs, not the less. Cf. Nopeles, Neobeles.

Naver, conj. neither, 17 b. 325, 367.

A. S. náper, náwher, ná-hwæðer.

Cf. Noper, Nouver, Neyper,
Nowver.

Na-ping, nothing, 3 a. 90. Cf.

Nauedes, 2 pt. s. hadst not, 10. 13. A. S. ne + hæfdest. See Nabben. Nauere, adv. never, 6 a. 46; Nauer, 6 a. 93. See Nafre.

Nauest, 2 pr. s. hast not, 8 a. 85. A. S. ne + hæfst. See Nabben. Nauestu, thou hast not, 16. 1670.

See Nastu.

Nauep, pr. s. hath not, 16. 1760. See Nat.

Na-wiht, nothing, 8 b. 139; adv.

not, 6 a. 207; Nawt, 7. 7; 10. 51; nought, 8 b. 90; Naut, not, 9. 175. A. S. ná wiht; cp. O. H. G. nio wiht (Tatian). Cf. Nacht, Naht, Nocht, Noht, Nouct, Nouht, Nout, No-wiht, Nowist, Nowt, Nost.

Nayl, &b. nail, 18. 712; Nayles, pl. finger nails, 19. 232. A. S. nægel.

Cf. Neiles.

Na33ledd, pp. nailed, 5. 1151, 1441. A. S. næglian.

Ne. adv. not. 1, 30, 150; 15, 2112; conj. nor, 2. 45. A. S. ne.

Nearowe, adj. narrow, 8 b. 187. A. S. nearo, nearu, adj.; nearwe, adv. Cf. Nareu, Neruwe.

Neauer, adv. never, 7. 26; 8 b. 97;

16. 907. See Nafre.

Neb, sb. face, 9. 179; Nebbe, dat. pl. 3 a. 40. A.S. nebb, neb (Grein); cp. Icel, nef, the bone of the nose,

Neddre, sb. an adder, 3 b. 97, 129; 9. 35; Neddren, pl. 3 b. 88; 9.

106. See Nadder.

Nede, sb. need, 12. 306; 19. 48; Ned, 5. 1008; 15. 2241, 2524; Nede, dat. 5. 981; adv. of necessity, q. 134. A.S. nead. See Neod.

Neden, v. to compel, 4 d. 25. A.S.

neádian.

Nedful, adj. necessitous, 15. 2130. See Neodful.

Neet, sb. pl. cattle, 15. 2007. A.S. neat, s. and pl.; Icel. naut. Net, Nowwt, Niatt.

Nefre, adv. never, 3 a. 34; Nefer, 1. 151, 190. See Nafre.

Negge, pr. s. subj. be drawing near, 12. 4. See Stratmann (s. v. néhen). See below.

Neh, adv. nigh, 3 a. 47; 5. 1464; 6 a, b. 581. A. S. neáh; comp. near; superl. néhst. Cf. Neih, Ne3, Ney, Nier, Ner, Nest, Nexst, Nixte.

Neh-gebur, sb. neighbour; Nehgebures, gen. s. 4 b. 46. A. S. neah-

gebur, John ix. 8.

Neh-lechen, v. to draw nigh, 8 a. 25. A. S. neálæcan, from neáh. Cf. Neo-lechin.

Neih, prep. nigh, 9. 208. See Neh. Neih-hond, adv. close at hand, 9.

Neiles, sb. tl. nails, I. 170; finger

neiles, 10. 79. See Nayl. Nekke, sb. dat. neck, 19. 1256. A. S. hnecca, Deut, xxviii, 35.

Nelle, pr. s. will not, 6 b. 381; 16 b. 291; 19. 1143; Nele, 17 b. 123; Nell, 1. 70; Nel, 13. 61; Nelled, pr. pl. 17 b. 374. See Nulle.

Neltu, thou wilt not, 16. 150. A.S.

ne wilt du.

Neme, pt. pl. took, 19. 60. námon. See Nimen.

Nemnen, v. to name; Nemne's, pr. s. nameth, 9. 173; Nemned, pp. 4 c. 58; Nemmnedd, 5. 1037, 1206; Nemed, pp. 4b. 42. A.S. nemnan. Cf. Næmmie.

Nenne, adj. acc. no, 9.147, 248;

14. 414. See Nan.

Neod, sb. need, 7. 210; 9. 105; dat. 9. 141; Neode, sb. 9. 148; dat. 6 a, b. 342. A. S. neód, neád: O. S. nód; cp. O. H. G. nót (Tatian, Otfrid). Cf. Niede, Nede.

Neod, adv. needs, of necessity. A. S. neóde.

Neode's, pr. s. is needful, 9. 154. Neodful, adj. needful; Neodfule, pl. the poor, 9. 108. A.S. neódful (Grein), Cf. Nedful.

Neo-lechin, v. to draw nigh, 8 b.

37. See Neh-lechen.

Neomen, v. to take, receive, 8 a. 41; to enter, 7. 174; Neome, to take, 7. 186; 8b. 55; Neomed, imp. pl. 7. 167. See Nimen.

Neoren, pt. pl. were not, 6 a. 276.

See Nare.

Neo-Seles, conj. nevertheless, 6 d. 165. See Na-beles.

Neoweins, sb. pl. necessities, distresses, 7. II4. Icel. naudsyn, need, necessity.

Neowe, adj. new, 6 a. 212; young, 6 a. 56. A. S. neowe, niwe. Cf. Nywe.

Neowelnesse, sb. dat. the deep, abyss. A. S. neowolnes, from neowol, deep.

Neppe, sb. dat. cup, 9. 112. See

Ner, adv. near, 16. 1657; 19. 364. A. S. neár, comp. of neáh. See Neh.

Nere, pt. pl. were not, 3 a. 25; pt. s. subj. 3 b. 75; 16. 1724; 19. 87; pl. 6 b. 275. See Nare.

Neruwe, adj. narrow, 9. 343; Neruwure, comp. 9. 342. See Nearowe.

Nes, pt. s. was not, 3 a. 59; 8 a. 83; 17 a. 290. See Nas.

Nesche, adj. tender, 10. 5. A. S. hnesce. Cf. Nesshe.

Nese, sb. nose, 12. 3. M. E. nese; A. S. nósu, see Wright's Vocab.

Nesshe, adj. soft, 5. 995, 1461. See Nesche.

Nesshenn, v. to make soft; Nesshesst, 2 pr. s. 5. 1549; Nesshedd, pp. 5. 1471. A. S. hnescian.

Nest, adj. superl. next, nearest, 5. 1054; 7. 47, 54. See Neh.

Neste, sb. dat. nest, 16. 282. A.S. nest; cp. Lat. nidus (for nisdus), and O. Ir. ned, net (Windisch).

Nesten, pt. pl. knew not, 17 b. 229, 248, 388. A. S. ne + wisten. See Wiste.

Nestfalde, adj. next, nearest, 8 a. 136. See Nest.

Net, sb. pl. cattle, 18. 700. See Neet.

Neven, adv. from below, 4 d. 15, 37. A. S. neovan, beneath.

Newer, adv. lower, 4 c. 43. A. S. neovera, inferior (Bosworth). Cf. Niver, Anyper.

Neuening, sb. naming, 19. 206. Icel. nefning, from nafn, name. See Nemnen.

Neuer-pe-later, conj. nevertheless, 9. 299. Neues, sb. pl. nephews, 2. 10. A. S. nefa, a nephew.

Neure, adv. never, 2. 126; 16. 209; 19.116; Neuere, 6 b. 352; 18.403. See Nafre.

Neure-more, adv. nevermore, 19.

Newe's, pr. s. renews, 12. 55. A. S. niwian (Grein).

Nexst, prep. next to, 9. 156. See Neh.

Ney, adv. nigh, 18. 464, 634; Ney, 16. 44; 19. 252, 464. See Neh.

Neyper, conj. neither, 18. 458. See Nater.

Niatt, sb. pl. cattle, 1. 52. See Neet.

Nich, no; nich ne nai, 16. 266.

Nich=ne+ich; in the Jesus MS.

nik=ne+ik (A. S. ic). See Ne and Ich.

Nicht, sb. night, 1. 62; 13. 30. See Niht.

Niede, sb. need, 17 b. 265. See Neod.

Nier, adv. comp. nearer, 19. 777. See Neh.

Niepe, num. ord. ninth, 17 b. 342. A.S. nigoda.

Nigt, sb. night, 12. 63; pl. 15. 2483; Nigtes, 15. 2445. See Niht.

Nihe, num. nine, 7. 99. See Nigen.

Niht, sb. night, 1. 62; bi-nihte, by night, 6b. 45; 11. 8; be-nihtes, 2. 20; bi-nihtes, 6a. 45; on niht, one night, 2. 152; Niht, adv. by night, 3a. 34. A. S. niht. Cf. Nigt, Nicht, Nijte.

Nile, pr. s. will not, 15. 1963. See Nulle.

Nimen, v. to take, 9. 305; 15. 2362, 2478; 16. 607, 1764; Nimeð, pr. s. takes, 4 b. 15; 7. 57, 170; betakes himself, goes, 12. 93; Nim, imp. s. take, 6 a, b. 371. A. S. niman, O. S. niman;

cp. O. H. G. neman (Tatian). See Neomen, Neme, Nam, Nom, Numen, Utnume.

Niminge, sb. taking, receiving, 9.

8; dat. capture, 10. 76.

Nis, pr. s. is not, 1. 43; 16. 206; 18. 462. A. S. ne + is. Cf. Nys. Ni-seien, pt. pl. saw not, 17 b.102.

See Ne and Iseih.

Ni-swiest, 2 pr. s. ceasest not, 16. 406. A. S. ne + geswican. See Swicen.

Niste, pt. s. knew not, 13. 109. A. S. ne + wiste. See Wiste.

Niten, pr. pl. know not, 17 b. 240. A. S. ne + witen. See Witen. Nit. sb. envy. 5. 1404: 15. 1015:

Nið, sb. envy, 5. 1404; 15. 1915; Niþe, dat. 16. 417. A. S. níð, O. S. níð; cp. O. H. G. níd (Otfrid).

Niver, adv. below, 6 a. 164. A.S.

nider, niodor.

Nicer, adj. lower; anicer, in lower, 17 b. 299. See Necer.

Nicer-wenden, v. to go down, 12.6. See Wenden.

Nioful, adj. envious, 15. 1917; Niofule, 17 b. 278. Cf. Nypfule.

Nifting, sb. a nithing, 19. 196. Icel. niting, a nithing, villain, legally the strongest term of abuse for a traitor, a truce-breaker, a cruel man, a coward, see Icel. Dict. (s.v.). Cf. Mete-nitinges. Niuelen, v. to snivel, 9, 70.

Nizen, num. nine, I. 161; Nizhenn, 5. 1051. A. S. nigon. Cf.

Nihe.

Ni<sub>3</sub>te, sb. dat. night, 16. 1682. See Niht.

Nisto-gale, sb. nightingale, 16. 1711; Nistingale, 16. 4. A.S. nihtegale, in Wright's Vocab.; lit. singer of the night.

Nixte, adj. superl. next, 19. 392.

See Neh.

No, adv. not, 8 a. 41; 15. 2236; 16. 190. See Na.

Nocht, adv. not, 13. 24. A.S. náht. See Na-wiht.

Noff, nor of, 5. 977. A.S. ne+

Nont, adv. not, 2. 109; 10. 108; sb. nothing, 4c. 59; Nohht, 5. 970; adv. not, 5. 1181; Nogt, 15. 1933, 2112. A.S. noht. See Na-wiht.

No-hwer, adv. nowhere, 7. 53. A. S. ná hwár. Cf. No-whar, No-wor.

No-hwider, adv. no whither, 10. 82. See Hwider.

Noise, sb. noise, 9. 43. O.F. noise, in Roland, 2151.

Nolde, pt. s. would not, 16. 159, 1742; 17 a. 140, 185; 19. 320; Nolden, pt. pl. 17 b. 247. A. S. ne + wolde. See Wolde.

Nom, pt. s. took, 3 b. 9; 8 b. 119; 6 a. 183, 413; Nomen, pt. pl. 13. 8; 15. 1965, 2251. See Nam.

Nome, sb. dat. hostage, 15. 2268. A. S. nám, a pledge seized (Schmid),

Nome, sb. name, 3b. 104; 16. 1762; Nomen, pl. 6a. 462; 9. 27. A.S. nama.

Nomeliche, adv. specially, 9. 27, 30, 226. See above.

No-mon, sb. no man, 17 a. 38, 383. See Na-mon.

Non, adj. no, 1. 43, 173, 176; 18. 518; Nones, gen. s. 17 a. 364; None, pl. 4 d. 20. See Nan.

Non, sb. the hour of none, i.e. the ninth hour, 3 p.m.; also, noon, mid-day, 3 a. 81; 6 a, b. 255; None, I. 14; 19. 358. A.S.

Nones-weis, adv. in no way, 9. 58. See Nanes-weis.

Non-tid, sb. noon-tide, 2. 103. See Non.

Noruuic, sb. Norwich, 2. 85. A.S. Nordwic, in Chron. ann. 1004.

Not, 1, 3 pr. s. know not, knows not, 9. 3; 14. 172; 17 a. 152. A. S. nát (ne wát). See Wat.

Note, sb. nut, 18. 419. A.S. hnutu; cp. Icel. hnot.

Note, sb. dat. profit, advantage, 11. 88; 16. 330. A.S. notu, use.

Noten, pr. pl. enjoy, 4 a. 49; 4 b. 95. A.S. notian.

No-pe-les, conj. nevertheless, 16. 149, 401. See Na-be-les.

Noter, conj. neither, 4 a. 12; 17 a. 206. See Naver.

No-bing, adv. not at all, 16, 616; 19. 274. See Na-bing.

Noores, pron. gen. s. of neither, 7. 209. See Naver.

Nou, adv. now, 6 b. 391; 19.

1173. See Nu. Nouet, adv. not, 18. 442, 466,

566; nothing, 18. 648. See Nawiht. Nouht, adv. not, 14. 196; 17 a.

67, 180, 319; nothing, 14. 58; 17 a. 134. See Na-wiht.

Nouhtunge, sb. contemptible thing. Q. 29I.

Nou-hwuder, adv. no whither, 9. 242. See No-hwider.

Nout, adv. not, 9. 11, 136. See Na-wiht.

Nouter, conj. 2. 51; 9. 172, 253; 16. 1732; 17 a. 295, 357. See Nager.

Nower, 7. 188. Read perhaps Nowber.

No-whar, adv. nowhere, 19. 257, 1100; No-war, 19. 967, 1108. See No-hwer.

No-wider-wardes, adv. nowhere, 2. 35.

No-wiht, adv. not, 17 b. 169; nought, 11. 47; 17a. 76, 98; no wight, no person, 11. 31. See Na-wiht.

No-wist, sb. nought, 16. 340. See Na-wiht.

No-wor, adv. nowhere, 12. 52. See No-hwer.

Nowt, adv. not, 12. 262. See Nawiht.

Nowder, conj. neither, 7. 199; 8 a. 78. See Nater.

Nowwhar, adv. nowhere, 5. 1279. See No-hwer.

Nowwt, sb. cattle, 5. 1298. Icel. naut. See Neet.

No3t, adv. not, 16. 169; 19. 106. See Na-wiht.

Nu, adv. now, 1. 35; 2. 84; 15. 2133; 16. 213. A.S. nú. Cf.

Nou, Nv. Nulle, 1 pr. s. will not, 6a. 381; 8 a. 135; 8b. 84; 16. 1630; Nule, 8 b. 51; Nult, 2 pr. s. 8 a.

41; 8b. 126; Nule, pr. s. 17 a. 36; Nulen, pl. 10. 118; Nulleb, 16. 1764. A.S. nyllan (=ne willan). Cf. Nelle, Nele, Nile,

Nullich, I will not, 8 a. 100; Nulich, 8 a. 39, 67. A. S. ne wille ic.

Nultu, thou wilt not, 16. 905. A. S. ne wilt du.

Numen, pp. taken, seized, 15. 1936, 2107, 2268; gone, 15. 2128, 2346, 2485. A.S. numen, pp. of niman. Sec Nimen.

Nurho, sb. murmuring, 7. 24. Cp. A. S. gnyrn, grief (Grein).

Nuste, pt. s. knew not, 6 ab. 528; 8 a. 128; Nusten, pt. pl. 17 a. 102. A.S. ne wiste. See Wuste.

L. Nuten, pr. pl. know not, 16. 1751; 17 a. 232. A. S. ne witon. See Witen.

Nude, conj. now then, 3 b. 85; 7. 104; 17 a. 10. A.S. nú ðá.

Nv,adv. now, 17a.13, 240. See Nu. Nys, pr. s. is not, 14. 168; 17 a. 181, 235. See Nis.

Nypfule, adj. envious, 17 a. 272. See Nioful.

Nywe, adj. new, 19. 1446, 1478. See Neowe.

O, num. one, 16. 713; 19. 548, 948; a, 9. 251; 13. 14; 19. 1044. See An. O, prep. on, 5. 1012; 7. 32; 8 a. 48; 8 b. 13; in, 2. 46; 5. 1024.

O, prep. of, 10.14; 15.2330. See Of. O, adv. ever, 17 a. 53, 179. See A.

Oc, conj. but, and, also, 2. 36; 12. 71, 258, 264; 15. 2192, 2210; Occ, 5. 1216. See Ac.

Oerre, sb. anger, 17 b. 280. See

Eorre.

Of, prep. from, by, of, out of, 1. 38, 80, 195; 12. 102, 119; 19. 133, 1096; adv. off, 19. 610. A.S.

of. Cf. Off, O.

Of-drade, v. to dread greatly, 17 b.
159, 210; Of-drede, 17 a. 163;
Of-dradde, pt. s. 19, 1180; Ofdrad, pp. 16. 1744; 17 b. 288;
19. 573; Of-dradde, pt. pl. 17 b.
94; Of-dred, pp. 13. 16. A. S. ofdrédan.

Ofen, sb. oven; Ofne, dat. 1. 198;
 5. 993. A. S. ofen; cp. O. H. G. ofan (Tatian): Goth, auhns, see

Fick. Cf. Quen.

Ofer, prep. over, above, beyond, 1. 36; 2.1; Oferr, 5. 1034, 1693. A.S. ofer: O. H. G. ubar (Tatian; cp. Gr. ὑπέρ, Lat. super. Cf. Ouer, Uferr.

Ofer-com, pt. s. overcame, 1. 120.

See Ouer-cumen.

Ofer-howep, pr. s. disregards, 14. 445. A. S. oferhogian, to despise, hogian, to consider, think about.

Of-fearen, v. to terrify; Offeare, 2 pr. s. subj. 8 b. 81; Offerd, pp. 17 b. 159; Offerd, 16. 399. A. S. offæran, in Chron. ann. 1131.

Offer-werre, sb. over or upper

work, 5. 1035, 1692.

Offiz, sb. office, 15. 2071. Norm. F. offyz; O. F. office; Lat. officium. Offrendes, sb. pl. offerings, 13. 11, 29. O. F. offrande (Bartsch).

Offrien, v. to offer; Offri, 13. 10; Offrenn, 5. 1011, 1640; Offreth, pr. s. 13. 54; imp. pl. 13. 73; Offredd, pp. 5. 1003. O. F. offrir; Lat. offerre.

Offring, sb. offering; Offringes, 11. 13. 70; Offrinke, sb. 13. 37.

Of-fruhte, pp. pl. terrified, 7. 65; O-frigt, pp. 15. 2050, 2225. A.S. <u>áfyrht</u> (exterritus, Mat. xxviii. 4), pp. of <u>áfyrhtan</u> (Sweet).

O-fluht, in flight, 10. 10. A.S. flyht. Of-reche, v. to obtain, 19. 1303. Cp. A. S. áræcan, to reach.

O-frigt. See Of-fruhte.

Of-serueth, pr. s. merits, 13. 125; Of-seruet, 13. 78. M. E. of-seruen = deseruen, see Stratmann.

Of-slen, v. to slay; Of-slozen, pt. pl. 6 a, b. 238; Of-slazen, pp. 6 a. 325; Of-slaze, 6 b. 275; Of-slæzen, 6 a. 276. A.S. of-sleán. See Slen.

Of-spring, sb. offspring, 4c. 19; 15. 2182; Of-spreng, 17 a. 196; Of-sprung, 17 a. 196. A. S. of-

spring.

Ofte, adv. often, 4c. 11; 7. 214; Ofte, 5. 1026; Ofter, comp. 3 a. 52; Oftere, 9. 222. A.S. oft: Goth. ufta.

Of-teoned, pp. irritated, 16. 254. M. E. of-teonen, to vex. See

Teone.

Of-pincen, v. to be sorry for, repent; Of-pinke, 19, 984, 1668; Of-pinche, 17 a. 366; 19, 106; Of-pince, pr. s. 4 b. 47; Of-pincheð, 19 b. 166. A.S. of-pyncan.

Of-punche, v. to repent, 17 a. 203; 17 b. 132; Of-Suhte, pt. s. 17 b. 275. A. S. of-pyncan, pt. of-puhte.

See above.

Of-purste, adj. pl. very thirsty, 19. 1132. A. S. of-pyrsted, pp. of of-pyrstan.

Of-wundred, pp. astonished, 2. 104. A. S. wundrian, to wonder,

in Chron. ann. 1085.

Og, 1 pr. s. owe, 15. 2187; Ogen, pr. pl. ate obliged, 12. 293; possess, 15. 2054. A.S. áh, 1 pr. s.; ágan, pl. See A3en.

Ogen, adj. own, 1. 69; 45. 45; Oge, 1. 69; Oghe, 13. 125. See Agen. Ohht, sb. anything, 5. 1573. See Aht.

Oht, adj. brave, 6 a. 226; Ohte, pl. 6 a, b. 168; 6 a. 399. M. E. aht, oht (Stratmann). A. S. aht, cp. ahtlice, viriliter, in Chron. ann. 1066 and 1071. Cf. Æhtene.

O-hwider, adv. anywhere, anywhither, 7. 27. A.S. áhwider.

Old, adj. old; Olden, dat. pl. 6 a. 374. See Eald.

Olhnunge, sb. dat. flattery, 8 a. 68; 8 b. 87; cp. A. S. óleccung. See below.

Oluhnen, v. to flatter, 9. 132. Om, sb. (adverbially), home, 15.

2270. See Ham.

On, pr. s. grants, allows, 14. 239, 241. A. S. ann, pr. s. of unnan. See Unnen.

On, prep. in, on, 1. 3; 2. 47; 8 a. 7; 19. 615. A. S. on. Cf. One, An, Onne, O.

On, num. one, 4 c. 10; 15. 2183; 16. 25; 18. 425; 19. 616; on and on, one by one, 15. 2266; an, a, 3 a. 49; 16. 25; 19. 112. A. S. án. See An.

Onde, sb. hatred, indignation, envy, 9. 13; 16. 419; 17 a. 193. A.S. anda. Cf. Ontful.

Onder-fang, imp. s. receive, 6 b. 376. A.S. underfón, to receive. Ond-swere, sb. answer, 8 b. 56.

See Andsware.

Ond-swere, pr. s. answers, 7. 134. See Andswarien.

One, prep. on, 4 a. II; in, 4 a. 9. See On.

One, adj. dat. a, 6 b. 66, 406; acc. 6 b. 427; 16. 4. See An.

One, adj. alone, 9. 128, 246, 260; 11. 21; ower ones, gen. of you alone, 9. 346. A. S. an. See An.

Ongel, sb. angel, 13. 30. See Engel.

On-gon, pt. s. began, 8 b. 86. A. S.

ongan, pt. of onginnan. Cf. Angun.

On-halsien, v. to entreat, 3 a. 73. Cp. A. S. hálsian, to adjure (Leo), hálsian (B. T.).

O-nigt, adv. by night, 15. 2123. Cf. A-nist.

On-imete, adj. excessive, 6 b. 508. A.S. ungemet. See Un-imete.

On-lepi, adj. one, single, 13. 53. See An-lepi.

Onlepiliche, adv. only, singly, 13.

Onliche, adj. dat. solitary, 9. 32. A.S. ánlic.

On-liue, adv. alive, 3 a. 72; 15. 2417; 18. 363, 694. A.S. on

Ufe, in life.
Onne, prep. on, 18. 347. See On.
Onne, num. acc. one, 2.33. See On.

Onn-fop, pr. s. receives, endures,

5. 1188. A.S. onfón.

Onn-zeness, prep. against, 5. 974.
A. S. ongegn. See Skeat (s.v. against). Cf. Ozeines, Agenes,
Agen, Agenes, Ageyn, Azen,
Ayen, Ayen, Azenes,
Azen, Azenes,
Azeo, Azien.

Onoh, enough, 2. 33. A. S. genóh. See Inoh.

Onon, adv. anon, at once, 15. 2199; 18. 447. See Anan.

On-ond, prep. as regards, respecting, 9. 288; Onont, 7. 59; 8 b. 84. A.S. on efen, near; cp. O. H.G. eneben (G. neben).

On-sagen, sb. (false) affirmations, 15. 2045. A. S. onsagu, affirmation (Schmid).

On-sene, sb. dat. face, 11. 27; 16. 1706. A. S. onseón, onsýn.

On-sihoe, sb. dat. appearance, 7. 102; 9. 180. See Siho.

On-swere, sb. answer, 8 a. 37. See Andsware.

On-swerede, pt. s. answered, 3 a. 79; 8 a. 55; 8 b. 80; Onswerde, 3 a. 65. See Andswarien.

On-tenden, v. to set on fire, kindle; Ontent, pr. s. 7. 235; Ontende, pp. enflamed, 9. 297. A. S. ontendan, in Chron, ann. 004. Cf. Atend.

Ont-ful, adj. envious, 3 a. 60; Ontfule, pl. q. 35, 57. See Onde. Ont-swerede, pt. s. answered, 8 b.

71. See Andswarien.

On-uast, prep. fast by, 6 a. 263. On-uppe, prep. above, 11. 25. A.S. onuppan. Cf. An-uppen.

Onuri, v. to honour, 13. 25. O. F. onurer, honorer (Bartsch); Lat.

honorare. Cf. Anuri.

On-walde, sb. dat. power, authority; ut of bine onwalde, out of power over thee, 3 b. 68; Onwolde, 17 a. 264. See An-wald.

Op, prep. upon, 19. 1323. A.S.

up, adv.

Ope, adj. open, 16. 168.

Opeliche, adv. openly, 16. 853. See Openlice.

Open, adj. open; Opene, pl. 9.

253. A.S. open.

Open-heaued, adj. bareheaded, 9. 262. See Heaued.

Openin, v. to open, explain, 7. 138; Openede, pt. s. 4 c. 22. A.S. (ge)openian.

Openlice, adv. openly, 2. 61; Openliche, 8 b. 49. A. S. openlice.

Cf. Opeliche.

Openliche, adj. pl. open, manifest, 9. 298. A.S. openlic.

Openunge, sb. dat. opening, 3 b. 57. Or, conj. ere, before, 12. 91; 15.

2150; 18. 417; or or, or ever, 15. 2306. See Ær.

Or ... or, conj. either ... or, 15. 2045. A contracted form of

either. See Eiger.

Ord, sb. point, 19. 1401; Orde, dat. 9. 76; 16. 1712; 19. 624; beginning, 16. 1785; 17b. 85. A.S. ord, point, beginning, O.S. ord; cp. Icel. oddr, point. See Skeat (s.v. odd).

Ore, sb. augury, 9.7. O. F. ëure, luck (Bartsch): Lat. augurium, see Diez, p. 31.

Ore, sb. oar, 18. 718; Ores, pl. 18.

711. A. S. ár.

Ore, num. dat. f. one, 17 a. 207; 17 b. 383; a, 16, 17, 1750. A.S. anre. See An.

L Ore, sb. mercy, 9. 7, 356; 11. 73; 14. 240; 17 a. 54, 125. See Are.

Ore-leas, adj. merciless, 17 b. 220; Oreles, 17 a. 216. A.S. árleás, cruel (Grein).

Orest, adv. in the first place, 15. 2061. A.S. érest. See Ærest, Or.

Orf, sb. cattle, 15. 2352. A.S. orf, cattle, in Chron. ann. 1064, also property (Schmid); Icel. arfr, inheritance, also a bull; Sw. arf, inheritance; Dan. arv; cp. Goth. arbi. Cf. Errfe.

Orgeilus, adj. proud, 13. 134. Norm. F. orgoillus, cp. Roland, 3175; O.F. orgoillox, from or-

goel, pride (Bartsch).

Orhel, sb. pride, 9.44. A. S. orgel, Ælfric's Hom., orgel-word (Leo); cp. O. F. orgoel, orgoill, in Roland, 1941.

O-rigt, adv. aright, 15. 2226. M.E. Origt = on right. Cf. Ariste.

Or-mete, adj. immense, 2. 93. A. S. or-méte; or- is privative as in or-sorg, careless, see Sweet, lxxxiv. See Met.

Ot, sb. oath, 15. 2498. See Ap.

Oter, sb. otter, 17 a. 358. A.S. otor, in Wright's Vocab. means the 'water animal;' cp. for form Gr. ὕδρα, water snake, hydra.

O-twinne, in two, 12. 269.

Op, sb. oath, 18. 439; Ope, dat. 19. 347; Obes, pl. 18. 419, 578; 19. 1269. See Ab.

O'S, conj. until, 1. 13. A. S. od. Cf. A.

Ore (for on Te), in thee, on thee, 11. 96. See O.

Over, adj. second, other, one of

two, 4b. 30, 31; 4c. 11; 7. 226; 17 b. 116; 19. 187; Obe, 17 a. 198; Odere, pl. 6 a. 327; Ore, 4 b. 60; 9. 28, 37; Oder, 6 b. 327. A. S. ober: O. S. obar (also andar); Goth. anthar; cp. O. H. G. andar (Tatian). Tober.

Oder, conj.; Oder . . . oder, either ... or, I. 143; 7. 20; 16. 328; 17 a. 133; 17 b. 132; or, 12.3; 17 a. 91. See Eider.

Obere, on the, 11. 88. A.S. on öære, dat. f. s. of the def. art.

Oferluker, adv. otherwise, 4b. 61; 17 a. 155. A.S. oberlicor, adv.

Oberweies, adv. in another way, 6 b. 244. M. E. weies = A.S. weges (gen. of weg, way) used adverbially.

Ou, pron. dat. pl. you, 9. 119, 149, 189; 14. 29; 16. 1697; 17 a. 224. See Eow.

Ouct, sb. aught, 18. 703. See Aht. Ouh, I pr. s. have to, am morally obliged, 11.7; pr. s. q. 18; Ouhte, pt. s. ought, 9. 313. See A3en.

Oune, adj. own, 18. 375. See Agen.

Our, pron. poss. your, 9. 230; Oure, 9. 143. See Eower.

Ou-suluen, pron. pl. yourselves, 9. 202. Cf. Ow-seolf.

Out, sb. aught, 9. 61, 364. See Aht. Quelete, sb. the oblation, the bread in the Eucharist before consecration, 4 b. 82, 87. A. S. oflete, in Ælfric's Hom. (Leo); Church Lat. oblata, panis ad sacrificium oblatus, hostia nondum consecrata (Ducange). See Christ, Antiq. (s.v. oblata).

Ouen, sb. oven, 3 a. 18. See Ofen. Ouer, adv. everywhere, 2. 50, 55. A. S. &g-hwær.

Ouer, prep. above, beyond, 7. 54, 90; 9. 258; 11. 19; 14. 46; adv. 9. 35. See Ofer.

Ouer-al, adv. everywhere, 6 a. 392;

7. 13; prep. all over, 6b. 215. O. S. obar al, everywhere: O.H.G. uber al (Tatian), G. überall.

Quer-cumen, v. to overcome, 6 a. 242; Ouer-come, 6 b. 242; Ouercumed, pr. pl. 7, 122; Overkome, pr. s. subj. 16. 1743; Ouercumen, pp. 6 a. 256; 15. 2108; Over-come, 16. 1662. A. S. ofercuman. Cf. Ofer-com.

Ouer-dede, sb. excess, 16, 352.

Ouer-gon, v. to go over, 15. 2286. A. S. ofergán.

Ouer-ligged, pr. pl. lie upon, 3 b. 113. A. S. oferliegan.

Ouer-seon, v. to observe, look down upon: Ouersiho, pr. s. 17 b. 75; Ouersyhl, 17 a. 74; Oversez, pt. s. despised. A. S. oferseón. See Seon.

Ouer-spræden, v. to overspread, 6 a. 404; Oversprede, 6 b. 404. A. S. ofersprædan.

Ouer-tild, pp. covered over, 8 b. 42. See Tilden.

Quer-tok, pt. s. overtook, 19, 1249. See Take.

Ouer-Togt, adj. over-anxious, 15. 2219. M. E. oferhunchen (Stratmann).

Ouer-wente, pt. s. went over, overcame, 15. 2285. See Wenden.

Ow, pron. dat. pl. you, 7. 207; 8 a. 108; acc. 7.65. See Eow.

Owel, sb. an awl, 16. 80. See Aul. Owen, pr. pl. are bound, obliged, have to, have, 9. 317; 11. 13, 17; 15. 1944; 17 a. 174. A.S. ágon, See Azen.

Owen, adj. own; Owene, 14. 440; pl. 17a. 108; Owe, 19. 669; dat. 6 b. 402; Owere, dat. f. 14. 85; Owune, gen. pl. 9. 67. See Agen.

Ower, pron. gen. pl. of you, 9. 346; pron. poss. your, 8 a. 100; 8 6. 123; 9. 148; 16. 1736; 19. 918. See Eower.

Ow-seolf, pron. pl. yourselves, 8 b. 124; Owseoluen, 8 a. 101. Cf. Ousuluen.

O-seines, prep. in comparison with, 7. 93. See Onn-sæness.

O3en, adj. own, 17 b. 108, 163, 261; O3e, 16. 259, 1650; 19. 335, 996; O3ene, pl. 16. 1652; 19. 249, 1362. See Agen.

O3e6, 1 pr. pl. owe, 1. 74. See

O3t, sb. aught, 16. 662; 19. 988. See Aht.

Oxe, sb. ox, 5.989. A. S. oxa; cp. O. H. G. ohso (Tatian).

Oxeneford, sb. Oxford, 2.8; Oxenford, 2. 150. A.S. Oxnaford, in Chron. ann. 910 (Laud. MS.).

## P.

Padereð, pr. s. pokes about, 9. 96. See Skeat (s.v. pother).

Pades, sb. pl. toads, 2. 27. Icel. padda. See Skeat (s.v. paddock).

Paen, adj. pagan; Paene, 19. 147; Paens, sb. pl. pagans, heathens, Saracens, 19. 875; Pains, 19. 59. O. F. paien, in Roland, 22; Late Lat. paganus, a heathen, one not believing in Christ (Ducange); Lat. paganus, a peasant, villager, a civilian, as opp. to a soldier, hence rustic, unlearned. Cf. Payn.

Painime, sb. heathendom, pagan countries, lit. paganism, 13. 80. O. F. paienisme; Late Lat. paganismus (Ducange). Cf. Paynyme.

Pais, sb. peace, 2. 180; 15. 2535. O. F. pais, in Roland, 73; Lat. pacem, Cf. Pes.

Pal, sb. a costly kind of cloth, 8 a. 32. A. S. pæll, purple cloth; Late Lat. palla (Ducange); cp. Icel. pell, costly stuff. Cf. Pelles.

Palais, sb. palace, 19. 1276. O.F. palais, in Roland, 151; Lat. palatium.

Palefrei, sb. palfrey, saddle horse,

4 à. 12. O.F. palefroi (Bartsch), palefreid, in Roland, 479; Low Lat. paraveredum, acc. of paraveredus, an extra posthorse. For Low Lat. veredus, posthorse (connected with vereda, a public high road), see Ducange.

Palmere, sb. palmer, 19. 1041, 1184. O.F. paulmier; Church Lat. palmarius, one who bears a palm branch in token of having visited the Holy Land (Ducange).

Palm-sunedai, sb. Palm Sunday, 4b. 116. Cp. Church Lat. palmarum festum (Ducange).

Pape, sb. pope, 2. 72. A.S. pápa, in Chron. ann. 814; Church Lat. papa, the pope; Gr. πάπα, a word expressive of paternity, a word addressed to fathers.

Pappe, sb. breast, 10. 9. Cp. pappes = ubera (Vulgate) in Tyndale, Luke xi. 27; 23. 29.

Paradis, sb. paradise, 4 c. 23. Lat. paradisus (Vulg.) =  $\pi a \rho a \delta \epsilon_i \sigma o s$ , the garden of Eden, in LXX, Gen. ii, 8.

Parlur, sb. the conversation room in nunneries, parlour; Parlures, gen. s. 9. 184. O.F. parleor (Littré); Church Lat. parlatorium, locus colloquiis destinatus in monasteriis (Ducange); from O.F. parler, to speak.

Pastees, sb. pl. pasties, 18. 644. O.F. paste; Late Lat. pasta, paste; Gr. παστή.

Patriarek, sb. patriarch, the chief of a Christian diocese, 18. 428. Church Lat. patriarcha (Ducange); in the Vulg. = πατριάρχης, used of David, Acts ii. 29.

Pað, sb. path, 17 b. 343. A.S. pæð; cp. O. H. G. pad (Otfrid).

Payn, sb. pagan, 19. 41, 78; Payns, pl. 19. 1338; Paynes, 19. 76, 81. See Paen.

Paynyme, sb. heathendom, 19. 811. See Painime.

Pell. sb. the raised floor or dais at the upper end of the hall where the ladies sit; Pelle, dat. 19. 401. Icel, pallr, see Icel. Dict.; Late Lat. pallium, a canopy, a dais (Ducange).

Pelles, sb. pl. costly brocades, 8 b.

43. See Pal.

Pelrimage, sb. pilgrimage, 13. 64. O. F. pelerinage (Bartsch), from pelerin, pilgrim, in Roland, 3687; Lat. peregrinus, a stranger, lit. one passing through (per) a foreign country (agrum). Cf. Pilegrym.

Pelte, pt. s. pushed, 19. 1457. M. E. pelien, to thrust, see Skeat (s. v.

pelt). Cf. Pilt.

Peni, sb. penny, 17 b. 300; 18. 705; Penye, 17 a. 68. A. S. pening, Mk. xii. 15, also pending, lit. a little pledge or token; cp. O. H. G. pending, penthing (Otfrid). See Skeat (s. v. penny).

Penitence, sb. penance, 9. 275, 282, 299. Church Lat. pænitentia, penitential discipline, repentance.

Peohtes, sb. pl. Picts, 6 a. 167, 214, 233, 241; Peutes, in text b. A.S. Peohtas; Lat. Picti, the painted men, see Rhys, Celtic Britain, 235. Pes, sb. peace, 16. 1730. Norm. F.

pes. See Pais.

Pharan, sb. Paran, the name of the desert in Arabia, now called Et Tíh, 15. 2487. Lat. Pharan  $(Vulg.) = Gr. \Phi \alpha \rho \dot{\alpha} \nu (LXX)$ ; Heb. Párán.

Pharaon, sb. Pharaoh, 15. 2126; Pharaun, 15. 2118. O. F. Pharaon, Ps. cxxxv. 15: Lat. Pharaonem (Vulg.), acc. of Pharao; Heb. Pharaoh, representing an Egyptian word, the title of the sovereigns of Egypt, meaning properly 'the great house.'

Pich, sb. pitch, 17 a. 218; 17 b. 249; Pych, 17 a. 241. A.S. pic, Exod. ii. 3; Lat. picem.

Pike, v. to pitch, 18.707. See above.

Pilche-clut, sb. pilch-clout, a rag of a pilch, q. 80. M. E. pilche, a furred garment, see Halliwell. A. S. pylce; Lat. pellicea, made of skins. See Clutes.

Pilegrym, sb. pilgrim, 19. 1166. Provençal pellegrins (cp. It. pellegrino). Lat. peregrinus. Cf. Pel-

rimage.

Piler, sb. pillar, 10. 82. piler (Bartsch); Late Lat. pilare. Pilt, pp. thrust, 15.2214. See Pelte.

Pine, sb. anguish, torment, 10. 261; dat. 8 a. 129; 17 b. 291; 18. 540; Pinen, pl. 7. 113; 9. 82; Pines, 2. 39; 10. 65; Pine, 3 a. 44; 17 b. 291, 303; Pinan, dat. pl. 3 a. 42. A. S. pin, in Chron. ann. 1137: O.S. pina; Late Lat. pena; Lat. pæna; cp. O. H. G. pina (Otfrid). Cf. Pyne.

Pinen, v. to torment, 3 a. 24; Pinenn, 5. 1614; Pineden, pt. pl. 2. 86; Pined, pp. 2. 21; 19. 1208; Pinet, 10. 117. A.S. pînan; cp. O. H. G. pinón (Otfrid).

above. Cf. I-pined.

Pining, sb. torture, 2. 22, 86. A. S. pinung.

Pipinge, sb. piping, 16. 316; dat. 16. 337.

Pit, sb. pit, 4 b. 54. See Put. Plaid, sb. plea, 16. 1737. O. F. plaid (Bartsch). See Plait.

Plaidi, v. to plead, argue, 16. 184. 1639. Norm. F. plaider; O. F. plaidier, in Roland, 2667; from plaid. See above.

Plaiding, sb. pleading, disputing,

16. 12. See above.

Plait, sb. plea, dispute, 16. 5. Norm. F. plait, plea; O. F. plait, a trial in the king's court, in Roland, 3704; Late Lat. placitum, originally what is pleasing, hence, an opinion, decision, law court, proceedings in a law court, see Ducange; also Skeat (s. v. plea). Cf. Plaid.

Plantede, pt. s. planted, 2. So. Lat. plantare.

Plates, sb. pl. thin pieces of silver, 15. 1956, 2370. O. F. plate, flat piece of metal, especially silver.

Pleie, sb. play, 11. 62. A. S. plega.

See below.

Pleien, v. to play, 9. 79, 268; Pleie, 16, 213; 19, 23, 186, 345, 361; Pleie'd, pr. pl. 11. 28. A.S. plegian, Ps. lxvii. 27, ed. Spelman; cp. O. S. plegan, to have to do with, and O. H. G. plegan (Otfrid).

Pleing, sb. playing, 19. 32, 630.

Pliate, v. to pledge, 19. 305; I pr. s. 19. 672; Plist, imp. s. 19. 410. A.S. plihtan, to imperil (Schmid). Cf. I-pluht.

Poke, sb. bag, 18. 555. Icel. poki;

cf. O. F. poche.

Pore, adj. poor, 6b. 408. See Poure. Portes-hom, sb. Portisham in Dorset, 16, 1752.

Posse, v. to push, 19. 1023. O.F. pousser, poulser; Lat. pulsare.

Poure, adj. poor, 7. 108; 9. 200; 15. 2179; 18. 353. O.F. poure; Lat. pauperem. 'Cf. Pore.

Prangled, pp. pressed, 18. 639. Teutonic stem prang, to press + suffix -el.; cp. Du. prangen; Goth. praggan; and see Weigand (s. v. pranger).

Preie, v. to pray, 19. 769; Preide, pt. s. 19. 1200. O. F. preier, in Roland, 1132; Late Lat. precare

(= Lat. precari).

Preie, sb. prey, 19. 1251. O. F. preie (Bartsch); Lat. præda.

Preost, sb. priest; Preostes, pl. 2. 54; 16. 733; Preostess, 5. 1064; Preoste, dat. pl. 16. 913; Prest, sb. 4 a. 56; 16. 322; 17. 391; Preste, dat. 4 b. 14; Prestes, pl. 1. 129; 4 a. 68; 18. 359. A. S. preost; Church Lat. presbyter (Vulg.) = Gr. πρεσβύτερος, elder, in N.T.; cp. O.F. prestre and M. E. prester, as in Prester John. Present, sb. gift, 15. 2273. O. F. present, from the phrase faire present = facere præsentem.

Presumciun, sb. presumption, 9. 10. O. F. presomption (Bartsch);

Lat. præsumptionem.

Prime, sb. the first hour of the day, 6 a.m., 9. 311; Pryme, 19. 978. Church Lat. prima (Ducange).

Prime-tide, sb. dat. prime, the first hour of the day, 19. 857. Icel.

prima tio. See above.

Primm-segmesst, 2 pr. s. signest with the cross, 5. 1542. primsigna, to give the prima signatio, to sign with the cross, among the Northmen an act preliminary to christening. See Icel. Dict.

Pris. sb. price, 15. 2247; excellence, 19. 908. Icel. priss, price, praise. O. F. pris, preis (Bartsch); Lat.

pretium.

Prisun, sb. prisoner; Prisunes, pl. 15. 2044. O. F. prisun, a taking, a capture, in Roland, 1886; Lat. prensionem, prehensionem.

Prisun, sb. prison, 2. 10, 21; 15. 2040, 2116. O.F. prison (Bartsch).

See above.

Prisuner, sb. the keeper of a prison, gaoler, 15. 2042.

Priuilegies, sb. pl. privileges, 2. 72. Lat. privilegium.

Procession, sb. procession, 4 a. 4, 5; Processiun, 2. 202. Lat. processionem.

Prophete, sb. prophet, 3 b. 6; 9. 67; Profetes, pl. 13. 20. Church Lat. propheta (Vulg.) = προφήτης (in LXX).

Proue, pr. s. subj. prove, 4 b. 9. A. S. prófian; Lat. probare; cp.

O. F. prover.

Prud, adj. proud, 3 a. 59; 9. 48; 15. 2368; Prude, 17 a. 272; pl. 9. 41. A.S. prút : cp. Icel. prúðr, see Skeat (s. v. proud).

Prud, sb. pride, 15. 1966; Prude, dat. 3 b. 36; 6 a, b. 508; 9. 6, 103. A. S. prýte. See above.

Pruesse, sb. prowess, 19. 556. O. F. prouesse (Bartsch), also proecce, in Roland, 1731.

Prut, adj. proud, 19. 1423; Prute, pl. 14. 5. A. S. prút. See Prud.

Puffen, v. to puff, blow, 9. 289. Pund, sb. pound; Punde, dat. 17 a. 68; 17 b. 67, 300. A. S. pund, Luke xix. 16; Lat. pondus; cp. O. H. G. phunt (Tatian).

Punt, pr. s. pounds, puts in the pound, 9. 132. From A.S. pund,

an enclosure (Schmid).

Pure, v. to peer, 19. 1104. Low G. piren, plüren, see Skeat (s. v.

peer).

Purpre, sb. purple, 8a. 31; Purpres, pl. purple coverings, 8b. 43.
O. F. purpure (Bartsch); Lat. purpura; Gr. πορφύρα, the murex.

Purse, sb. purse; Purses, pl. 9. 197. Low Lat. bursa (Ducange); Gr.

βύρση, a skin.

Put, sb. pit, 3b. 44; Putte, dat. 3b. 7. A.S. pytt; Lat. puteus, a well, pit; cp. O. H. G. puzzi, a well (Otfrid). Cf. Pit.

Puten, v. to put, 3 b. 100.

Putifar, sb. Potiphar, 15. 2145. Lat. Putiphar (Vulg.).

Pyne, sb. torment, 17 a. 137, 285. See Pine.

## Q.

Quad, pt. s. spake, quoth, 15. 1939. A. S. cwæð. See Quap.

Quam, pron. rel. dat. whom, 15.

Quan, adv. when, 15. 2136, 2223; conj. since, 15. 2241; Quane, adv. 15. 1908, 2379; Quanne, 15. 1918, 2253. See Hwanne.

Quarterne, sb. dat. prison, 2. 27. A. S. cweartern.

Quat, pron. rel. what, 15. 2123, 2315, 2380. See Hwat.

Quat, pt. s. spake, 15. 1981, 2329. See Quap.

Quat-so, pron. what so, 15. 2334. Quap, pt. s. spake, quoth, 15. 2235; 18. 642; 19. 303, 1185. A. S. cwæð. See Cweden.

Quead-schipe, sb. dat. impurity, 11. 42. See Cweadschipe.

Quelle, v. to kill, 19. 61, 618; Quelde, pt. s. 19. 1000. See Cwellen.

Queme, adj. agreeable, 18. 393.

See Cweme.

Quemen, v. to please; Queme, 16. 209; 17 a. 96; Quemeð, pr. s. 12. 259; Quemende, ger. 4a. 76, 78. See Cwemen.

Quene, sb. queen, 19. 7, 146, 1129; Quene, 19. 350, 1557. See Cwen. Quenche, v. to quench, 17 a. 156; 17 b. 152. See Cwennkenn.

Quene, conj. when, 15. 2302. See Hwanne.

Queő, pt. s. said, 4 c. 69; 6 a. 293; 14. 25; Queőinde, pr. p. 4 a. 16; See Cweően.

Queder-so, conj. whether so, 15.

Quic, adj. alive, 18. 613; Quik, 18. 612; Quicke, dat. 6 a. 50; Quica, pl. 17 b. 192; Quike, 17 b. 78. See Cwic.

Quile, pron. what, 15. 2420; Quilke, 15. 2080, 2350. See Hwile.

Quile, conj. while, 15. 2041. Se Hwil.

Quilum, adv. formerly, 15. 2205. See Hwilem.

Quisto, sb. will, testament, 18. 365. Cp. M. E. biqueste (Stratmann). See Skeat (s. v. bequest).

Quor-of, where of, 15. 2408.

Quot, pt. s. quoth, 7.131; Quod, 7.73. See Quat.

Quuan, conj. when, 15. 2311. See Hwanne.

Quuor, adv. where, 15. 2428. See Hwar.

Quyke, adj. living, 17 a. 190. See Cwic.

R.

Rachen-teges, sb. pl. chains, 2. 32. A. S. racenteág, Mk. v. 3, 4; racenteáh, catena, in Wright's Vocab.; racente, catena + teág, vinculum (Grein). Cf. Raketeie.

Rad, adj. quick, 15. 2481; Rade, ready, 16. 423. A. S. rád, quick, in Chron. ann. 755 (radost).

Raddere, adj. comp. pl. readier, 16. 738. See above.

Rade, sb. dat. counsel, 17b. 90. See Ræd.

Raden, v. to advise; Raddest, 2 pt. s. advisedst, 16. 160; Rade, pr. s. subj. succour, 17 b. 158. See Reedan.

Raden, v. to read; Rade, 17 b. 228; Raded, pr. s. 17 b. 311; Rad, pp. 4 d. 11. See Reden (2).

Ræcchen, v. to relate, 6a. 295. See Rechen.

Ræd, sb. advice, counsel, 6 a. 505; Ræde, dat. 6 a. 394. A. S. ræd: O. S. rád; cp. O. H. G. rát (Otfrid). Cf. Read, Red, Rat, Rade.

Ræden, v. to advise, take counsel, 6a. 219; Ræde, 6a. 341. A.S. rædan, pt. rædde (Grein). Raden, Readen, Reden (1).

Ræh, adj. cruel, 6 a. 582. hreóh, fierce; cp. O. S. hré.

Ræueden, pt. pl. robbed, spoiled, 2. 43, 54. See Reuen.

Ræueres, sb. pl. robbers, 2. 57; 6 a. 275. A. S. reafere, a robber. Rake, v. to run, 19. 1090 (E.E.T.S.). Icel. reika, to wander, to swagger; cp. Sw. raka, to run. See Stratmann (s. v. rakien), and Skeat

(s. v. rake (2)). Raken, v. to scrape, diminish, 15. 2132. Icel. raka, to rake or sweep away, also, to scrape, shave.

Raketeie, sb. chain, 17 b. 283; Raketeye, 17 a. 277. See Ra-' chenteges.

Ramesæie, sb. Ramsev, 2, 202.

Ranc, adj. strong, 15. 2105, 2108. A.S. ranc; cp. Icel. rakkr, straight, upright, bold.

Ransaken, v. to search, 15. 2323. Icel, rannsaka, lit. to search a house; rann, a house: Goth.

Rape, sb. haste, 19. 554, 1460. Icel. hrap, a falling down, hrapadr, hurry. See below.

Rapelike, adv. quickly, 12. 240.

Icel. hrapaligr.

Rapen, v. to hasten, 15. 2376; Raped, imp. pl. 15. 2349. Icel. hrapa, to fall, to rush headlong, to hurry; cp. O. F. fraper (Bartsch).

Rapes, sb. pl. ropes, 2. 152; 3 b. 9. A. S. ráp, Judges xvi. 9; cp. Icel.

Rattes, sb. pl. rags, 10. 6. Cp. rats, pieces, shreds, fragments (Halliwell).

Rap, sb. counsel, 5. 1414. Icel. ráð. See Ræd.

Rade, adv. quickly, 15. 2313; 16. 1700; 18. 358; Rader, comp. earlier, sooner, 17 a. 133; Radeste. superl, soonest, 10. 20. hrade, hrador, hradost; cp. O. H. G. (gi)rado (Tatian). Cf. Reade. Redber.

Rauing, sb. robbery, 17 b. 257.

See Reving.

Read, sb. advice, 8 a. 100; 9. 141; Reade, dai. 6 b. 595; Reades, pl.

7. 150. See Reed.

Readen, v. to care for, 8b. 45; Reade, to advise, 6 b. 219, 341; 1 pr. s. 8 a. 53; Read, imp. s. 8 b. 167. See Ræden.

Reade-sea, sb. Red Sea, 8 a. 145. Readi, adj. ready, 10. 9. A. S. ræde; in M. E. rædi, rædi3, the A. S. suffix -e has been confused with the suffix -ig. Cf. Redi.

Readliche, adv. quickly, 9. 213. A. S. hrædlice. Cf. Redliche. Ream, sb. cry; Reames, pl. 8.

32. A. S. hreám: O. S. hróm, fame; cp. O. H. G, ruam (Otfrid), Cf. Rem,

Reade, adv. quickly, 8 b. 73; 9. 166. See Rade.

Readliche, adv. quickly, 7. 23.
A.S. hræblice.

Rechelese, adj. careless, 7. 14. A. S. réceleás (Sweet).

Rechen, v. to care, reck; Reche, 1 pr. s. 17 b. 225; Recche, 16. 58, 60; 19. 366. A. S. récan: O. S. rókian; cp. O. H. G. ruachen (Otfrid), Cf. Rekp, Rohten, Roste.

Rechen, v. to explain, 15. 2086, 2212; 19. 965; Rechede, pt. s. 15. 2124. A.S. reccan: O. S. rekkian; cp. O. H. G. rachón (Otfrid). Cf. Ræcchen.

(Otfrid). Cf. Ræcchen. Reching, sb. interpretation, 15.

2058. A. S. reccung.

Recle-fatt, sb. incense-vessel, censer, 5. 1072. A. S. récelsfæt.

Recless, sb. incense, 5. 1023, 1683; Recles, gen. s. 5. 992. A. S. récels, from réc, smoke: O. S. rók; cp. O. H. G. rouh (Tatian).

Red, sb. advice, 2. 142; 15. 2137, 2523; advantage, 15. 2514; 18. 518; Rede, dat. 1. 6; 17 a. 89; succour, help, 18. 693; 19. 833; ut of rede, out of patience, 16. 660. See Reed.

Redegunge, sb. the passage in the book, the reading, 8 a. 8.

Reden (1), v. to advise; Rede, 18. 361; 19. 906; to help, 16. 1697; 18. 687; 19. 183; Redden, pt. pl. 15. 1938. See Ræden.

Reden (2), to read, 17 a. 220; Rede, 1 pr. s. 12. 54; Redev, pr. pl. 9. 351; 13. 3; Reden, 10. 12; Redev, imp. pl. 9. 349. A.S. rædan. Cf. Raden.

Redi, adj. ready, 15. 1932; 19. 1230. See Readi.

Redliche, adv. quickly, 3 a. 73. See Readliche.

Redper, adv. sooner, rather, 3 a. 78. See Rade.

Redunge, sb. passage read, 8 b. 10. Red-3erde, sb. dat. reed sceptre, 10. 88. A. S. hreod, Mt. xxvii. 29, 30; cp. O. H. G. hriot (Weigand). See 3erde.

Refen, v. to roof in, 2. 68. A. S. (ge)hréfan (B.T.), from hróf, a

Reflac, sb. robbery, 9. 16. A. S. reáflác.

Reischipe, sb. reeveship, prefecture, 8 b. 45, 69. A. S. (ge)réfscipe.

Rein, sb. rain, 19. 11; Reine, dat. 11. 58. A. S. regen (rén). Cf. Rien.

Reine, v. to rain, 4 b. 102. O. Northumb. regnian, Mt. v. 45.

Reises, pr. s. raiseth, 12. 211. Icel. reisa, to make to rise (causal of risa, to rise): Goth. raisjan, causal of reisan.

Rokp, pr. s. recks, cares, 17 a. 135. See Rechen.

Religiun, sb. religion, 13. 103. O. F. religion; Lat. religionem.

Rem, sb. cry, 12. 22; 15. 1962. See Ream.

Remen (1), v. to cry, roar; Reme's, pr. pl. 3 a. 37; Remden, pt. pl. 4 a. 31. A. S. hréman (Grein).

Remen (2), v. to quit; Reme, 19. 1292. A. S. rýman, locum dare: O. S. rúmian; cp. Icel. rýma, O. H. G. rúmen (Otfrid).

Reming, sb. crying, 10. 96. See Remen (1).

Rengne, sb. kingdom, 19. 911, 918. O. F. regne; Lat. regnum.

Rennet, pr. s. runneth, 12. 240. A. S. rinnan, irnan. See Eornen.

Ronto, sb. revenue, pay, reward, 8 a. 12; 19. 924; Rentes, pl. 2. 68. O. F. rente; Late Lat. rendita (=reddita).

Rente, pt. s. tore, rent, 19. 727. O. Northumb. hrendan, Lu. xiii. 7. Reorde, sb. sound, 16. 311. A S. reord, voice, language; Goth. razda.

Reove, sb. compassion, 4 b. 45. See Reowee.

Reowen, v. to grieve, vex; Reowe, 14. 456; Reowey, 4 b. 43; Reowy, pr. s. 4b. 46. A.S. hreówan; O.S. hrewan; cp. O. H. G. riwan (Otfrid). Cf. Rewen.

Reowfule, adj. pl. pitiful, 8 b. 32.

Cf. Rewfule.

Reowliche, adv. piteously, sorrowfully, 3 a. 38, 40. A. S. hreówlice (Grein). Cf. Rewliche.

Reowde, sb. pity, ruth; dat. 10. 74. From A. S. hreów, sad. Cp.

Reode, Rewde, Rube.

Repen, pt. pl. reaped, 1.196. M.E. repen is sometimes a strong vb., pt. s. rep, pl. ropen, pp. ropen, see Skeat (s. v. reap). See Ripen.

Repples, sb. pl. staves, cudgels, I. 15. A.S. repel, a staff (Bos-

worth). See Notes.

Rerde; pl. s. raised, 4 b. 63. A. S. ráran.

Reste, sb. rest, 3 a. 78. A. S. rest; cp. O. H. G. resti (Otfrid).

Resten, v. to rest, 11. 41; Reste, 1. 60; 15. 1986. A.S. restan; cp. O. H. G. (gi)resten (Otfrid).

Reue, sb. reeve, prefect, minister of state, 8a. 28, 104; 19. 1344; Reuen, pl. 17a. 252; 17b. 260. A. S. geréfa, the summoning or proclaiming officer, bannitor, Kemble, Saxons, 2. 151, cp. Schmid, (s. v. manung); cp. A. S. róf, excellent, famous, lit. proclaimed, O. S. róf, notorious; also O. H. G. ruafan, to cry, bid, proclaim (Otfrid).

Reuen, v. to rob, plunder, 18. 480. Reuede, pt. s. 2. 162. A.S. reafian; cp. O. H. G. roubón (Otfrid).

Cf. Ræueden.

Reving, sb. robbery, 17 a. 249. Cf. Rauing. Rewen, v. to rue, grieve, 17 b. 358; Rewe, 18. 497; 19. 378, 1559; Rewede, pt. s, 18. 503. See Reowen.

Rewfule, adj. piteous, 10. 117. See

Reowfule.

Rewli, adj. piteous, 10. 114; 15. 1968; Reweli, 15. 2328. A.S. hreówlic.

Rewliche, adv. piteously, 10. 17; Rewli, 10. 105. See Reowliche.

Rewnesse, sb. pity, 18. 502. A.S. hreównes.

Rewőe, sb. pity, ruth, 15. 2339; 19. 409. See Reowőe.

Ribauz, sb. pl. ribalds, 10. 50. M. E. ribaud; O. F. ribaud, ribald; Low Lat. ribaldus.

Ribbe, sb. rib, 19. 315; Ribbes, pl.

19. 1089. A. S. ribb.

Rice, sb. kingdom, I. 28, 30; Riche, 4a.9; 12. 28; 16. 854; 17a. 351; 17b. 328. A. S. rice, O. S. riki; cp. O. H. G. rikhi (Tatian).

Rice, adj. powerful, rich, I. I; 2.
15, 47; Riche, 3 b. 37; Richen, dat. 6 a. 308. A. S. rice, powerful, of high rank: O. S. riki; cp. O. H. G. richi (Otfrid).

Richeise, sb. wealth, 4 a. 80. O. F.

richese, power, wealth.

Richelike, adv. richly, 15. 2442; 18. 421. A. S. ríclice.

Richtwise, adj. righteous, I. 171. See Rihtwis.

Rict, adj. right, 18. 734; adv. 18. 420. See Riht.

Riden, v. to ride, 4 a. 12; Ride, 19. 34; to ride at anchor, 19. 136; Riden, pt. pl. 8 a. 30; Ridend, pr. p. 2.55. A. S. ridan, pt. rad. Cf. Rodt, Ryd.

Rideres, sb. pl. riders, 6 b. 467; Rideren, 6 a. 466. A. S. rideras (in Chron. ann. 1090), pl. of

ridere.

Rien, sb. rain, 1. 54. See Rein. Rifft, sb. veil, curtain, 5. 1014, 1670. A. S. rift (Grein), ryft, Ps. ciii. 7 (Thorpe); Icel. ript, ripti, a veil; cp. Low Lat. repti (Ducange). See Icel. Dict.

Rigge, sb. dat. back, 19, 1070. A.S. hryeg: O. H. G. ruggi. Cf.

Rugge.

Rigt, adj. right, straight; Rigte, dat. 12. 86; Rigt, adv. right, 12. 68; 15. 2124; close, 15. 2106. See Riht.

Rigten, v. to set straight, 12.117.

See Rihten.

Riht, adj. right; Rihte, 9. 15; 16. 1640; Rihtne, acc. s. m. 16. 1692; Riht, adv. 16. 1736; Rihht, rightly, 5. 1012; 1300; Rihte, 17b. 109. A. S. riht: O. S. reht; cp. O. H. G. reht (Tatian). Cf. Riet, Rigt, Rigt.

Riht, sb. right, justice; Rihte, dat. 7.56; mid rihte, rightly, 6 b. 40; mid rihten, 6 a. 40; wiph rihhte, 5. 1305. A.S. riht. Cf. Rist.

Rihten, v. to direct, right, correct, 9. 218; 8 b. 45; Riht, imp. s. 8 b. 167. A. S. rihtan. Cf. Rigten.

Riht-half, sb. the right side, 4 a.

75. See Half.

Riht-lecen, v. to direct, set right; Rihtlecede, pt. s. 1. 119; Rihtleceden, pl. 1. 99. A. S. rihtlecan.

Rihtliche, adv. rightly, 4 d. 63.

A. S. rihtlice.

Rihtwis, adj. righteous, 14. 55; Rihtwise, 10. 111. A. S. rihtwis; the suffix -wis is A. S. wise, way, manner, it occurs also in wrongwise. Cf. Richtwise, Wrongwise.

Rihtwisnesse, sb. righteousness, 7. 42; 17b. 72; dat. 1. 46. A.S.

rihtwisnis.

Rikenares, sb. pl. reckoners, accountants, 9. 97. See below.

Rikenen, v. to reckon, 9. 28, 97.

A. S. (ge)recenian; cp. Du. rekenen.

Rime, sb. dat. on his rime, in his turn, 19. 1387. A.S. rim, number, reckoning; cp. O. Ir. rim, number, reckoning, and rimim, I count (Windisch). Cf. Ryme.

Rinde, sb. dat. rind, 16.602. A.S.

rinde.

Ringen, v. to ring; Ringes, pr. pl.
18. 390. A. S. hringan, to
clang, ringan, in Chron. ann.
1131. Cf. Runge, I-runge.

Ripe, adj. ripe, mature in mind, 16. 211. A.S. ripe, fit for reaping.

Ripon, v. to reap, 17 b. 22. A. S. ripan, rypan. Cf. Repen.

Ripien, v. to ripen; Ripede, pt. s. 1. 196. A. S. ripian, Gen. xviii. 12.

Ris, sb. a twig, branch, 16. 1636; Rise, dat. 16. 19, 53; dat. pl. 16. 1664. A.S. hrís; cp. Icel. hrís.

Risen, v. to rise, 4 c. 37; Ris, imp. s. 18. 584. A. S. risan.

Cf. Ros.

Riuere, sb. river, 19. 230. O. F. riviere (Bartsch); cp. Span. ribera, a shore, strand; Late Lat. riparia, sea shore, river, bank, also, river (Ducange), from Lat. ripa, a bank.

Riwle, sb. rule, 9. 191, 365; Riulen, pl. 9. 329. O.F. riule, reule;

Lat. regula.

Rist, adj. right; Riste, 16. 179; Rist, adv. 16. 188. See Riht. Rist, sb. right, justice; Rizte, 16.

184. See Riht.

Ri3t-swa, just as, 16. 1665.

Rixan, v. to rule, reign, 2. 165. A. S. rixian, ricsian, from rice, kingdom.

Rixlien, v. to reign, rule; Rixleð, pr. s. 7. 84, 237; 17 b. 397. For M. E. exx. see Stratmann.

Roberie, sb. robbery, 13. 123; O.F. roberie (Bartsch).

Roche, sb. rock, 19. 73. O. F. roche (Bartsch).

Roche-wall, sb. rock-wall, 19.1412.

Rod, pt. s. rode, 4 a. 22; 19. 219,

595, 630. See Riden.

Rod, sb. the rood, gallows, cross; Rode, dat. 1. 197; 5. 1151; 17 a. 187; 18. 431; 19. 328; Rodde, gallows, 16. 1646; Rodetre, rood-tree, cross, 5. 1374. A. S. ród: O. S. róda.

Rodbert, sb. Robert, 2. 99, 114. Norm. F. Rodbert; O. H. G. Ruodperht, 'fame-bright'; cp. Icel. Hró-bjartr. See Skeat (s. v. robin) and Icel, Dict, (s. v. hróðr).

Rogingham, sb. Rockingham

(Northants), 2. 77.

Rohton, pt. pl. recked, cared, 6 a. 20. See Rechen.

Ronenen, sb. pl. whisperings, 6 a. 312. See Rune.

Ros, pt. s. rose, 12. 45; 15. 1936; 19. 847, 1117. A. S. rás. See Risen.

Rospen, v. to rasp, scape, 15. 2132. O. F. rasper (Bartsch); O. H. G. raspón, see Skeat (s. v. rasp).

Rober, sb. a paddle for rowing as well as steering, 19. 188. A. S. rober. Rouecestre, sb. Rochester, 2. 133. A. S. Hrofesceaster, in Chron. ann.

604 (Laud. MS.).

Rouning, sb. secret conference, 6 b. 286; Rouninges, pl. 6 b. 296. See Runinge.

Rowe, sb. dat. row, line, 19. 1092. A.S. rawe, Kemble's A.S. Charters,

Rowe, v. to row, 19. 118, 631, 1108. A. S. rówan, Lu. viii. 26. Roste, pt. s. cared, 16. 427. See

Rechen.

Rude, sb. dat. redness, 16. 443. A. S. rudu (in Wright's Vocab.). Rugge, sb. dat. back, 9. 155; Rug, 10. 80. See Rigge.

Rukelen, v. to heap up, 9. 94; Rukeled, pr. s. 9. 103.

Ruken, v. to rake, 9. 95.

Rune, sb. secret, 17 a. 88; 17 b. 89; Runen, pl. secret discourses, whisperings, 6 a. 296; dat. pl. 6 a. 318; Runes, pl. mysteries, 7. 150. A.S. rún, a mystery, secret conference: O. S. rúna; cp. O. H. G. (gi)rúni, mysterium (Tatian); cp. Goth. rúna, a mystery, counsel. Cf. Ronenen.

Runien, v. to talk, discourse, 4 a. 48. A.S. rúnian, susurrare, Ps.

xl. 8 (Bosworth).

Runinge, sb. secret conference, 6 a. 286. A.S. runing (Leo). Rouning.

Rupe, sb. pity, ruth, 19. 673. See Reowde.

Ryd, imp. s. ride, 14. 230. Riden.

Ryme, sb. rime, verse, 19. 812. See Rime.

Ryue, sb. shore; on ryue, on the shore, 19. 132; O. F. rive; Lat. ripa. Cf. Ariue

Sa, adv. so, 1. 63. See Swa. Sa, sb. sea, 17 b. 83. See Sæ.

Sabeline, sb. the sable, an animal of the weasel kind with dark fur, also, the fur, 17 b. 366; Sablyne, 17 a. 357. M. E. sabeline, properly an adj.; Low Lat. sabelinus, sable-fur, from sabelum, the sable; O. F. sable; of Slavonic origin, Russ. sobole; cp. G. zobel.

Sacramens, sb. pl. sacraments, 3 b. 81. O. F. sacrament; Church

Lat. sacramentum.

Sacrefise, sb. sacrifice, 13. 42. O. F. sacrefise (Bartsch); Lat. sacrificium.

Sacret, pr. s. consecrates, hallows, 3 b. 81. O. F. sacrer.

Sade, pt. s. said, 17 b. 157. See Seggen.

Sadel-bowe, sb. dat. saddle-bow, 14. 229. A. S. sadol, saddle; cp. O.S. sedel, seat.

Sadelede, pt. s. saddled, 19. 717.

A.S. sadelian, see Skeat (s. v. saddle).

See, sb. sea, 2. 1, 154; 6 a. 3. A. S. sé: Goth. saiws. Cf. Sa, Se,

Seelede, pt. s. sickened, 2. 194. A. S. sæclian, in Chron. ann. 1066 (Laud. MS.). See Sek.

Seed, adj. sated, over-full, 17 b. 392. A. S. sæd, in Chron. ann. 937: O. S. sad; cp. O. H. G. sat (Tatian, Otfrid). Cf. Sead.

Sæde, pt. s. said, 2. 127; Sæden, pl. 2. 61. See Seggen.

Sægen, v. to say, 2. 84, 151. See Seggen.

Sæh, pt. s. saw, 6 a. 46. See Seon.
Sæht, adj. at peace, reconciled;
Sahhte, pl. 5. 1535. A. S. sæht,
in Chron. ann. 1077; cp. Icel.
såttr. Cf. Sehte.

Sæhte, sb. concord, 2. 175. See Sahte.

Sæhtleden, pt. pl. reconciled, 2. 149. See Sahtlien.

Sæin, v. to say, 2. 63; Sæiðe, pr. s. 6 a. 545; Sæide, pt. s. 6 a. 303, 523; Sæiden, pl. 6 a. 211. See Seggen.

Særes, sb. pl. shears, 6 a. 431. See Schæren.

Særi, adj. sorry, 6 a. 205. Sari.

Seet, pt. s. sat, 6 a. 521. See Sitten. Seette, pt. s. set, 6 a. 290, 459. See Setten.

Sætter-dæi, sb. Saturday, 6 a. 149; Sateresdai, 6 b. 144; Saterdei, 3 a. 82. A. S. Sæterdæg. Lu. xxiii. 54, also Sæterndæg, Exod. xvi. 23, and Sæternesdæg, rubic to Mt. xx. 29; Lat. Saturni dies, day of Saturnus, 'the sower.'

Sew, sb. juice, 5. 994, 1470. A.S. seaw (Grein); cp. O. H. G. sou (gen. souwes), see Weigand (s. v.

Sæxte, num. ord. sixth, 6a. 125. See Sixte.

Safte, sb. pl. creatures, 17 b. 84. See Schaft.

Sag, pt. s. saw, 15. 1911, 2253, 2283. See Seon.

Sahte, sb. peace, reconciliation, 2.

173. Cp. Icel. sátt (sætt), agreement, peace, concord. Cf.
Sæhte.

Sahtlien, v. to reconcile; Sahtlede, pt. s. 2. 136; Sahtleden, pl. 2. 138. Cf. Sæhtleden.

Sahtnede, pp. pl. reconciled, 4 c. 71. M.E. sahtnien, see Stratmann.

Sahtnesse, sb. dat. peace, reconciliation, 4a. 55. A.S. sahtnis, in Chron. ann. 1066 (Laud. MS.). Cf. Sehtnesse, Seihtnesse.

Sake, sb. guilt, 5. 1335; 10. 121; Sakes, pl. crimes, 5. 1127. A.S. sacu, strife, war, Icel. sōk, crimen: Goth. sakjo, strife; cp. O. H. G. sahha, causa (Tatian).

Sake, pr. s. shakes, 12. 264. See Schaken.

Sal, pr. s. shall, must, ought, 13. 36; 15. 1983, 2388; 17 b. 336; Salt, 2 pr. s. shalt, 15. 1924. See Sceal.

Sale, sb. dat. hall, 19. 1119. Icel. salr; cp. A.S. sæl (gen. sales).

Salmes, sb. pl. psalms, 3 a. 54. Lat. psalmus (Vulg.) =  $\psi \alpha \lambda \mu \phi s$  (LXX).

Salt, sb. salt; Salltess, gen. s. 5. 1653. A. S. sealt; cp. Lat. sal, Gr. αλs, O. Ir. saland, Wel. halen.

Sam . . . . sam, conj. whether . . . . or, 4 d. 37. So A. S. (see Sweet). Same, sb. shame, 6 b. 171; 12. 265;

17 b. 168. See Schame. Samen, adv. together, 18. 467; Samenn, 5. 1326. Icel. saman; cp. O. H. G. saman (Otfrid, Ta-

tian). Samie, v. to be ashamed, 17 b. 165; Samed, pr. s. (it) shames, 17 b. 167. See Schamien.

Sammtale, adj. pl. in harmony, 5.

1535. Cp. Icel. samtal, a talking together, colloquy; samtals, altogether

Samnen, v. to unite; Sammnesst, 2 pr. s. 5. 1540. A. S. samnian,

to collect.

Sand, sb. a dish or mess of food; Sandon, pl. 1. 34. A. S. sand, ferculum, see Wright's Vocab. 126. 36; 330. 3. Cf. Sonde.

Sanderbodes, sb. pl. messengers, 4 a. 18. A. S. sande, an embassy, messenger + boda, messenger. Cf. Sonde, Sonderemen.

Sang, sb. song, 19. 3. A. S. sang. Cf. Bedesang, Songes.

Sant, adj. holy, saint; Sante, dat. fem. 1. 109. A.S. sanct; Lat. sanctus. Cf. Seint.

Sape, sb. soap, 3 b. 123. A.S. sápe;

Lat. sapo.

Sar, adj. sore, painful, 8 b. 130. A. S. sár, grievous, sad; cp. O. H. G. sér (Otfrid).

Sar, sb. sore, 8 b. 137. A. S. sár, grief, sorrow; cp. O. H. G. sér

(Otfrid). Cf. Sor.

Sarazins, sb. Saracens, 19. 38, 607. O. F. Sarazins, Sarrazins, in Roland, 269, 410; Lat. Saraceni (Ammianus).

Sare, adv. sore, 3 a. 36; 8 a. 88; 10.71; 18.401. A.S. sáre. Cf.

Sore.

Sare;e, sb. sorrow, 17 b. 378. See Sorge.

Sari, adj. sorry, 3 b. 60. A. S. sárig. Cf. Særi, Sori.

Sariliche, adv. sorrily, painfully, 10.96.

Sarui, v. to serve, 6 b. 38. See Servin.

Sater-dei. See Sætter-dæi.

Sathanas, sb. Satan, 17 a. 281; 17 b. 287. Lat. Satanas (Vulg.); Heb. Sátán, a bitter enemy, persecutor.

Saule, sb. soul, 17 a. 390; dat. 2.

6; 19. 1204; pl. 3 a. 21, 108; Saulen, 3 a. 6, 15. See Sawle.

Sau3, 1 pt. s. saw, 19.167. See Seon.
Sawen, v. to sow; Sawe, 1. 51.
A. S. sáwan; cp. O. H. G. sáwen
(Tatian). Cf. Sowen, Seowe,
Sewen.

Sawle, sb. soul, 10. 116; dat. 1. 66; gen. 5. 981; Sawless, 5. 1117; gen. pl. 5. 1405. A. S. sáwle, sáwol; cp. O. S. séola and O. H. G. séla (Tatian). Cf. Saule, Sowle.

Sa3, pt. s. saw, 19. 125, 651, 1095. See Seon.

Scep, pron. she, 2. 122. See Seo. Scerp, adj. sharp, 2. 34; Scerpe, pl. 2. 30. A. S. scearp: O. S. scarp. Cf. Scharpe, Scherpe.

Scal, pr. s. shall, 3 b. 95; 6 a. 76,

78. See Sceal.

Scandlice, adj. disgraceful, 1.176.
A. S. scandlic, sceandlic, from scand, disgrace; cp. O. H. G. scanta (Otfrid). Cf. Scenden.

Scapede, pt. s. escaped, 19. 896. O. F. escaper, in Roland, 3955; from Late Lat. ex cappa, out of

one's cape or cloak.

Scapeloris, sb. pl. scapularies, 9. 262. Church Lat. scapulare, a scarf worn by monks and others over the shoulders (scapulæ). See Christ. Antiq. (s. v.).

Scat, sb. treasure, 17 b. 367. A.S. sceat, money, valuables, in Chron. ann. 1070: O.S. skat; cp. O.H.G.

scaz (Tatian).

Scatered, pt. s. scattered, 2. 4.

Scade, sb. harm, 15. 2298, 2314. Icel. skadi; O. H. G. scado (Otfid); cp. A. S. sceadan, to harm, scathe.

Scawede, pt. s. shewed, 3 a. 12. See Sceawen.

Scawere, sb. mirror, 3 b. 125. A.S. sceáwere, a beholder. Cp. Schawere.

Sceal, 1 pr. s. shall, 3 a. 71. A.S.

sceal, I and 3 pr. s.; scealt, 2 pr. s.; sculon, pr. pl.; scyle, subj.; scolde, pt. Cf. Sal, Scal, Scel, Sceol, Schal, Schulen, Sculen, Shal, Sholen, Shulen, Solle, Sulen, Sullen, Scolde.

Scean, pt. s. shone, 3 a. 33. See

Schinen.

Sceappend, sb. creator, I. 75; Sceappende, dat. I. 107. See

Sceppend.

- Sceawen, v. to shew, 3 b. 22; Sceawede, pt. s. 3 a. 15; Sceaude, 3 a. 18. A. S. sceawin, to see, behold, also, to make to see, to point out, shew; cp. O. S. skawón, to look, see. Cf. Shæwenn, Scawede, Scewie, Schawede, Scheauwen, Schewi, Seawede, Schawles.
- Scel, pr. s. shall, I. 157. See Sceal.
- Scenden, v. to put to shame, 6 a. 383. A. S. scendan: cp. O. H. G. skenten (Tatian). Cf. Schende, Shende, Senden, Scandlice, Schonde (sb.).

Sceol, pr. s. shall, 1. 171. See Sceal.

- Sceolde, pt. s. should, I. 8; 3 b. 13; Sceolden, pl. I. 14, 86. See Scolde.
- Sceoten, v. to shoot. A. S. sceótan; pt. s. sceót, pl. scuton; pp. scoten. Cf. Schete, Scheot, Iscote, Ishote.
- Sceppend, sb. creator, I. 45; Sceppende, I. 47. A. S. sceppend, scieppend, from scieppan, to shape, create. Cf. Sceappend, Sheppendes.

Scewie, 1 pr. pl. subj. see (we), let us see, 1. 25. See Sceawen.

Schadewe, sb. shadow, 7. 76. A. S. scadu, sceadu: O. S. skado; cp. O. H. G. scato (Tatian).

Scheren, v. to shear, 6 a. 432. A.S. sceran; Icel. skera. Cf. Særes. Schaft, sb. creature; Schafte, pl. 17 a. 83; Schaftes, 8 b. 8; 10. 62. A. S. (ge)sceaft. Cf. Safte.

Schaken, v. to shake. A. S. sceacan; pt. sceóc; pp. sceacen: O.S. skakan. Cf. Sakeð, Schok.

Schal, pr. s. shall, 7. 23; 16. 611; 19. 363; Schalt, 2 pr. s. 8 a. 91; 19. 95; Shaltu, shalt thou, 7. 205; 16. 200. See Sceal.

Schame, sb. shame, 19. 327. A.S. sceamu: O.S. skama; cp. O. H. G. scama (Tatian). Cf. Same, Scheome, Schome, Scome.

Schamien, v. to shame; Schamie, imp. s. 16. 161. A.S. sceamian.

Cf. Samie.

Schapen, v. to form, create. A.S. sceapan; pt. scóp (sceóp); pp. sceapen, scepen. Cf. Schepieð, Scop, Schop, Sop, Shapen.

Scharpe, adj. sharp, 10. 86; 16. 1676; 19. 232; adv. 16. 141.

See Scærp.

Schawen, v. to shew; Schawed, pr. s. 7. 87; Schawede, pt. s. 7. 115. See Sceawen.

Schawere, sb. a veil through which one can look, 7. 78. See Scawere.

Schawles, sb. scare-crow, 16. 1648. M. E. schaw-les = A. S. sceáw-els, a spectacle, from sceáwian, to see. See Sceawen.

Scheape, sb. shape, 9. 268. A.S. (ge)sceap, form; cp. Icel. skap, state, condition, shape. Cf. Shap.

Scheauwen, v. to shew, 9. 43. See Sceawen.

Schechep, pr. pl. seek, 17 a. 235. See Sechen.

Scheden, v. to separate, distinguish; Schede, 16. 197; Schedel, pr. pl. 17a. 342 (but see Notes). A. S. sceádan; pt. sceód; pp. sceáden; cp. O. H. G. skeidan (Tatian). Cf. Shædenn, I-sched, 3esceod.

Scheld, sb. shield, 19. 513, 1323;

Schelde, dat. 16. 1713; 19. 53, 558, 1321. A. S. sceld, scild: O.S. skild; cp. O. H. G. scilt (Otfrid). Cf. Sheld.

Schenche, sb. dat. draught, 17 a. 329. Icel. skenkr, the serving of drink at a meal. Cf. Senche.

Schenchen, v. to pour out beer or wine, to offer a good thing, II. 46; Schenche, 10. 370, 1118. A. S. scencan, potum infundere (Grein); cp. O. H. G. scenken, to pour out wine (Otfrid): Icel. skenkja.

Schende, v. to disgrace, abuse, reproach, ill-treat, 11. 92; 19. 680, 1436; 16. 274; Schente, pt. s. 19. 322; Schent, pp. 8 a. 149; 10. 64. See Scenden.

Schendlac, sb. disgrace, 10. 41. For M. E. exx. see Stratmann.

Schene, adj. bright, 7. 78, 119; 10. 45; 17 a. 337; Schenre, comp. 7. 140. A. S. scéne, sceone: O. S. skóni; cp. O. H. G. scóni

Scheome, sb. shame, 8 b. III; 9. 176. See Schame.

Schoot, pr. s. shoots, 7. 179. See Sceoten.

Schepiet, imp. pl. shape, 9. 199. A. S. sceppan: Goth. skapjan. See Schapen.

Scherpe, adj. sharp, 9. 76. Scærp.

Scherte, sb. shirt, 19. 1502. Icel. skyrta.

Schete, v. to shoot, 19. 949. See

Sceoten. Schewi, v. to shew, 16. 151;

Schewe, 19. 1497. See Sceawen. Schilden, v. to shield; Schilde, 16. 62; 17 a. 299, 330; Schild, imp. s. 15. 2525; 16. 163. A. S. Scildan. Cf. Silden, I-scilde.

Schille, adj. shrill, 16. 142, 1721; adv. 16. 1656. M. E. schille in P. Plowman, see Skeat (s. v. shrill).

Cf. Schulle.

Schinen, v. to shine; Schineb, pr. s. 17 a. 273. A. S. scinan; pt. s. scán, pl. scinon; pp. scinen; cp. O. S. skinan and O. H. G. scinan (Tatian). Cf. Scean, Sinen.

Schip, sb. ship, 19. 189; Schipes, pl. 19. 37, 892. A. S. scip. See

Scip.

Schirchest, 2 pr. s. screechest, 16. 223.

Schirmen, v. to skirmish; Schirme, 16. 306. See Skirmen.

Schir-reue, sb. shire-reeve, sheriff, 17 a. 51. A. S. scír-geréfa, in Wright's Vocab. Cf. Syr-reue.

Schirt-lappe, sb. shirt-lappet, 19. 1217.

Schok, pt. s. shook, 19. 591. See Schaken.

Scholde, pt. s. should, 16. 1728; 19. 1370; pl. 16. 1691; 19. 100; Scholdest, 2 pt. s. 16. 54; Scholden, pl. 19. 109. See Scolde.

Scholte, I pt. s. should, 19. 916.

See Scolde.

Schome, sb. shame, 10. 31; 16. 167; Schomes, pl. 10. 53. Schame.

Schomeliche, adj. shameful, 10. 29; adv. 10. 29. A. S. scamlic. Joshua vi. 18.

Schonde, sb. disgrace, 16. 1652, 1733; 19. 702, 716. A. S. scond, sceond, sceand, scand; cp. O. H. G. scanta (Otfrid). Cf. Scandlice.

Schone, sb. pl. shoes, 9. 163. A.S. sceó, pl. sceós, in Wright's Vocab. 125. 28, 30. See Stratmann (s. v. scho) for exx. of the M. E. pl. in n.

Schonye, v. to shun, 17 a. 158. A. S. scúnian. See Schunien.

Schop, pt. s. created, 17 a. 83. See Schapen.

Schotte, imp. s. for Scholde, scold (?), 14. 411.

Schreden, v. to clothe; Schrede, 19. 718; Schredde, pt. s. 19. 848. A. S. scrýdan (scrédan) from

serúd, dress, garment. See Schru-

den, Scrud.

Schrenchen, v. to make to fall, to deceive, 8 a. 149; 8 b. 187. A.S. (ge)screncan, supplantare, Ps. xviii. 39 (Vulg.), see B.T.; cp. O.H.G. screnken, biscrenken, to deceive, catch, outwit (Offrid). Cf. Screnchen.

Schrewe, sb. dat. pl. wicked men, villains, 19. 56. M. E. schrewe, adj. wicked, bad; for exx. see Stratmann (s. v. schreaue), cp. Wycliffe, Job v. 13, 'the counsel of schrewis' = consilium pravorum

(Vulg.).

Schrifte, dat. shrift, confession,

9. 20. See Scrift.

Schriftes, gen. s. confessor's, 9. 162,

201. See Scrift.

Schriuen, v. to prescribe penance; Schriuen, pr. pl. subj.; schriuen ham, let (them) confess, 9. 299. A. S. scrifan, to prescribe penance, also, as a preliminary, to receive confessions. Cf. Shrinen.

Schruden, v. to clothe, 9. 108, 202; Schrudde, pt. pt. 19. 1500. A. S. serýdan, from serúd, dress, Cf. Schreden, Shrut, Scred, Srid, Scruden, I-schrud, I-scrud.

Schulde, pt. s. should, 8 a. 34; 16. 1747; Schuldest, 2 pt. s. 8 a. 83; Schulden, pl. 8 a. 137; 17 a. 262; Schuldich, should I, 8 a. 71. See Scolde,

Schulder, sb. shoulder; Schuldres, pl. 10. 80. A. S. sculdor, Gen. ix. 23; cp. O. H. G. scultira (Tatian). Cf. Shuldre.

Schulen, v. to scowl, 9. 56; Schuled, pr. pl. 9. 62. Cp. Dan. skule.

Schulen, pr. pl. shall, ought, 7. 68, 177, 201; 8 a. 117; Schule, 8 b. 145; Schullen, 17 a. 171; Schulle, 17 a. 176; Schullep, 17 a. 264. See Sceal.

Schulle, adv. shrilly, 19. 207. See Schille.

Schunchen, v. to frighten, 8 a. 149; 8 b. 187. A causal of shun, meaning primarily 'to make to shun.' See below.

Schunien, v. to shun, 7. 209; Schuniet, pr. s. 16. 229. A. S. seúnian, see Skeat (s. v. shun). Cf. Schonye, Sunen, Bi-sunien.

Schup, sb. ship, 19. 119. 1471; Schupes, gen. s. 19. 113; Schupe, dat. 19. 103, 1018. See Scip.

Schupeward, adv. shipward, 19.

1144.

Schuppere, sb. creator, 10. 62. From A. S. scyppan, sceppan, to create (Leo); cp. O. H. G. sceppheri (Otfrid), G. Schöpfer.

Schupte, pt. s. created, 8 b. 8. A.S.

scyppan.

Schurge, sb. scourge, 9. 161; Schurges, pl. 10. 100. O. F. escorgie, properly a thong; Lat. excoriata, lit. skinned, hence, a strip of skin or leather. See Skeat (s. v. scourge).

Schurted, imp. pl.; Schurted ou, amuse yourselves, 9. 227. Cp. G. scherzen, to jest, see Weigand.

Scip, sb. ship; Scipen, dat. 6 a. 184; pl. 6 a. 7, 186, 464. A. S. scip, O. S. skip; cp. O. H. G. skef (Tatian). Cp. Schip, Schup, Sip.

Scipen-monnen, pl. dat. shipmen, 6 a. 11. A. S. scipman (Bos-

worth).

Scite, sb. city, 15, 2415. See Cite. Sclauin, sb. pilgrim's robe, 19, 1238; Sclauyn, 19, 1069; Sclauyne, 19, 1066. Cp. Reynard the Fox, 10 (Arber); Low Lat. sclavina, a long garment, like a military cloak worn in Slavonic countries (Ducange); cp. O. F. esclavine (Ducange), also, in Cotgrave, a dress worn by seamen.

Scoale, sb. basin, dish, 9. 114. Icel.

skál, a bowl. See Skeat (s. v. scale, the bowl of a balance).

Scolde, pt. s. should, 3 b. 120; 6a. 482; Scolden, pl. 6 a. 90. A. S. scolde. Cf. Scholde, Sceolde, Sholde, Sulde, Solde, Sculde, Schulde, Shulde, Sceal.

Scole, sb. school, g. 214. A.S. scólu, in Chron, ann. 815 (Laud. MS.); Lat. schola; Gr. σχολή, leisure, a place where lectures are given, a school.

Scol-meistre, sb. schoolmistress, 9.

213. See Meistre.

Scome, sb. shame, 6 a. 171. See Schame.

Scop, pt. s. made, appointed, 6 a.

448. See Schapen.

Scorrenedd, pp. scorched, 5. 1474. Cp. Norweg. skrokkna, to be shrivelled up, see Skeat (s. v. scorch, p. 826).

Scort, adj. short, 2. 29.

sceort.

Scotland, sb. Scotland; Scotlande, dat. 16. 908. A. S. Scotland in Chron. ann. 933.

Scred, pr. s. clothes, 1.48. See

Schreden.

Screnchen, v. to cause to fall, to deceive; Screnche, 17 a. 336; Scrennkenn, 5.1405. See Schrenchen.

Scrift, sb. shrift, penance, 3 a. 36; 2 b. 65. A.S. scrift, confession, penance (Schmid); Icel. skript; Lat. scriptum, written, prescribed. Cf. Shrifte, Schrifte.

Scrift, sb. confessor; Scriftes, gen. s. 3 b. 67. A. S. scrift (Schmid). Cf. Schriftes, Shriftes.

Scrippe, sb. scrip, bag, 19. 1073.

Icel. skreppa.

Scrud, sb. dress, garment; pl. 6 a. 509. A.S. scrud. Cf. Shrud, Srud, Schruden.

Scruden, v. to clothe, 6 a. 380, 507; Scrude, 6 b. 380, 507. See Schruden.

Sculde, pt. s. should, 2. 88, 136; Sculdest, 2 pt. s. 2. 44. See Scolde.

Sculen, pr. pl. shall, 1. 187; 3b. 22; Scule, I. 30, 201; Scullen, 6 a. 48, 77, 136. See Sceal.

Scyft, pr. s. discerns, I. 136. A.S. scyftan, to divide (Schmid).

Se, sb. sea, 18. 519; 19. 119; Seside, sea-side, 19, 33. See Sæ.

Se, imp. s. see, 19. 452. See Seon. Se, pron. dem. m. se be, that (man)

that, he who, I. 190; 17 b. 53, 55, 112; se bet, he that, 13. 107. A. S. se be.

Se, def. art. m. the, 1.13; 13.13; 17 b. 287. A. S. se, the. Cf. Si. Se, adv. so, 8b. 153; as, 17b. 113.

See Swa.

Sead, adi, satiated, overful, weary,

11. 30. See Sæd.

Seauinge, sb. manifestation, 13. 6. A. S. sceawung, contemplation. Cf. Seywinge.

Seawede, pt. s. shewed, 13. 41. See Sceawen.

Sechen, v. to seek, 6 a. 97, 418; 7. 36; Seche, 6 b. 74, 82; 13. 30; Seco, pr. s. 17 b. 219; Secheb, pl. 17 a. 233; Sech, imp. s. 8 a. 42; Secheb, imp. pl. 13. 22. A. S. sécan, pt. sóhte, pp. gesóht: O.S. sókian; cp. O. H. G. suohhen (Tatian). Cf. Seket, Schecheb. Sohte, Soste, I-soste.

Seek, sb. sack, 15. 2309; Seckes pl. 15. 2213, 2223. A. S. sacc, Gen. xlii. 25; Lat. saccus (Vulg.); Gr. σάκκος (LXX); Heb. saq.

Secnesse, sb. sickness, 9. 232. A.S. seócnes, Mt. viii. 28. See Sek.

Sed, sb. seed, 12. 244. A. S. séd: O. S. sád; cp. O. H. G. sát (Tatian). Cf. Sec.

Sede, pt. s. said, 13. 95; 19. 497; 16. 33, 449; Sedes, 2 pt. s. 19. 538; Seden, pl. 1. 80. See Seg-

See, sb. sea, 6b. 3; 14. 197; 16. 1754; 19. 1430. See Sæ.

Seen, v. to see, 15. 2438. See Seon.

Se-for8, adv. so far, 8 b. 102.

Seget, pr. s. descends, 15. 2232. Cp. A. S. sigan (Grein), cognate with sincan.

Segge, sb. dat. sedge, 16. 18. A.S. secg, in Wright's Vocab. 135. 14.

Seggen, v. to say, 3 a. 2; 8 a. 24; 8 b. 49; 17 a. 91, 161; 17 b. 395; Segge, 17 a. 383; Segen, 8 b. 160; Seggesst, 2 pr. s. 5. 1512; Seggende, pr. p. 4 b. 5. A. S. seggan, pt. séde, pp. geséd. Cf. Seien, Seigen, Sægen, Sægen, Sægen, Segen, Sede, Sede,

Seh, pt. s. saw, 6 b. 46; 8 a. 87; Sehe, 2 pt. s. 7. 72; Seghen, pl. 13. 26; Seghe, 13. 117. See Seon.

Sehte, adj. at peace, reconciled, 4 a. 56; 4 b. 70; 4 c. 21. See Saht.

Sehtnesse, sb. peace, reconciliation, 4 a. 58; 4 c. 21, 70. See Sahtnesse.

Seho, pr. s. saith, 8 b. 62. A. S.

sego. See Seggen.

Seien, v. to say, 4 b. 97; 4 c. 65; Seie, 19. 770; Sei, 18. 570; Seist, 2 pr. s. 7. 131; Seiŏ, pr. s. 15. 2350; Seieŏ, I. 177; Seid, 13. 126; Seit, 3 a. 95; Seide, pt. s. 19. 379; Seiden, pl. 15. 2493; Seiende, pr. p. 4 b. 8; Seien, 4 b. 44. See Seggen.

Seigen, v. to say, 15. 2494. See

Seggen.

Seihtnesse, sb. peace, reconciliation, 9. 284. See Sahtnesse.

Seil, sb. sail, 19. 1025. A. S. segl; O. S. segel; cp. O. H. G. segel, Icel. segl; see Kluge. Cf. Seyl.

Seint, adj. saint, holy, 4c.15; 19. 665,1189; Seinte, f. 13. 5; Seynte, 11. 1; Sein, m. 8 b. 155. O. F.

seint, in Roland, 921; Lat. sanctus. Cf. Sant.

Sek, adj. sick, 17 a. 199; Seke, 9, 229. A. S. seóe, John xi. 1: O. S. siok; cp. O. H. G. sioh (Tatian). Cf. Sic, Sik, Secnesse, Seclede.

Sekes, pr. s. seeks, 12. 62. See

Sechen.

Sel, sb. time, occasion, 15. 2051, 2388. A.S. sál, prosperity, occasion, opportunity (Sweet).

Sel, adj. good, 4 b. 97; Sele, 6 a. 555. A. S. sél (only in comp. and superl.); cp. Goth. sels.

Selcuro, adj. pl. wonderful, 6 a. 4, 70; Selcuros, sb. pl. marvels, 10. 59. A. S. seld cub, rare, literally, seldom known.

Selde, adv. seldom, 4 b. 19; 17 a. 322; 17 b. 46, 328. A.S. seld. Cf. Seldum, Sellic.

Seld-hwonne, adv. seldom, 9. 331. A. S. seldhwonne,

Seldum, adv. seldom, 12. 241; 15. 2181. A. S. seldum, rarely; the -um originally the ending of the dat. pl.

Self, pron. self, ipse, 4 d. 20; 15. 2181; Self, 5. 1022; Selfen, 17 b. 14. A. S. self: Goth. silba; cp. O. H. G. selbo (Tatian). Cf. Sulf, Selue, Seolf, Sielfe.

Selhőe, sb. happiness, 8 a. 52, 133; 8 b. 67, 165; 17 a. 16. See Selőe. Seli, adj. happy, blessed, 7. 132;

15. 2138, 2412, 2514, 2533; simple, 18. 477, 499. A.S. sælig: O.S. sælig; cp. O. H. G. sælig (Tatian).

Sellic, adj. wonderful, illustrious, 6 a. 534; Sellich, 17 b. 183; Sellich, 6 b. 4. A. S. sellic (= seld-lic): O. S. seldlik; cp. Goth. sildaleiks. Cf. Sulliche, Seollich,

Selve, sb. happiness, A. S. sálv: O. S. sálva; cp. O. H. G. sálida (Otfrid). Cf. Selhve, I-selve. selue, pron. self, A d. 68. See Self. eluer, sb. silver, 19. 459; Selure,

dat. 13. 72. See Siluer.

emblant, sb. appearance, 7. 20; Semblaunt, mien, countenance, q. 70. O. F. semblant, in Roland, 270; simulantem, pr. p. of Late Lat. simulare, to seem (Brachet).

eme, sb. load; Semes, pl. 15. 2373. A.S. seám; Low Lat. sauma, salma, for sagma, a horseload; Gr. σάγμα, packsaddle. Cf. Se-

men, below.

emen (1), v. to load; Semed, pr. pl. are a weight, 4 a. 82. A. S. séman (for séamian), to load, (Leo), from séam. See Seme.

Semen (2), v. to reconcile, lit. to make two parties the same; Seme, 16. 187. A. S. (ge)séman, to re-

concile.

Semen (3), v. to seem fitting; Semet, pr. s. 15. 2169. A. S. séman, geséman, to satisfy, conciliate, hence, to suit, to appear suitable, to appear. See above. Semlike, adj. seemly, 10.45. Icel.

sæmiligr, from sæmr, becoming, fit. Sen, v. to see, 4 d. 47; 15. 1960, 2170; 19. 650; to appear, 15. 1923; Sen, 12. 237; 15. 2130.

See Seon.

Senche, sb. draught, 17 b. 335.

See Schenche.

Senchtest, 2 pt. s. didst sink, 8 a. 145. A. S. sencan, to cause to sink.

Senden (1), v. to send, 6 a. 358; 9. 219; Sende, 17 a. 52; 17 b. 51; · 19. 1013; Send, pr. s. 8 b. 49; Sent, 9. 243; Sendes, 10. 116; Sende, pt. s. 1. 18, 97; 19. 394, 943; Send, pp. 4d. 41. A.S. sendan, pt. sende, pp. gesended. Cf. I-send.

Senden (2), pr. pl. are, 12. 79; 17 b. 290. A.S. sindon, syndon.

Cf. Sinndenn.

Senden (3), v. to reproach; Sende, 6 b. 383. See Scenden.

Sene, adj. evident, 18. 656. (ge)syne. See Chaucer 2.

Senesden, pt. pl. sinned, I. 179; Senezeden, 1.178. See Sunegen.

Senfulle, adj. sinful, I. 171. Sunful.

Senne, sb. sin, 17 b. 106, 205; dat. 13. 68; Sennenn, pl. 1. 154. See Sunne.

Sent. See Senden (1).

Seo, def. art. f. the, orig. that. A. S. seó; Icel. sjá; cp. O. H. G. siu, she (Tatian). Cf. Sho, Sce, Si.

Seofen, num. seven, 3 a. 47; Seofe, 3 a. 19. A.S. seofon. Cf. Seouen, Seue.

Seofepe, num. ord. seventh, 3 a. 29. A. S. seofoda. Cf. Seouete, Souebe.

Seolf, pron. self, 6 a, b. 417; 17 a. 30; Seolue, acc. 14. 207; Seoluen,

pl. 7.4. See Self.

Seolk, sb. silk; Seolke, dat. 9. 198. A. S. seolc, in Wright's Vocab.; Russ. sholk; Lat. sericum; cp. Icel. silki. See Skeat, p. 828.

Seollich, adj. wonderful, 17 a. 181.

See Sellic.

Seoluer, sb. silver, 6 a. 176; 9. 100; 17 a. 261. See Siluer.

Seon, v. to see, 7. 146; 17 a. 164; Seo, I pr. s. 10. 100; 16. 35; Seod, pr. pl. 7. 106; Seonne, ger. 17 a. 380, A. S. seón; pt. s. seah, pl. sawon (sægon); pp. segen, sewen. Cf. Sen, Seen, Se, Sest, Sist, Set, Seh, Sag, Sa3, Sau3, Sez, Seh.

Seon, pr. pl. subj. may be, 6 a. 53. A. S. sin, pr. pl. subj. of the anom-

alous v. wesan.

Secrewe, sb. sorrow, 14. 227; 17a. 146, 204, 370; Seoruwe, 11 60. See Sorge.

Seotel, sb. seat, 8 a. 121. A.S. setl; cp. Goth. sitls. Cf. Settle. Seo5, pr. pl. are, 6 a. 62. A.S. sind, sindon. Cf. Sinndenn.

Seoddan, adv. afterwards, 3 a. 45; 3 b. 124; Seodden, 6 a. 191, 193; Seodde, 16. 324. See Siddan.

Seo 56, conj. since, 17 a. 371. See Sio 5an.

Seouen, num. seven, 9. 23; Seoue, 9. 31; 17 a. 146; Seouene, 17 a. 29. See Seofen.

Seouenfald, adj. sevenfold, 7. 134; Seouenald, 8 a. 114; Seouenalde, adv. 7. 140. A. S. seofonfeald.

Seouete, num. ord. seventh, 6 a. 127; 7.136. See Seofepe.

Seouwes, imp. pl. sew, 9. 199. A. S. siwian, Mk. ii. 21. Cp. Goth. siujan.

Seowe, pt. s. subj. sowed, 17 a. 23.
See Sawen.

Sep, sb. pl. sheep, 12.49. See Shep. Sepulcre, sb. sepulche, 4 b. 23. Lat. sepulcrum.

Sereberi, sb. Salisbury, 2. 9. A.S. Særesbyrig (dat. of burh) in Chron. ann. 1123.

Serewe, sb. sorrow, 14. 234. See Sorge.

Sorganz, sb. pl. servants, 13. 98. O. F. serjanz, servants, in Roland, 161, 3957; sergent, servus, in Ps. cxvi. 16; Lat. servientem.

Serk, sb. sark, shirt, 18. 603. A.S. syrce, Beowulf, 1112; Icel. serkr. Serr; hepp, pr. s. sorrows, 5. 1278.

A. S. sorgian.

Seruin, v. to serve, 9. 194; Serui, 13. 84; Seruen, 9. 54, 319; Seruiö, pr. pl. 7. 95; Seruede, pt. s. 13. 98; Serueden, pl. 17 b. 323. O. F. servir; Lat. servire. Cf. Sarui, I-serued.

Seruise, sb. service, 8 b. 137; 19. 237, 1002. O. F. servise, in Ro-

land; Lat. servitium.

Sost, 2pr. s. seest, 18. 534. See Soon. Sot, pt. s. sat, 4 a. 79; 8 a. 121; Sete, pl. 6 b. 500; 14. 2; Seten, pp. 4 c. 34. See Sitton. Sete, sb. seat, 4 c. 44. Icel. sæti. Setnesse. See Asetnesse.

Setten, v. to set, place, appoint; Setis, pr. s. 10. 98; Sette, pt. s. 1. 8, 112; 2. 67; 4 d. 3, 19; 15. 2292; 18. 451; 19. 134, 299; Him sette on knes, knelt, 19. 383; Sett, 1. 83; Set, pp. 15. 2071. A. S. settan: O. S. settian: Goth. satjan, causal of sitan, to sit. Cf. Sætte.

Setten, pt. pl. sat, 6 a. 500. A.S. sælon. See Sitten.

Settle, sb. seat, 4a. 38. A. S. setl. Cf. Seotel.

Set, pr. s. seeth, 12.65. See Seon. Set, sb. seed, 12.260. See Sed. Se pe. See Se.

See Sissan.

Seppen, conj. since, 17 a. 117; Seden, 17 b. 117, 209; Sepe, 1. 87. See Siddan.

Seue, num. seven, 17 b. 142; 19. 448. See Seofen.

Seue-niht, sb. sennight, a week; Seue nihte, 17 b. 142; Seue nist, 19. 448. Cf. Souenyht.

Seuede-side, adv. seventhly, 4 b.

Seuorde, sb. Seaford, 14. 1. Sewen, pt. pl. sowed, 17 b. 22. A. S. seówun. See Sawen.

Seyen, v. to say; Seye, imp. s. 14. 228; Seyh, pr. s. 17 a. 112, 114, 134; Seyt, 18. 647; Seyde, pt. s. 13. 98; 18. 383, 453; Seyden, pl. 18. 456. See Seggen.

Seyl, sb. sail, 18. 711. See Seil. Seynte. See Seint.

Seywinge, sb. shewing, manifestation, 13. 34. See Seauinge.

Se<sub>3</sub>, pt. s. saw, 19. 1100. See Seon. Se<sub>3</sub>en, v. to say; Se<sub>3</sub>ö, pr. s. 1. 189; Se<sub>3</sub>3ö, 5. 1064, 1182; Se<sub>3</sub>3de, pt. s. 5. 1325; Se<sub>3</sub>3d, pp. 5. 1045. See Seggen.

Sexe, num. six, 12.66. A.S. six. See Sexe.

Sexte, num. ord. sixth, 6 a. 78.

Sheed, sb. discretion, 5. 1210. A.S. gesceád, power of distinguishing, reason.

Shædenn, v. to separate, 5. 1209; Shædesst, 2 pr. s. 5. 1483; Shædeph, pr. s. 5. 1225; Shædenn, pl. 5. 15, 26; Shad, pp. 4 b. 75. See Scheden.

Shæf, sb. sheaf; Shæfess, pl. 5. 1481. A. S. sceaf, from scufan, to shove; cp. Icel. skauf, a fox's brush.

Shæwenn, v. to shew, 5. 962, 1041,1234; Shæwesst, 2 pr. s. 5. 1501; Shæwedd, pp. 5. 1085. See Sceawen.

Shal, 2 pr. s. shalt, 18. 685; pr. s. shall, 16. 342. See Sceal.

Shameliche, adv. shamefully, 4 b. 52. A. S. sceamlice.

Shap, sb. shape, 4 b. 86. A. S. gesceap, form, beauty, from sceapan. See Schapen.

Shaped, pp. formed, 18, 424. A.S. scippan, scieppan. See Sceppend. Shapen, pp. destined, 4 d. 21.

A.S. sceapan. See Schapen. Shauen, pp. shaven, 15. 2120. A.S. sceafan, pp. scafen. Cf. I-

schauen. Sheld, sb. shield, 18. 624; Shel,

18. 489. See Scheld. Shende, pt. s. disgraced, ruined, 9.

Shende, pt. s. disgraced, ruined, 9.
177. See Scenden.

Shep, sheep, 5. 988; pl. 18. 700.
 A. S. sceáp (scép) s. and pl.; cp.
 O. H. G. scáf (Tatian). Cf. Sep.
 Sheppendes, sb. pl. creators, 4 d.

20. See Sceppend.

Sheren, v. to reap, cut, 15. 2347. A. S. sceran, pt. scær, pp. scoren.

Cf. Soren.

Shere-Gursdai, sb. Shere Thursday, Maundy Thursday, 4 b. 116; ShereGuresdaies, gen. s. 4 b. 20. Icel. Skiri-porsdagr, Maundy Thursday, called also Skirdagr; from skirr, clear, pure, cleansed

from guilt, in reference to the washings and reconciliation of penitents on that day, see Christ. Antiq. p. 1160; cp. Cotgrave (s.v. feudy absolut). See Shir and Dorisdai.

Shir, adj. bright, clear, 18. 588. A.S. scir; Icel. skirr. Cf. Sker. Sho, pron. she, 18. 649. See Seo.

Sho, pron. she, 18, 649. See Seo.
Sholde, pt. s. should, 4d. 23; 18.
713; Shollde, 5. 983; Sholldenn, pl. 5. 1153. See Scolde.

Sholen, pr. pl. shall, 18. 621; Shole, 18. 562. See Sceal.

Shop, pt. s. created, 4 d. 20; 5. 1411. See Scop.

Shrifte, sb. dat. confession, 4 b. 115. See Scrift.

Shriftes, sb. gen. s. confessors, 4 b. 120; 4 c. 43. See Scrift.

Shriuen, v. to receive confessions, to prescribe penance; Shriue, 18. 362; Shriuen, pp. 18. 364. See Schriuen.

Shrud, sb. clothing, 4 b. 35. See Scrud.

Shrut, pr. s. clothes, 4 d. 44. A. S. scrýt. See Schruden.

Shulde, pt. s. should, 18. 586; pl. 18. 442. See Scolde.

Shulen, pr. pl. shall, 4a. 82; 18. 731, 747; Shulenn, 5. 1205; 1554; Shulle, pr. s. 16. 445. See Seeal.

Si, pr. s. subj. let there be, 4 a. 32. A. S. si, subj. of wesan. Cf. Silof.

Si, art. def. m, the, 13. 5, 11; f. 1. 57, 90, 93. A.S. se, m.; seó, f. See Se and Seo.

Sib, sb. peace, 2. 175; 11. 60.
A. S. sibb, peace, relationship:
O. S. sibbia, blood relationship:
Goth. sibja, relationship; cp.
O. H. G. sibba, peace (Tatian),
relationship (Otfrid).

Sibbe, adj. kindred, related, 15. 2503; 17 a. 35; 17 b. 34; 19. 64. Cp. O. H. G. (gi)sibbo, cognatus (Otfrid). See above.

Sic, adj. sick, 17 b. 201. A.S. seóc. See Sek.

Sicernesse, sb. security, I. 148. See Sikernesse.

Side, adv. far, 1. 2. A. S. wide and side, far and wide (Grein), sid, extensus, latus.

Siden, sb. dat. pl. sides, 18. 371. A. S. síde: O. S. sída; cp. O. H. G. stta (Tatian).

Sielfe, pron. pl. selves, 1. 56. See Self.

Sigaldren, sb. pl. sorceries, 9. 6. Icel. seid-galdr, enchantment by spells. See Notes.

Siggen, v. to say, 13. 138; Sigge, 13. 58, 97; Sigged, pr. pl. 1. 132; 11. 72. See Seggen.

Signefiance, sb. meaning, 13. 70. O. F. signefiance (Bartsch).

Signefiet, pr. s. signifies, 13. 62; Signefied, 13. 55, 126; Signefieth, 13. 44. O. F. signefier (Bartsch).

Siho, sb. sight, appearance: Sihoe, 7. 17, 108; Sihhoe, 5. 1681; Sihte, dat. 6 b. 206; 17 b. 286; bi sihtes, through sight, 17 a. 280; Sigte, acc. 12. 107. A.S. siho, Cf. Siste, Onsihoe.

Sik, adj. sick, 19. 272, 1199; Sike, pl. 13. 64. See Sek.

Siken, v. to sigh; Sike, 19. 426; Siked, pr. pl. 3 a. 38. A. S. sícan.

Siker, adj. secure, sure, certain, 7. 198; 12. 288; trusty, 9. 250; Sikere, pl. 7. 184. O. S. sikor; cp. O. H. G. sichor (Otfrid); Lat. securus.

Sikerliche, adv. surely, certainly, 7. 129; 8 b. 88; 9. 85; Sikerlike, 12. 106; 15. 2319; 18. 422, 625.

Sikernesse, sb. security, 7. 136. For M. E. exx. see Stratmann. Cf. Sicernesse.

Silden, v. to shield, 12. 50; Silde, 17 b. 336; Silder, pr. pl. 17 b. 350. See Schilden.

Si-lof, let there be praise, 4 a. 32.

See Si and Lof.

Siluer, sb. silver; Siluere, dat. I. 106. A.S. silfor, seolfor: O.S. silubar; cp. O. H. G. silabar (Tatian). Cf. Seluer, Seoluer.

Simle, adv. ever, for ever, 1. 18, 156. A. S. simle, symle (for symble); symbel, in compounds = perpetuus, also, a feast (Grein): O. S. sumbal, a meal, feast, simbla, ever; cp. Icel. sumbl, banquet, simul, ever, and O. H. G. simbales, simbulum, semper; (Tatian); simbolon (Otfrid).

Sin-bote, sb. amendment for sin, 4 b. 31. A. S. synbót (Bosworth).

See Sunbote.

Sinegen, v. to sin; Sineged, pr. s. 4 c. 40; Sinigeden, pt. pl. 15. 2205; Sineged, pp. 4b. 49; 4d. 17. See Sunegen.

Sinen, v. to shine; Sined, pr. s. 17 b. 279; Sinen, pp. 12. 19. See

Schinen.

Sinfule, adj. pl. sinful, 10. 32. See Sunful.

Singen, v. to sing, 3 a. 54; 7. 126; 11. 14; Singe, 16. 39, 47; Singge, II. 8; Singist, 2 pr. s. 16. 849; Singst, 16. 907; Singet, pr. s. 16. 196; Singes, 18. 391; Singeb, pl. 16. 916; Singinde, pr. p. 9. 240; 14. 230; 16. 855. A.S. singan; pt. s. sang, pl. sungon; pp. sungen; cp. O. H. G. singan. Cf. Song, Sungen.

Sinken, v. to sink, 8 b. 145; Sinke,

19. 104. A. S. sincan.

Sinndenn, pr. pl. are, 5. 1053, 1204. A.S. sindon. Cf. Senden, Seot.

Sinne, sb. sin, 4 a. 80; 15. 2495; 18. 536; Sinness, gen. s. 5. 1208; Sinne, pl. 4 b. 43; Sinnes, 2. 63; 4 a. 50; 12.90; Sinness, 5. 1127. See Sunne.

Sinne-bendes, sb. pl. sin-bonds, 4 b. 21. See Sun-bend.

Sip, sb. ship; Sipe, dat. 6 b. 184; Sipes, pl. 6 b. 7, 464. See Scip.

Sire, sb. Sir (in addressing knights), 19.531; Sire (in addressing knigs), 19. 915, 920; prince, king, 19. 1544. O. F. sire, in Roland (passim), and in Psalms; Lat. senior.

Sist, 2 pr. s. seest, 8 b. 166. See Seon.

Siste, num. ord. sixth, 3 a. 29. See Sixte.

Site, v. to cite, 18. 366. Norm. F. citer; Lat. citare.

Sitten, v. to sit, 2. 35; 7. 91; 9. 165; Sitte, 16. 282; Sit, pr. s. 1. 161; 4 c. 39; 7. 54; Sitted, pr. pl. 4 c. 26; 19. 392; Sittende, pr. p. 2. 45; 7. 130; Sittinde, 19. 1479. A.S. sittan; pt. s. sæt, pl. sæton; pp. seten. Cf. Sæt, Set.

Sib, sb. time; Sibe, dat. 4b. 19, 21, 22, 23; 5. 1025, 1699; Siben, pl. dat. 9. 220. A. S. sib, time (once, &c.): Goth. sinths, a journey, hence, a time; cp. Icel. sinn; O. H. G. sind, via (Otfrid).

Sibban, adv. alterwards; Sippenn, 5. 1098, 1710; Siben, 2. 138, 140; 18. 726; Sibe, 15. 1928. A. S. sibban. Cf. Seobban, Suppe, Sebe.

Sivoan, conj. since; Siven, 15. 2405. A. S. sivoan. Cf. Secove,

Setten.

Sizte, sb. dat. appearance, 19. 385. See Siho.

Sixe, num. six, 19. 391. A. S. six. Cf. Sexe.

Sixte, num. ord. sixth, 4 b. 22. A. S. sixta. Cf. Sexte, Sexte, Siste.

Skenting, sb. amusement; Skentinge, 16. 446; dat. 16. 613. For M. E. exx. see Stratmann; from M. E. skenten, to amuse; Icel. skenta, to amuse, to entertain, to shorten, from skamr, short.

Sker, adv. clean, entirely, 17 a. 159. Icel. skirr. See Shir.

Sket, adv. quickly, 5. 1266. Icel. skjótt, speedily, n. of skjótt, swift.

Skill, sb. reason, 5. 1210; Skile, 9. 193; dat. 5. 1246; 16. 186. Icel. skil, a distinction, discernment.

Skinden, pt. pl. hastened, 15. 1989. Icel. skynda; cp. A. S. scyndan.

Skirman, v. to fence, 9. 79; Skirmed, pr. s. 9, 74. Cp. O. H. G. scirmen, to shelter, protect, from scirm, protection (Offrid). Cf. Schirmen.

Slæn, v. to slay, 6 a. 330. See Slean.

Slakien, v. to make loose, 3 b. 72; to be slack, 17 a. 38. A. S. slacian, to become slack, Ex. xvii. 11, from sleac, slack; O. S. slak.

Slape, sb. sleep, 19. 1459. A.S. slæp: O.S. slæp; cp. O.H.G. slæf (Tatian). Cf. Slep.

Slean, v. to slay, 6 b. 330; Sle, 19. 604, 1211, 1382; Slead, pr. s. 9. 34; pl. 6 b. 216; Slage, 3 b. 61; Slayed, 3 b. 105; Slagen, pp. 15. 1962, 2321; Slaine, 4 c. 50. A. S. sléan; pt. s. slóh, pl. slógon; pp. slagen (slægen). Cf. Slæn, Slon, Slen, Sloh, I-sleiene.

Sleater, pr. pl. trail, hang down, 9.
63. Icel. slava (= slova), to
trail, from slova, a track or trail.
See Skeat (s. v. slova). See Slova.

Sleh, adj. sly, 6 b. 582. Icel. slægr (for sloegr); cp. Low G. slou (Skeat).

Sleht, sb. sleight, cunning, 4 d. 32. Icel. slægð, slyness. See above.

Slen, pr. pl. subj. slay, 19. 821. See Slean.

Slop, sb. sleep, 7. 223; Slepe, dat. 12. 18; 13. 31. See Slape.

Slepen, v. to sleep, 2. 36; 12. 24; Slepe, 1. 60; Sleped, pr. s. 9. 83; Slep, pt. s. 15. 1941; inp. s. 18. 661. A. S. slæpan, pt. slep: O.S. slåpan; cp. O. H. G. slåfan.

Sleerende, adj. falling like sleet, sleeting, 4 b. 100. See Skeat

(s. v. sleet).

Sloh, pt. s. slew; Slou, 18. 501; Sloghen, pl. 2. 97. A. S. slóh, pt. s. of sleán, to slay. Cf. Slo3.

Slon, v. to slay, 15. 1938; 19. 43; Slo, 18. 512; pr. pl. subj. 15. 1939. See Slean.

Sloo, sb. track, trail, 5. 1194. Icel.

Slouh, adj. slow, 9. 13. A. S. sláw = piger, Mt. xxv. 26; cp. Icel. sljór (sljóv-), blunt.

Slouho, sb. dat. sloth, 9. 18. A.S. slawo. See above.

Slowe, sb. lazy man, 9. 83. A.S.

sláw. See Slouh. Slo3, pt. s. slew, 19. 881, 999;

Složen, pl. 6 a, b. 252; 19. 181, 891; Slože, 19. 1349. See Sleam.

Smace, sb. taste, flavour, 5. 1653. A. S. smæc; cp. Sw. smak. Cf. Smechunge.

Smaken, v. to have a savour, scent, 15. 2443; Smake, pr. s. subj. scent, 12. 4. A. S. smæccan, gustare; cp. O. H. G. gi-smeken (Otfrid).

Smal, adj. small, 6 a, b. 434;
Smale, 16. 204, 1661, 1720; pl.
15. 2107. A. S. smæl, small,
thin: Goth. smals.

Smatte, pt. s. smote, 19. 607. See Smiten.

Smeallunge, sb. the sense of smelling, 7.17.

Smec, sb. smoke, 17 a. 275; Smech, 13. 55; 17 b. 18, 281. A. S. sméc, sméoc; cp. Du. smook. Cf. Smoked.

Smechunge, sb. taste, 7. 17. See Smace.

Smell, sb. smell, 3 b. 121; 12. 3. Cf. Smul.

Smellen, v. to smell, 4 d. 48; Smelle, 3 b. 120. Cp. Low G. smelen, smölen, to smoulder (Bremen).

Smeorten, v. to smart; Smeorteh, pr. s. 17 a. 114; Smeorte, subj.

14. 243. Cp. O. H. G. smerzan (Otfrid). Cf. Smerten.

Smeren, v. to anoint, 15. 2442; Smeredd, pp. 5. 994, 1471. A.S. smerian, smyrian, Ps. lxxxviii. 17 (Grein), from smeru, fat, Levit, viii. 25; cp. Gr. μύρον, an unguent. Cf. Smurieb.

Smerte, adj. pl. painful, 4 b. 18. Smerten, v. to smart; Smerte, 19. 886, 1424; pt. s. 19. 1520. See

Smeorten.

Smierte, sb. smart, pain, 17 b. 114. Cp. O. H. G. smerza (Otfrid).

Smiten, v. to smite, pt. pl. 15.
2109; Smyten, 19. 53; Smot,
pt. s. 19. 503, 639, 885, 1519.
A. S. smitan; pt. s. smot, pl.
smiton; pp. smiten; cp. O. H. G.
smitan, to throw (Otfrid); Goth.
bi-smeilen, to anoint, orig. to rub.
Cf. Smatte.

Smoked, pt. s. smoked, suffocated with smoke, 2. 23. See Smec.

Smorver, sb. suffocating smoke, 3 a. 29. Cp. O. Mercian smorian, to choke, stifle, Mt. XIII. 7 (Rushworth).

Smul, sb. smell, 4 b. 87; 7. 127. See Smel.

Smurie, pr. pl. smear, 3 b. 122. See Smeren.

Snaken, sb. pl. snakes, 17 a. 271; 17 b. 277. A.S. snaca (snáca); cp. Icel. snákr.

Snao, pt. s. cut, 5. 1338. A. S. snao, pt. of snidan, to cut, O. S. snidan; cp. O. H. G. snidan (Otfrid).

Snaw, sb. snow, 3 a. 28. A. S. snaw; cp. O. S. sneo and O. H. G. sneo (Otfrid). Cf. Snou.

Snel, adj. quick, 16. 918; Snelle, 19. 1499. A. S. snell; cp. O. S. snell, and O. H. G. snel (Otfrid).

Snepe, adj. foolish, 16. 225. Icel. snapr, a dolt.

Snesien, v. to strike, 9. 81. Icel. sneisa, to put on a spit, from sneis,

a skewer, spit; cp. A. S. snás, a spit, a dart, in Wright's Voc. 237. 17.

Sniup, pr. s. snows, 16. 620. A.S. sniwan (Grein).

Snou, sb. snow, 16. 430. See Snaw.

Snute, sb. dat. snout, 19. 1094. Sw. snut.

So, conj. 'also ... so,' so ... as, 17 a. 113; 'so ... so,' as ... as, 16. 334. See Swa.

Soche, adj. pl. such, 6 b. 46. See

Swilc.

Softe, adj. soft, 2. 11; 16. 6; Softe, 5. 1307; Softe, adv. gently, 19. 389. A. S. sófte.

Softeliche, adv. gently, 8 a. 63. Sonte, pt. s. sought; Sohten, pt. 6 a. 19; 8 a. 146; Sogte, pt. s. 15. 1947; Sogt, pp. 15. 1934, 2110, 2161. See Sechen.

Sol'(=solidos), sb. pl. 2. 79. Late Lat. solidus (= A.S. scilling); hence O.F. sol (F. sou).

Solde, pt. s. sold, 18. 699. A.S. sealde, pt. of sellan.

Solde, pt. s. should, 17 b. 37; Solden, pl. 17 b. 270; Solde, 6 b. 90; 13. 32. See Scolde.

Solle, pr. pl. shall, 6 b. 48. See Sceal.

Some, sb. concord, 9. 284. A.S. sóme, concordia, pactum (Leo). Somed, adv. together, 9. 296;

Somet, 7. 23. A. S. samod.

Somnen, v. to join, 14. 34. See Samnen.

Somoni, v. to summon, 13. 17. Norm. F. sommoner; Lat. summonere, see Skeat (s. v. summon).

Sond, sb. sand, 18. 735; Sonde, dat. 19. 817. A.S. sand.

Sond, sb. a sound, i. e. deep water; 18. 708. A. S. sund, sea, water; Icel. sund, a narrow channel.

Sond, sb. a dish; Sonde, dat. 15. 2295; Sonden, pl. 1. 187. See Sand.

Sonde, sb. messenger, embassy,

6 a, b. 415; 7. 203; 15. 2313; 19. 265, 271; Sonden, pl. 7. 219; Sondes, 7. 207. A.S. sande, an embassy, messenger, in Chronann. 1135. Cf. Sanderbodes.

Sondere-men, sb. pl. messengers, 15. 1969. A. S. sandermen, in

Chron. ann. 1123.

Sone, sb. son, 17 a. 186; 18. 350; 19. 1483; Sones, pl. 18. 716; 19. 21, 897. See Sune.

Sone, adv. soon, forthwith, 1. 90; 2. 181; 8 a. 130; 15. 2119; Sone swa, as soon as, 6 a. 35. A.S.

sóna, sóna swá (Sweet).

Sone-dæi, sb. Sunday, 6 a. 150; Sone day, 19. 978. A. S. sunnandæg = Lat. 'dies solis,' in edict of Constantine, the heathen name of the first day of the week, cp. η τοῦ ἡλίου λεγομένη ἡμέρα in Justin Martyr, see Christ. Ant. (s. v. Lord's Day). Cf. Sunnen-dæi, Sune-dai.

Song, pt. s. sang, 16. 1722. A. S.

sang. See Singen.

Songes, sb. pl. songs, 16. 722. See Sang.

Sonne, sb. sun, I. 54. See Sunne. Sop, pt. s. created, 17 b. 84. See Schapen.

Sor, sb. pain, 15. 1945; 17 a. 203, 370; 17 b. 378. See Sar.

Sore, adv. sore, 4 b. 47; 11. 82; 15. 2202. See Sare.

Soren, pp. reaped, 15. 1919. See Sheren.

Sorful, adj. sorrowful, 15. 2326. A. S. sorgfull.

Sorge, sb. sorrow, 15. 2227, 2232; dat. 15. 2529; Sorse, sb. 16. 431; 19. 846; Sorise, 1. 121; Sorese, 19. 261; dat. 19. 1116; Sorhe, dat. 8 b. 145; 10. 74; Sorwe, 15. 1963; 18. 473; 19. 921; Sorewe, 17 a. 194. A. S. sorg, sorh: O. S. sorga; cp. O. H. G. suorgá, cura (Tatian). Cf. Sarese, Secrewe, Serewe.

Sori, adj. sorry, 6 b. 205; 9. 229; 15. 2130; 18. 477; painful, 15. 1974; adv. 15. 2225. See Sari.

Sorinesse, sb. sorrowfulness, 19. 932. A. S. sárignes (Bosworth).

Sory-mod, adj. sad in mind, 14. 446. A. S. sárig mód (Beowulf). Sot, sb. a fool, 17 a. 31; 17 b. 130;

Sot, sb. a fool, 17 a. 31; 17 b. 130; Sottes, gen. s. 14. 421; Sotte, dat. 14. 412. O. F. sot, soz (Bartsch).

Sotlice, adv. foolishly, 2. 4. Sotschipe, sb. folly, 9. 233. A.S. sotscipe, in Chron. ann. 1131.

Soo, adj. true, 4 d. 56; 5. 1064; 15. 2091; Sooe, 1. 75; 3 b. 71; Sooen, dat. 6 a. 52. A. S. soo, O. S. soo: Icel. sannr (for sanor).

Soo, sb. truth, 4 a. 55; 6 a, b. 100; 16. 217; 18. 647; Sooe, dat. 17 b. 176. A.S. soo. See above. Soofast, adj. true, 13. 41; Sop-

fasst, 5. 1445. A. S. sódfæst. Sob-riht, adv. truly, 6 a. 104.

Souenyht, sb. a week, sennight; Souenyhtes, gen. s. 17 a. 146. Cf. Seueniht.

Souepe, num. ord. seventh, 6 b. 127. See Seofepe.

Sowen, v. to sow, 15. 2347. See Sawen.

Sowle, sb. soul, 15. 2525; pl. 17 b. 286; Soule, sb. 4 b. 39, 50; Soulen, pl. 9. 307. See Sawle. Solte, pt. s. sought, 19. 465; pl.

19. 599. See Sechen.

Spæc, pt. s. spake, 6 a. 389; Spac, 2. 125; 6 b. 389; 13. 20; 15. 2341; 16. 1707; 19. 387, 602; Spak, 19. 89; Spake, 2 pt. s. 19. 535. See Specen.

Spæche, sb. speech, 5. 1037. A.S. spác (for sprác). Cf. Speche.

Spæken, v. to speak; Spækeð, pr. pl. 6 a. 317; Spækenn, pt. pl. 5. 1027. See Specen.

Spale, sb. a spell, a turn of work for a short time, 16. 258. Cp. Du. spelen, to play, act a part, see Skeat (s. v. spell, 3). Cf. Spilen. Spatel, sb. spittle, 10. 44. A. S spatel.
Spateling, sb. spitting, 10. 50

A. S. spátlung.

Spealie, v. to tell, 7. 159. A.S spellian; cp. Goth. spillon. Cf Spellen.

Spece, sb. species, kind, 9.9. Lat speciem. Cf. Spices.

Specen, v. to speak; Spece, I pr. s 4 b. 41; Specö, pr. s. 4 b. 4 Spec, pt. s. 4 b. 89. A. S. sprean (later specan), pt. spræc, pp. sprecen. Cf. Speken, Spæken Spæc, I-speken.

Speche, sb. speech, 4 a. 16; 6 a, b 531; 13. 36; 16. 1782; 19 170; Spechen, pl. 9. 256. See

Spæche.

Sped, sb. success, 15. 2138, 2221; despatch, 15. 1950. A.S. spéd, haste, success: O.S. spéd, success; cp. Du. sped, speed; each from a verb represented by A.S. spówan, to succeed (Grein).

Speden, v. to succeed, prosper, speed, 8 a. 58; 8 b. 73; Spede, 19. 1428; Spedde, pt. s. 2. 160; Speddestu, 16. 169. A. S. spédan.

Speken, v. to speak, 6 a. 24; Speke, 16. 261, 1727; 19. 395; Spekev, pr. s. 7. 8; Speked, 3 a. 42; Spekes, 10. 58; Speker, pl. 17 a. 272; Speket, 3 b. 98; Speken, 18. 746; Spek, 1 pt. s. 19. 329; Speke, 2 pt. s. 16. 554; pt. s. 6 b. 532; Speken, pl. 13. 12; Spoken, 18. 372; Spekene, ger. 7. 214; Speokene, 7. 209. See Specon.

Spell, sb. story, tale, 5. 1496, 1522;
Spelle, dat. long speech, 16. 264,
1794; 19. 1043;
Spelless, pl. 5.
1301. A. S. spell.

Spellen, v. to narrate; Spellesst, 2 pr. s. preachest, 5. 1543. A.S. spellian. Cf. Spilien, Spealie.

Spene, v. to use, spend, 16. 165. For exx. see Stratmann (s. v. spenden); A.S. spendan (in compounds); Late Lat, dispendere, to spend, waste. Cf. I-spend.

Spere, sb. spear, 1. 169; 10. 119; 18. 347; 19. 544. A. S. spere, John xix. 34; cp. O. H. G. sper

(Tatian, Otfrid).

Speren, v. to fasten, 15. 2194; Sperd, pp. 15. 2039; 18. 414; Sperde, 18. 448. O. Northumb. sparrian, to fasten with a bar, to bolt, Mt. vi. 6; cp. O. H. G. bisperren, to close (Otfrid).

Speten, v. to spit, 16. 39. O. Mercian spittan, Mt. xxvii. 30 (Rushworth), Cf. Spitted.

Spicelike, adv. with spices, 15.

2443, 2515.

Spices, sb. pl. spices, aromatic drugs, 15. 1952. O. F. espice, spice (Bartsch); Lat. speciem, a kind, species, specimen, also a spice, drug. See Spece.

Spices-ware, sb. spicery, 15.

1952.

Spien, v. to spy, 15. 2172. O. F. espier, in Roland, 1147; O. H. G. spiohón (Otfrid); cp. Lat. specio and Gr. σκοπέω, see Fick.

Spilen, v. to play, to pass the time happily, 15. 2532; Spilede, pt. s. 6 a. 32. Icel, spila, to play. See

Spale.

Spilien, v. to speak; Spilied, pr. pl. 6 a. 318; Spilede, pt. s. 6 a. 532. A. S. spellian. See Spellen.

Spillen, v. to perish; Spille, pr. pl. subj. 19. 194. Icel. spilla, to be ruined, also, to destroy; A. S. spillan, to destroy.

Spire, sb. tall grass, 16. 18. A.S. spir, see Skeat (s. v. spire 1).

Spitted, pt. s. spat, 10. 40, 42. A.S. spittan. See Speten.

Spræden, v. to spread; Spræde, 6 a. 419; Sprede, 6 b. 419; 16. 437; Spredd, pp. 5. 1015, 1671. O. Northumb. sprædan, Mt. xii.

13; cp. O. H. G. spreiten (Tatian).

Sprauleden, pt. pl. sprawled, 18. Cp. Sw. sprattla (also 475.

spralla).

Springen, v. to spring; Springe, 16. 437; 19. 130, 211; to dawn, 19. 495; Sprang, pt. s. 19. 493; Sprong, sprung, 19. 1237; Sprunge, pp. 17 b. 175; 19. 1027. A. S. springan; pt. s. sprang, pl. sprungon; pp. sprungen; cp. O. S. springan.

Spuse, sb. f. spouse, wife, 19. 307, 012. O. F. espouse; Lat. sponsa, a woman promised (in marriage).

Squier, sb. squire, 19. 1123; Squieres, gen. s. 19. 360. O. F. esquier, in Roland, 2437; Late Lat. scutarius, literally, shieldbearer, from Lat. scutum, shield.

Srid, pt. s. clothed, 15. 1977. See

Schruden.

Srud, sb. clothing, 15. 1966, 2367; 17 b. 367. See Scrud.

Stæl, pt. s. stole; Stæl ut, 2. 114; Stal ut, 2. 152, stole out; Stalen ut, pl. 2. 131; Stalen, 17 b. 162. See Stelen.

Stale, sb. stealing, 17 a. 249; 17 b.

257. A. S. stalu.

Stamin, sb. tamine, a shirt of wool and linen, 9. 157. O. F. estamine, (Cotgrave), from Lat. stamineus, thready, from stamen, a thread.

Standen, v. to stand; Standenn inn, pr. pl. continue, 5. 1404; Stant, pr. s. stands, 4 c. 67; 12. I. A. S. standan, pt. stod, pp. gestanden. Cf. Stonden.

Stane, sb. dat. stone, I. 106; Stanes, pl. 2. 30. A. S. stán: Goth. stains; cp. O. H. G. stein

(Tatian). Cf. Ston.

Stanene, adj. dat. made of stone, I. 93. A. S. stenen. Cf. Stenene, Stonene.

Stanewig, sb. Stanwick, 2. 79. Stare, adj. strong, 16. 5; Stark, 18. 341, 380, 608; Starre, firm, 5. 999, 1472. A. S. steare, rigid, stiff: O. S. stark, strong, wieked; cp. O. H. G. stark, firm (Otfrid).

Starinde, pr. p. staring, 18. 508. A. S. starian; cp. Icel. stara.

Steal; sb. place, state, 7. 142. A.S. steal; cp. O. H. G. stal (Otfrid).

Steche, sb. piece, 17 b. 191. See Stucche.

Stucche

Stede, sb. steed, horse, 4 a. 12; 18. 347, 622; 19. 501, 717. A. S. stéda, a stallion, from stód, a stud, a collection of horses for breeding; cp. O. H. G. stuot, a stud (Weigand).

Stede, sb. place, 4 a. 5; 15. 2414; 16. 1654; 18. 744. A.S. stede: O. S. stedi; cp. O. H. G. stat

(Tatian). Cf. Stude.

Stedefasst, adj. steadfast, 5. 1597.

A. S. stedefast.

Stedefastliche, adv. steadfastly,

13. 52.

Stef-creft, sb. the art of grammar, I. 102. A. S. stæfcræft, grammatica, Ælfric (Bosworth); stæf, a staff, stick, twig, also a letter of the alphabet written on a twig, in soothsaying, see Weigand (s. v. buchstab); cp. Icel. stafr, O. H. G. stab, buohstab (Tatian).

Stefne, sb. voice, 16. 317; dat. 4 a. 31; 16. 314. A.S. stefn, stemn: Goth. stibna; cp. O.S. stemna, O.H.G. stemna (Tatian).

Cf. Steuene.

Stelen, v. to steal; pt. pl. stole, 17 a. 165. A. S. stelan; pt. s. stæl, pl. stælon; pp. stolen; cp. O. H. G. stelan (Tatian). Cf. Stæl.

Stem, sb. ray of light, 18. 591. A. S. steám, vapour, see Skeat.

Stench, sb. stench, 17 a. 141. A.S. stenc, a strong smell, sweet fragrance, Gen. xxvii. 27; cp. O.H.G. stank (Otfrid). Cf. Stinnch, Stunch.

Stenene, adj. made of stone, 6 a. 443. See Stanene.

Steoren, v. to incense, persume, 11. 45. A. S. stéran (Leo), from stór, incense. See Stor.

Steoren, v. to lead, direct; Steorenn, 5. 1559; Steor, imp. s. 8 a. 134. A. S. steoran, styran, to direct, steer; cp. Icel. styra. Cf. Steren.

Steorre, sb. star, 17 a. 273; Steorren, pl. 7. 118; Steores, 4 d. 66. A. S. steora: O. S. sterro; cp. O. H. G. sterro (Tatian). Cf. Sterre, Storre.

Steort-naket, adj. quite naked, 8 a. 95; 8 b. 118. See Stert.

Steppes, sb. pl. steps, 12. 7. A. S. stæpe.

Step's, pr. s. steps, I. 137. A. S. steppan.

Stere, adj. firm, steady, 19. 1368. For M. E. forms, see Halliwell (s. vv. stere, store, stour, stoure): Icel. storr, strong, proud.

Stere, sb. the stern of a ship, 19. 1397. M. E. stere, a rudder, steering gear, see Stratmann (s.v. steer) and Skeat (s. v. stern).

Steren, v. to use the helm, to go to sea; Stere, 19. 101; imp. s. control, 19. 434. See Steoren.

Sterfen, v. to die; Sterfeð, pr. s. 1. 190. A. S. steorfan, pt. s. stærf, pl. sturfon; pp. storfen: O. S. sterban; cp. O. H. G. sterban (Tatian). Cf. Sturuen, Storue, Sterue, I-storue.

Sterre, sb. star, 13. 5; Sterren, pl. 1. 54, 167; Sterres, 15. 1921.

See Steorre.

Stert, sb. tail, 12. 9. A. S. steort, Exod. iv. 4; Icel. stertr.

Sterten, v. to start. M. E. sterten, see Skeat (s. v. start). Cf. Stirte.

Steuene, sb. dat. voice, 3 a. 80; 16. 727, 915, 1655; 19. 1379; period, 8 b. 23. A. S. stefn, voice, a citation, term of military

service; Icel. stefna, a citation (law term); cp. Halliwell (s. v. steven). See Stefne.

Steuene, sb. Stephen, 19. 665. Lat. Stephanus; Gr. Στέφανος.

Stiarne, adj. pl. stern, I. 15, 153; adv. severely, I. 16. See Sturne. Stif, adj. stiff, 16. 5, 269. A.S.

stif (Skeat).

Stike's, pr. s. sticks, remains, o. IIO. A. S. stician.

Stille, v. to trickle down, 19. 676. Lat, stillare, to fall in drops, from

stilla, a drop.

Stille, adj. quiet, silent, 5. 1177; 7. 215; 9. 212; 15. 2263; 16. 261; 17 a. 112; adv. secretly, 6 b. 317, 334. A. S. stille: O. S. stilli, adj., stillo, adv.

Stilleliche, adv. secretly, 6 a. 317. Stinken, v. to smell, II. 44. A.S. stincan, to rise (of dust, vapour),

to stink (Sweet).

Stinneh, sb. odour, 5. 1192; Stinnches, pl. 5. 1203. A. S. stine, from stinean. See above.

Stintet, pr. s. ceases, 7. 214. A.S. styntan, to make short, see Skeat; cp. Icel. stytta (for stynta) to shorten.

Stired, pr. s. stirs, 12. 18. See

Styren.

Stirop, sb. stirrup, 19. 764. A. S. stigrap, scansile, in Wright's Vocab. lit. a rope to climb by; stigan, to mount, and rap, rope.

Stirte, pt. s. started, 18. 566; Stirt, 18. 398; Stirten, pl. 18. 599; Stirt, imp. s. 18. 597. See

Sterten.

Stiward, sb. steward, 15. 2255; 18.666; 19.226. A.S. stiward, in Chron. ann. 1093, lit. a styward, from stigo, a sty + weard, guardian, keeper. Cf. Stuard.

Stoc, sb. stock, trunk of tree, 16. 25; Stoke, dat. trap, 3 b. 122; Stokess, pl. pillars, 5. 1049. A.S. stocc.

Ston, sb. stone, 19. 1427; tomb in a rock, 12, 42. Cf. Stane.

Stonden, v. to stand, 6 a. 402; Stonde, 6 b. 402; 19. 1193; Stont, pr. s. 16. 618. Standen.

Stonene, adj. made of stone, 6b. 443. See Stanene.

Stonge, pt. pl. stung, 19. 1401. A. S. stungon, pt. pl. of stingan.

Stor. sb. incense = Lat. thus, Mt. ii. 11 (Vulg.), 13. 10, 41, 55, 74; Store, dat. 13. 55. A. S. stor, incense = thus, Levit. ii. I (Vulg.), also = storax, Gen. xliii. II (Vulg.): Lat. storacem, acc. of storax, also styrax; Gr. στύραξ, an aromatic gum; Heb. tsori, balsam, balm, Gen. xxxvii. 25.

Stordy, adj. rash, reckless, 19. 874. O. F. estourdi, amazed, heedless, rash (Cotgrave).

Storre, sb. star, 17 b. 279. See Steorre.

Storue, pt. s. subj. should die, 15. 1958. See Sterfen.

Stounde, sb. dat, time, 8 b. 23. See Stund.

Stra, sb. straw, 18. 466. Icel. strá; cp. A. S. streaw, streá.

Strahte, pp. pl. stretched, 10. 110. A. S. streht, pp. of streccan.

Strang, adj. strong, 1. 1, 37; 10. 72. A.S. strang, comp. strengra, superl. strengest. Cf. Strong, Strengre.

Strapeles, sb. pl. fastenings of breeches, 9. 167. M. E. strapuls, in Wright's Vocab. 734. 24; A.S. strapulas, ib. 125. 2. See Notes.

Strate, sb. way, street, 17 b. 235, 341, 345. A. S. stræt: O. S. stráta; Lat. strata (via). Cf. Strete.

Stream, sb. stream, 17 b. 252; Strem, 17 a. 244; Streme, dat. 3 b. 97; 15. 2096; Streames, pl. 10. 104; Stremes, 3 a. 22. A.S. streám: O.S. stróm.

Strengen, v. to strengthen; Streng, imp. s. 8 a. 134. A. S. strangian, to be strong, to make strong (Leo). See Strang.

Strengre, adj. comp. stronger, 3 a. 20; Strengere, 2. 182; Strengeste, superl. 19. 831. See Strang.

Strengoe, sb. strength, violence, 2. 76; 16. 173; 17 a. 170, 311; 17 b. 317; Strencoe, 1. 113; 7. 231; 16. 1713; 17 b. 170; Strence, 7. 204; 16. 1674. A.S. strengou (Grein).

Strengöen, v. to strengthen; Strengöeö him, pr. s. reflex, endeavours, 3 b. 91. Cf. I-streng-

Sed.

Strenneless, sb. pl. sprinklings, 5. 1095. See Halliwell (s. vv. strenkle, strinkle).

Strennkenn, v. to sprinkle, 5. 1099. Cp. M. E. strenkille, to sprinkle (Halliwell).

Streonen, v. to get, beget. A.S. streonan, strynan (Leo); cp. O. H. G. (gi)striunen, to gain (Tatian). Cf. I-streoned.

A. S. stréon (Leo), gestreon, possessions; O. S. gistriuni.

Strete, sb. street, 4 a. 23; 8 a. 30; 8 b. 42; 10. 6; 17 a. 227; Stret, 17 a. 335, 339. See Strate.

Strif, sb. strife, 9. 278; 15. 2440; 19. 407. Norm. F. estrif; Icel. strið, strife; cp. O. S. strid and O. H. G. strit (Otfrid).

Striken, v. to strike; Strike seil, struck sail, pt. pl. 19. 1025. A. S. strican, to proceed; pt. s. strác, pl. stricon; pp. stricen.

Striue, v. to strive, 19. 729. O. F. estriver (Bartsch). See Strif.

Strond, sb. shore, strand; Stronde, dat. 19. 35, 111. A. S. strand, Mt. xiii. 48.

Strond, sb. stream (?); Stronde, 19. 1150. M. E. strand (Spec.

E. E. 2); see Jamieson; in Wycliffe, O. T. stronde = torrens (Vulg.), see Stratmann,

Strong, adj. strong, hard, severe, 15. 2057; 17 a. 310; 17 b. 316; 18. 540; sheer, 9. 16; Stronge, severe, 3 b. 114; adv. strongly, 19. 304. See Strang.

Strupen, v. to strip, 8 a. 95. Cp. A. S. bestrýpan, to plunder, in

Chron, ann, 1065.

Stuard, sb. steward, 19. 275, 393,

1540. See Stiward.

Stucche, sb. piece, 17 a. 189. A. S. stycce, piece (Sweet), sticca, a peg, a small bit of a branch of a tree, a stick; cp. O. H. G. stuki, a small distance (Tatiau). Cf. Steche.

Stude, sb. place, 3 a. 46; 7. 52; 16. 1767; 17 a. 43. 85; Studen,

pl. 7. 86. See Stede.

Stunch, sb. stench, 3 a. 30. See Stench.

Stund, sb. time, occasion, 5. 996, 998, 1000; period of time, 15. 2041; instant, 15. 2109; Stunde, dat. 19. 333; a short space of time, 19. 743, 1171. A. S. stund: O. S. stunda; cp. O. H. G. stunda, tempus, hora (Tatian). Cf. Stounde.

Stunden, pt. pl. were for a time, 15. 1987. For stundeden, pt. pl. of stunden. See above.

Sture, sb. the river Stour, 17 a. 244; 17 b. 252; 19. 685 (but see Notes).

Stured, pr. s. stirs, 9. 212; Stured him, bestirs himself, 9. 94.

Sturne, adj. stern, 6 a. 240; 9. 331; 19. 887. A. S. styrne, in Chron. ann. 1070 (Laud. MS.). Cf. Stiarne.

Sturuen, pt. pl. died, 2. 46; Sturfe, 1. 32. See Sterfen.

Styren, v. to stir; Styred, pp. 2.
118. A.S. styrian. Cf. Stires,
Stures.

Sua, adv. so, 2. 33, 181. See Swa.

Suddene, sb. Horn's native country, 19, 138, 143; Suddenne, 19, 175, 510. A.S. Sud-Dene, the South Danes (Beowulf, 463).

Suencten, pt. pl. oppressed, 2. 16.

See Swenchen.

Suerdes, gen. s. sword's, 19. 1524. See Sweord.

Suereth, pr. s. sweareth, 18, 647. See Swerien.

Suete, adj. sweet, 19. 1277, 1568. Sec Swete.

Sueyn, sb. swain, 18. 343. See Swein.

Suffri, v. to suffer, 13. 45; Suffred, pr. pl. 9. 360. O. F. suffrir; Lat. sufferre.

Sugge, 2 pr. s. subj. say, 6 a. 104. See Seggen.

Suikes, sb. pl. traitors, 2, II. See

Swike. Suile, adj. such, 2. 62; Suilk, 18. 644; Suilce, pl. 2. 61. See

Suine, sb. labour, toil, 2. 65.

Swilc. Swine.

Suinde = Suhiende (MS. T.), pr. p. sounding Ioud, harsh, 9. 336. A. S. swogan, to whistle, sigh (as the winds); cp. O. S. swógan, to rustle, see Skeat (s. v. sough). Cf. Sweier, Swozning.

Suipe, adv. very, 2.97; 19. 1250.

See Swide.

Sulde, pt. s. should, 15. 2337; Sulden, pl. 15. 2365. See Scolde. Sulen, pr. pl. shall, 12. 280; 15. 2129, 2347, 2354; 17b. 58; Sule, 15. 2188. See Sceal.

Sulf, pron. self, 9. 96; 71. 9. 69; Sulve, himself, 16. 746. See Solf.

Sullen, pr. pl. shall, 17 b. 103, 163, 288; Sulle, 17 b. 167. See Sceal.

Sullen, v. to sell, 9. 139. A.S. syllan, sellan, to give, sell: O. S. sellian, to give up; cp. O. H. G. selen, tradere (Tatian).

Sulliche, adv. strangely, 8 a. 46.

A.S. sellice. See Sellic.

Sum, pron: and adj, a certain one, some one: Sumere. dat. 16. 1: Sum . . . . sum, one . . . . one, I. 20: Sume we, some of us, 4 c, 26: Sume hi, some of them, 19. 498; Sume, pl. some, 16. 709; Summe, 3 a. 16; 9. 54; 16. 1648. A.S. sum, a certain one, some one,

Sum-chere, adv. some time, 8 a. 14. A. S. æt sumum cyrre, at some turn or time (B. T.). See Chere.

Sum-del, sb. something, 2. 84; Summdel, 5. 963; Sumdel, adv. somewhat, 7. 65, 137; 9. 65. See Dal.

Sumer, sb. summer, 16. 416. A.S. sumor: O.S. sumar; cp.O.H.G. sumar (Tatian). Cf. Asumere.

Sum-hwet, sb. somewhat, 7. 72,

Summ, conj. as; Swa summ, so as. 5. 1071, 1085. Icel. svá sem, so as.

Summe-hwile, adv. for some time, 8 b. 35; Sumewile, sometimes, I. 65, 94; Sumwile, 16. 7; formerly,

Summes-weis, adv. in some wise. 7. 81; 8 a. 24. Weis = A. S. weges (gen. of weg, way) used adverbially.

Sun-bend, sb. sin-bond; Sunbendes, pl. 3b. 71. A. S. synbend (Bosworth). Cf. Sinnebendes.

Sun-bote, sb. penance, 3 b. 61. A. S. synbot. See Sunne and Bote.

Sund, adj. sound, 12. 75. A. S. sund, gesund, healthy; cp. O. S. gisund, and O. H. G. gisunt (Ot-

Sunder-lepes, adv. severally, 7. 132, 162. A. S. sunderlipes, synderlipes, see Leo, 329, and Grein, 33. See -lepi.

Sunderliche, adv. separately, 7. 164, 169; 9. 27. A. S. synderlice,

specially.

Sundred, pr. s. separates, 9. 287.
A.S. sundrian.

Sundri, adj. separate, 15. 2354, 2414. A.S. syndrig, Lu. iv. 40.

Sune, sb. son, 2. 100; 7. 80; Sunen, pl. 6 a. 209; 15. 2175; Sunes, 15. 2158, 2180. A.S. sunu. Cf.

Sune, imp. s. sound, 19. 209. O. F. suner, to sound (of a trumpet) in Roland, 3263; Lat. sonare.

Sune-dai, sb. Sunday, 4b. 116; Sunedei, 3a. 3. See Sone-dæi.

Sunegen, v. to sin; Suneged, pr. s. 17 b. 254; pl. 9. 326; Sungid, 9. 170; Sunegeden, pt. pl. 17 a. 280. A. S. syngian; cp. Icel. syndga. Cf. Sinegen, Senesden.

Sunen, v. to shun, 12. 293; Suner, pr. s. 12. 264. See Schunien.

Sunful, adj. sinful; Sunfule, 9. 176; Sunfulle, pl. 3 a. 12; 3 b. 71; Sunefule, 10. 40. A. S. synnfull. Cf. Senfulle, Sinfule.

Sungen, pt. pl. sang, 16. 1663; Sunge, pp. 19.1280. See Singen.

Sunne, sb. sin, 3 b. 33; 9. 4; 17 a.
129, 194; Sunnen, pl. 3b. 37;
9. 26; 17a. 234; Sunnes, 4c.
65. A. S. synn: O. S. sundea;
cp. O. H. G. sunta (Tatian). Cf.
Senne, Sinne.

Sunne, sb. sun, 1. 168; 2. 102; 6 a. 150; 19. 1470. A. S. sunne: O. S. sunna; cp. O. H. G. sunná

(Tatian). Cf. Sonne. Sunne-bem, sb. sunbeam, 18. 592. A. S. sunne-beám.

Sunnen-dæi, sb. Sunday, 2. 191; Sunnedei, 3 a. 69, 96, 110. A.S. sunnandæg. Cf. Sonedæi.

Sunne-risindde, sb. sun-rising,

Suore, pt. s. swore, 2. 125, 143; Suoren, pl. 2. 139; pp. 2. 13. See Swerien.

Sur, adj. sour, 9. 70; Surest, superl. 10. 106. A. S. súr.

Sures, sb. pl. showers, 12. 281. A. S. scúr; Goth. skura.

Suster, sb. sister, 2. 159; 7. 48; Sustren, pl. 7. 220; 9. 1. A. S. swuster, sweostor; cp. O. Ir. siur (Windisch).

Suteliche, adv. plainly, 3 a. 2.

A. S. sweótollice (Sweet), from sweótol (swutol), distinct, clear, manifest, public, vulgaris, from sweót, vulgus, coetus (Grein); cp. Icel. sveit, svít, a body of men, corps, squad (military term).

Sutelin, v. to be manifest, 8 a. 103; 8 b. 126. A. S. sweótulian, mani-

festari (Grein).

Suổ, adv. south, 12. 114; Suth, sb. 18. 434. A. S. súð: O. H.G. sundara, ab austro, sundarín, southern (Tatian).

Supe, adv. very, 16. 667. See

Swide.

Suppo, adv. afterwards, 19. 1090, 1168. See Sittan.

Suyken, pt. pl. betrayed, 2. 117. A. S. swicon. See Swiken.

Suy o, adv. greatly, 2. 17, 68. See Swide.

Swa, adv. so, 1. 81; 2. 22; as, 6 a. 302, 403; Swa . . . . se, as . . . . as, 3 b. 100; swa patt, so that, 5. 1088. A.S. swa. Cf. Sua, Sa, Se, Swo, So.

Swain, sb. swain; Swaine, pl. 6 a.

201. See Swein.

Swal, pt. s. swelled, 16. 7. A.S. sweall, pt. of swellan. Cf. To swolle.

Swane, pt. s. toiled, 17 b. 362; 2 pt. s. didst suffer, 10. 70. See Swinken.

Swart, adj. black, 3 b.114; Swarte, 17 a. 276. A. S. sweart: O. S. swart; cp. O. H. G. suarz (Tatian).

Swat, sb. sweat, 10. 72. A. S. swát; cp. O. S. swét, and O. H. G. sueiz (Tatian).

Swattes, 2 pt. s. didst sweat, 10.

Swefen, sb. dream; Swefnes, pl. 9. 7. A.S. swefen, sleep, dream, vision: O. S. sweban, dream; cp. O. H. G. in-suebben, to make to sleep (Otfrid). Cf. Sweuen.

Sweies, pr. pl. make a melody, II. 28. A. S. swégan (Leo); cp. sweg, sound, melody (Sweet).

Cf. Suinde.

Swein, sb. servants: Sweines, pl. 6 b. 201; Sweynes, 18. 371. Icel. sveinn, a boy, lad, servant. Cf. Swain, Suevn.

Swem, sb. a grief, 15. 1961. M.E. sweem, tristitia, Prompt. Parv.; .

Icel. sveimr, a stir, bustle.

Swenchen, v. to distress; Swenche, 17 a. 246; 17b. 254. swencan, to afflict, molest. Cf. Suencten, I-swechte.

Sweord, sb. sword, 9. 76; Sweordes, pl. 9. 75. A. S. sweord: O. S. swerd; cp. O. H. G. swert (Tatian). Cf. Swerd, Suerdes.

Sweore, sb. neck, 3b. 50; 17a. 150. A. S. sweora. Cf. Swere, Swiere.

Sweote, adj. sweet, 3 b. 121. Swete.

Swep, sb. drift, meaning, 15. 2086, 2112. From A.S. swapan, to

swoop, drive along.

Swepe, sb. whip; Swepen, pl. I. 15; Swepes, 10.83. A.S. sweopa, swipa; cp. Icel. svipa. Cf. Swu-

Swerd, sb. sword, 19. 108; Swerde, dat. 19. 623, 714; Swerdes, pl. 19. 1501. See Sweord.

Swere, sb. neck, 19. 404, 748. See Sweore.

Swerien, v. to swear, 8 a. 60; Sweren, 18. 494; Swere, 18. 487; Sweried, pr. pl. 7. 23; Sweren, pt. pl. 15. 1964. A.S. swerian, pt. swór, pp. sworen, O.S. swerian; cp. O. H. G. sueren (Tatian). Cf. Sucreth, Swor, Suor.

Swete, adj. sweet, 4 c. 41; 11. 17;

10. 217; adv. 15. 2443; Sweteste, adj. superl. 4 b, 108. A.S. swéte, sweet: O. S. swóti; cp. O. H. G. suozi (Tatian). Sweote, Suete, Swote,

Sweten, v. to sweat; Swete, 16. 1716: 19. 1449. A.S. sweetan.

Cf. Swattes.

Swetebb, pr. s. sweetens, 5, 1640. A.S. swétan, to make sweet.

Swetlike, adv. sweetly, 5, 1647; Sweteliche, 9. 337; 19. 384. A.S. swétlice.

Swetnesse, sb. sweetness, 7. 124. A.S. swétnes. Cf. Swotnesse.

Sweuen, sb. dream, 19, 679; Sweuene, 10. 666. See Swe-

Sweuening, sb. dreaming, 10, 726.

A. S. swefnung.

Sweues, pr. s. sends to sleep, 1.61. Icel. svefia, to lull to sleep; cp. O. H. G. in-suebben (Otfrid). See Swefen.

Swice, adj. such, 1. 86; Swiche, 4 b. 28; 16. 178; Swihc, 19. 166. See Swilc.

Swiefulle, adj. pl. treacherous, 6 a. 326. A. S. swicful (Leo). See

Swicst, 2 pr. s. ceasest, 16. 406. See Swiken.

Swi-dages, sb. pl. still days, days of silence, 4 c. II. A. S. swig-dæg, a day of silence (Leo), from swige, silence. Cf. Swi-messe.

Swide's, pr. s. singes, scorches, 12. 70. Icel. svíða, to singe, burn; cp. Goth. sauds, sauds, a burntoffering. See Skeat (s. v. seethe).

Swiere, sb. neck, 17 b. 146. See Sweore.

Swigien, v. to be silent; Swiged. pr. s. 4c. 56; Swiede, pt. s. 4c. 13. A. S. swigian; cp. O. S. swigón and O. H. G. suigén (Tatian). Cf. Swi-dages.

Swike, sb. traitor, deceiver, 18. 551, 626; Swiken, pl. 17 a. 103; 17 b. 278. A. S. swica, in Chron. ann. 1055. Cf. Suikes.

Swike, sb. mousetrap. 3 b. 119. For M. E. exx. see Stratmann, also Wright's Vocab. 703. 7.

Swikedom, sb. treachery, 16. 167. A. S. swicdom; cp. Icel. svikdómr.

Swikel, adj. treacherous, 3 a. 60; Swikele, 17 a. 247; 17 b. 255. A. S. swicol; cp. Icel. svikall.

Swikeldom, sb. treachery, 16. 163. Swikelhede, sb. treachery, 16.

162; Swikelede, 16. 838.

Swiken, v. to cease; pr. pl. 3 a. 34; Swikeb, pr. s. 16. 336; Swike, 4 c. 51. A. S. swican, to fail, fall short, to cease (hence, swician, to be treacherous), O.S. swikan, to leave in the lurch, biswikan, to betray; cp. O. H. G. suichan, bisuichan (Otfrid), Cf. Swiest. Niswicst, Suyken.

Swile, adj. such, 3 a. 33; 15. 2182, 2339; Swille, 5. 1508; Swilke, 15.2180; Swillke, 5.1636; Swilch, 17 b. 399; Swille and swille, such and such, 5. 1006; Swile, as if, 3 a. 24. A. S. swile, such, swilce, as if. Cf. Swule, Suile, Swuch,

Soche, Swice.

Swi-messe, sb. a 'still mass,' mass unaccompanied by music, 4 b. 84.

Cp. Swi-dages.

Swimmen, v. to swim, 3 b. 96; Swymme, 19. 189; Swimmer, pr. s. 3 b. 92; Swam, pt. s. 3 b. 97; Swimminde, ger. 3 b. 92. A. S. swimman, pt. s. swamm, pl. swummon. Cf. Swymme.

Swin, sb. a pig; pl. 18. 701. A. S. swin; cp. O. S. swin and O. H. G.

suín (Tatian).

Swine, sb. toil, 7. 141; 17 b. 320; Swinne, 5. 1616; Swinch, 4 b. 18; 17 b. 57; Swink, 10. 72; Swince, dat. I. 45. A.S. swinc, geswinc, from swincan, to toil. Cf. Swynk, Suinc, Swunche, I-swinc.

Swinden, v. to perish, dwindle

away; Swinde, 17 b. 57; Swynde, 17 a. 58. A.S. swindan, to languish; cp. O. H. G. suintan, to perish (Otfiid) and Icel, svina, to subside.

Swinken, v. to toil, o. 232; II. 43; Swinker, pr. s. 12. 235; pl. 11. 50. A. S. swincan; pt. 8. swanc, pl. swuncon; pp. swuncen; a variant of swingan, to swing, to brandish. Cf. Swanc, Swone. Swunken.

Swipte, pt. s. tossed, 6 b. 568, A. S. swipian; Icel. svipa, to move sud-

denly, to whip.

Swide, adv. very, much, I. 2; II. 82; 16. 12; Swythe, 18. 341; Swide, quickly, 6 b. 371; 8 a. 124; 19. 273; Swidere, comp. more exceedingly, 4 b. 43. A. S. swide, comp. swidor, from swid, strong, severe: Goth. swinths, strong. Cf. Swude, Suide, Suybe, Sube.

Swipeliche, adv. exceedingly, 3 a.

102. A. S. swidelice.

Swo, adv. so, 12. 44; 13. 6; as, 4a. 29; 4c. 39. See Swa.

Swolgen, pp. swallowed, 15, 1976. A. S. swolgen, pp. of swelgan; cp. O. H. G. suelgan (Tatian). Cf. I-swolze.

Swone, pt. s. toiled, 9. 366.

Swinken.

Swor, pt. s. swore, 8 b. 76; 15. 2433; 18. 398; Sworen, pl. 19. 1269; pp. 15. 2506; 18. 579. See Swerien.

Swote, adj. sweet, 7. 127; adv. 3 b. 120. See Swete.

Swotnesse, sb. sweetness, 7. 128. See Swetnesse.

Swo3ning, sb. swooning, 19. 444. From M. E. swognien\*, to faint, an extension of A.S. swogan, to sigh, sough, see Skeat (s.v. swoon). See I-swoje, Suinde.

Swuch, adj. such, 7. 104; 9. 125; 14. 83; Swuche, 9. 3; 16. 1731; Swucche, 16. 1711. See Swile.

**Swulc**, adj. such, 3 b. 91; Swulche, pl. 6 a. 46; Swulchere, dat. f. s. 6 a. 206. See Swilc.

Swunche, sb. dat. toil, 17 b. 208.

See Swinc.

Swungen, pp. beaten, scourged, 10. 83. A.S. swungen, pp. of swingan, to scourge (Grein).

Swunken, pt. pl. toiled, 17 a. 250, 354. See Swinken.

Swupen, sb. pl. whips, scourges, 1.

153. See Swepe. Swude, adv. very, 9. 351; 11. 14; quickly, 6 a. 257. See Swide.

Swyhe, adj. such, 14. 238. See

Swile.

Sy, sb. victory, 8 a. 52, 132. M.E. si, victory, see glossary to Seinte Marherete (E. E. T.S., No. 13). A. S. sige: O. S. sigi; cp. Goth. sigis and O. H. G. sig (Tatian). See Skeat, p. 743 (Aryan root, 380).

Syhte, sb. appearance, 17 a. 361.

See Siho.

Syr-reue, sb. sheriff, 17 b. 50. See Schir-reue.

### T.

Tabide (to abide), 19. 1482. See Abiden.

Tacen, sb. token; Tacne, 1. 169. A. S. tácn: Goth. taikns; cp. O. S. těkan, and O. H. G. zeichan (Otfrid). Cf. Tocne.

Tache, v. to teach, 17 b. 305; Taches, pr. s. 17 b. 310. See

Tæchen.

Tacnenn, v. to betoken, 5.1639; Tacneph, pr. s. 5.1202; Tacnenn, pl. 5.980; Tacnedd, pp. 5.1447. A. S. (ge)tácnian.

Tadde, sb. toad, 3 b. 111; pl. 3 b. 130; Tadden, 3 b. 106; 9. 106. A. S. tádie, tádige, in Wright's Vocab.

Tæcen, v. to take, 2. 99, 122. See Taken.

Tæchen, v. to teach. A. S. tácan, pt. táhte, pp. táht. Cf. Tache, Teachen, Techen, Tahte, Tehten.

Tælen, v. to reprove; Tælesst, 2 pr. s. 5. 1509, 1511. A. S. tælan, to blame, O. Northumb. telan = spernere, Lu. vii. 30, from tálu, calumny; cp. O. H. G. zála, danger (Otfrid). Cf. Telep.

Ter, adv. there, 5. 1018, 1152.

See pær.

Tah, conj. nevertheless, 7. 12; 10.

2. See bah.

Tahte, pt. s. taught, 4 c. 11; 17 a. 266; Tahhte, 5. 1329; Tahtes, 2 pt. s. 10. 20; Taihte, 17 b. 272; Tagte, 15. 2300. See Teacher.

Tai, pron. they, 10. 94. See Pei.
Taken, v. to take, 10. 77; 18.
518, 536; Takeð, him, pr. s. reflex, betakes himself, 12. 98;
Takeþþ wiþþ, endures, 5. 1516;
accepts, 5. 1582. Icel. taka, to
take, seize, taka við, to receive,
taka til, to take to. Cf. Tæcen,
Too, Tok.

Talde, pt. s. told, 7. 66; Talden to, pl. accounted, esteemed. See

Tellen.

Tale, sb. story, narrative, 15. 2526; the gospel narrative, 4c. 10; talk, talking, 16. 3, 140; 19. 311; Talen, pl. tales, 9. 255. A. S. talu, numerus, narratio; ep. O. H. G. zala, numerus (Tatian).

Tanne, adv. then, 5. 1085; when, 12. 306. See panne.

Tariue, v. (for to ariue), 19. 1543. See Ariue.

Tat, pron. dem. that, 10. 38, 61; 12. 27, 110; Tatt, 5. 1004; pron. rel. 5. 986, 1020. See Pat.

Tavelep, pr. s. plays at tables or dice, 16. 1666. From A. S. tæfel, alea, in Wright's Vocab. 150. 21; Icel. tafl, pl. töfl, dice; cp. O. H. G.

zabal, backgammon (Wackernagel); Lat. tabula, cp. tabularum ludus, the game of backgammon (Ducange); hence O. F. tables, in Roland, 111; cp. Sp. tablas.

Tawnen (for to awnen), 15. 2126.

See Awwnenn. Te, art, def. the, 2, 66, 102, 134;

4 a. 5. See pe. Te. prop. rel. he who, 17 a. 62. See

Te, pron. rel. he who, 17 a. 62. See

Te, pron. thee, 5. 1214, 1230; 10. 40. A. S. Jé, acc. of Jú. See pu.

Te, prep. to, 4 a. 12; 7. 221; 13. 6; 8 a. 80. See To.

Te, adv. too, 9. 163. See To.

Teachen, v. to teach, 7. 229; Teache, pr. s. subj. 7. 229. See Tæchen.

Teald, pp. esteemed, reckoned, 17b. 120. See Tellen.

Tear, sb. tear; Teares, pl. 7.
119. A. S. tear; teagor (Grein):
O. H. G. zahar (Tatian); cp. Gr.
δάκρω, and O. Ir. der (Windisch).
Cf. Teres.

Techen, v. to teach, 9. 21, 215; Teche, 16. 1766; Tech, imp. s. 3b. 95; 19. 231; Techeð, imp. pl. 9. 329. See Tæchen.

Teching, sb. teaching, 19. 1546.

A.S. técung.

Te-gædere, adv. together, 2. 52. See To-gædere.

Tenten, pt. pl. taught, 1. 127. See Tæchen.

Telep, pr. s. scoffs at, 14. 237. See Tælen.

Tellen, v. to count, tell, 2. 38; 7. 65, 101; 10. 102; Telle, 16. 1783; Telst, 2 pr. s. 16. 310; Telly, pr. s. 13. 35; 16. 340. A. S. tellan, to count, reckon, esteem, pt. tealde, pp. geteald: Icel. telja, to count, telja til, to claim. Cf. Talde, Tolde, Teald, Itolden.

Temen, v. to bring forward as witness, 17 b. 108; Teme, 17 a. 108.

A. S. týman, tieman (Schmid), from teám, a summoning for warranty (Schmid), see B. T. (s. v. getéman).

Ten, v. to go, 15. 1953; Hem ten, to conduct themselves, 15. 1913.

See Teon.

Tene, sb. grief, 18, 729; 19, 349, 683. See Teone.

Teno, num. ten, 9. 233. A. S. tén, týn: Goth. taihun; cp. Lat. decem, and O. Ir. deich (Windisch).

Teodbald, sb. Theobald, 2. 106. O. H. G. Theudobald = very bold:

see Icel. Dict. (s. v. pjáð).

Teolunges, sb. pl. practices connected with magic, 9. 7. Cp. wychecraft and telynge' in Haliwell (s. v. tele). A. S. teolung, tilung, tilling, culture, study (Leo), from tilian. See Tilien.

Teon, v. to draw, 8b. 4t. A. S. téon; pt. s. teáh, pl. tugon; pp. togen: Goth. tiuhan; cp. Lat. ducere. Cf. Ten, Teö, Tuhen.

Un-tohen.

Teone, sb. vexation, 8 b. 102, 119; 9. 320; 11. 61; 16. 50. A. S. teóna, accusation, injury, vexation: O. S. tiono, injury; teóna is from teón (for túhan), to accuse; cp. O. H. G. zíhan (Otfrid). Cf. Tene, Of-teoned.

Teos, adj. f. this, 8 b. I. See pes. Teren, v. to tear; Terep, pr. pl.

17 a. 272. A. S. teran.

Teren, v. to tar; Tere, 18. 707. From A. S. teoru, tar (Skeat).

Teres, sb. pl. tears, 19. 654. See Tear.

... teres, sb. (?), 2.118.

Terme, sb. term, period, 9. 15. O. F. termes, in Roland, 54; Lat. terminus.

Teruagant, sb. Termagant, 6 a, b. 127. The last of the seven gods of the heathen Hengest, according to Lajamon; generally supposed in the middle ages to be one of

the three gods of the Saracens. O. F. Tervagant, also Tervagan, in Roland; cp. It. Trivigante, Ariosto, 12. 59.

Teb, pr. s. goes, mounts, 12. 64. A. S. tiého, pr. s. of teón, to draw,

to go. See Teon.

Te33, pron. pl. they, 5. 972, 1057, 1396; Te33re, their, 5. 990. See pei.

Ti, pron. poss. thy, 8 a. 52, 94; 8 b.

116; 10. 9. See pin.

Tid, sb. time, season, I. 89; Tide, dat. 16. 709; 19. 1481; pl. 16. 26; Tiden, 17 b. 139. A. S. tid; cp. O. H. G. zit, hora, tempus (Tatian).

Tide, v. to happen, betide, 19. 204. A. S. tidan (Bosworth). Cf. Ti-

dende.

Tidea, sb. dat. the name of one of Hengest's gods, 6 a. 152; Tydea, 6 b. 140. Latinised forms of the name of the Teutonic deity called in A. S. Tiw (found in Tiwes dag, Tuesday); in Icel. Tyr (in Edda), and in O. H. G. ziw. See Grimm, p. 193. Cf. Tisdeei.

Tidi, adj. seasonable, well-grown, 15. 2105. From A.S. tid, time, season; with tidi, cp. Dan. tidig,

timely, from tid.

Tiding, sb. a thing that happens, 15. 2358; Tydinge, pl. tidings, 6b.1, 208. See Tibende.

Tiffung, sb. adornment, finery, 9. 178. From O. F. tiffer, to trim, adorn (Cotgrave); cp. Du. tippen, to trim, to cut off the tips of the hair, &c. See Toppes.

Tihte, pt. s. persuaded, enticed, 17 b. 272. A. S. tihtan, tyhtan, to in-

cite (Grein).

Til, prep. to, 10. 21; 15. 2487; conj. until, 2. 10, 156; 12. 19; 15. 2189; 18. 369. Icel. til, to, till, too. Cf. Till, Tyl.

Tilden, v. to set a trap, 3 b. 118. Cp. A.S. be-teldan, to cover, surround, from teld, a cover, tent; Icel. tjald, tent; cp. O. F. taudis, the cover of a booth, taudir, to cover booths in fairs (Cotgrave).

Tilien, v. to cultivate, till, earn, gain; Tilen, 12. 80, 118, 274; Tileo, pr. s. 12. 255; Tilede, pt. s. 2. 60; Tiled, pp. 2. 45. A. S. tilian, to aim at, strive after, to till land; cp. O. S. tilian, to attain, O. H. G. zilon, conari (Tatian). Cf. Tolie, Teolunges.

Till, prep. to, 5. 1102; until, 5.

1105. See Til.

Tilled, pp. drawn, 18. 438. A. S. tyllan, to draw (in for-tyllan, Grein). See Skeat (s. v. till, 3).

Tilo, sb. labour, toil, 17 b. 57. A. S. tilo, cultivation, crop, in Chron. ann. 1098, from tilian.

See Tilien, Tylehpe.

Timbrin, v. to frame, build, 8 a. 103; Timmbredd, pp. 5. 1035, 1693. A. S. timbrian, from timber, material to build with: Goth. timrjan, to build; cp. O. H. G. zimbrón (Tatian).

Timen, v. to grant, not to grudge, 15. 2361. Icel. tima. See Spenser, F.Q. ii, glossary (s. v. beleeme),

and Skeat (s. v. teem 2).

Timliche, adv. quickly, 8 b. 39. A. S. timlice, from tima, time. See Tyme.

Tin, pron. poss. thine, 5. 1285; 8 a. 49; Tine, 5. 1481; 10. 78. See pin.

Tined, pp. shut, 4 c. 23. A. S. tynan, to enclose. See Tunen.

Tintreohe, sb. torture, 8 b. 125; Tintreohen, pl. 7. 115; Tintreow, sb. 8 a. 102. A. S. tintreg; cp. O. Northunb. tinter go = gehenna, Lu. xii. 5; see Leo, p. 620. See Treise.

Tirneden, pt. pl. turned, 18. 603. See Turnen.

Tis, adj. this, 4 b. 104; 7. 29; 8 a. 1; 12. 88; Tiss, 5. 1362. See pes.

Tis-dei, sb. Tuesday, 6 a. 152; Tisdei, 6 b. 140. Icel. Týs dagr, the day of Týr; cp. A.S. Tiwes dæg, the day of Tiw. Cf. Tidea.

Tibende, pl. tidings, news, 6 a. 1;
Tibenden, 6 a. 212. Icel. tibindi,
pl. tidings, news, an event, from
tiba\*=A. S. tidan, to happen.
Cf. Tiping, Typing, Tiding,
Tydinge.

Tiblende, sb. custom, wont, 6 a. 541; pl. customs, 6 a. 70. Cp. Icel. tibska, a custom, tibr, customary, tibka, to be wont. See above.

Tiping, sb. tidings, news, 19. 994; Tipinge, pl. 19. 128, 1246. See

Tibende.

To, art. def. the, 4 c. 58; 13. 64. See pe.

To, prep. to, 1. 4, 128; at, 16. 731; expressing definition, 5. 969; 19. 307; To that forewarde, on that agreement, condition, 2. 142; 18. 486; Escade to, asked of, 3 a. 50. A. S. tó; O. S. te; cp. O. H. G. zi (Tatian). Cf. Te.

To, adv. too, 1. 13; 16. 1694. A. S. to; O. S. te. Cf. Te.

To, num. two, 15. 2345. See Twa. To-bar, pt. s. parted, 15. 2146. A. S. tó-beran, distrahere (Grein).

To-bersteb, pr. s. bursts asunder, 9. 99. A. S. tó-berstan (Grein).

To-bilimmpepp, pr. s. belongs to, 5. 1657. See Be-limpen.

To-breken, v. to break in pieces; To-breke, 10. 56, 90; 16. 1730; To-brake, pt. s. subj. A. S. tó brecan (Grein).

Toe, pt. s. took, 2. 167; 5. 1070; endured, 5. 1186. Icel. tok, pt. s. of taka. See Taken.

Tocne, sb. token, 4 a. 58. See Tacen.

Toeninge, sb. signification, 4 a. 61. A. S. tá nung.

To-oweme = to cweme, agreeably, acceptably, 5. 1087. See Cweme.

To-cyme, s. advent, I. 100, 115. A. S. tócyme.

To-dælen, v. to separate, scatter; Todealen, II. 95; Todelen, 7, 199; Todælde, pt. s. 2. 168; Todæledd, pp. 5. 1050; Todeled, 2. 146; Todeld, 2. 4. A. S. todælan, to divide.

To-dai, adv. to-day, 4 a. 85. A. S. to dage, for the day, to-day

(Grein).

To-drayen, v. to draw asunder; To-draye, 19. 1530; Todrayed, pr. pl. pull to pieces, 3b. 101; To-droye, pt. pl. drew asunder, 19. 181; Todrahen, pp. 10. 101. See Dragen.

To-drif, imp. s. drive away, 8 a.

146. A.S. tó-drífan.

To-dunet, pp. struck with a sounding blow, 10. 88. Cp. A. S. dynnan, to make a loud noise; Icel. dynja.

To-fore, prep. before, 1. 160; 16. 746; 19. 1470; To-for, 1. 26, 166; 13. 12. A. S. tó-foran. Cf.

To-uore.

To-full-in-wis, adv. truly, 15. 2521.
To-fulle-sop, in full sooth, 5. 1358.
See Soð.

To-gadere, adv. together, 6 a, b. 237; 19. 52, 856, 1378; To gedere, 4 b. 53; 9. 95; Togeddre, 5. 991, 1485; Tagederes, 8 b. 14; 9. 227. A.S. tógædere. Cf. To-gædere, To-gider.

To-gat, pr. pl. go apart, 1. 169.

A. S. tó-gán.

To-genes, prep. towards, 4a. 25; 4c. 22, 57; To-geines, 3b. 66. A. S. tó-geánes, tó-génes, tó-gegnes (Grein). Cf. To-seines, Tojanes.

Toggen, v. to sport, dally, 9. 267. Cp. mod. E. tug, see Skeat.

To-gider, adv. together, 15. 2352. See To-gadere.

To-hewe, v. to hew in pieces, 19.

Tohh, conj. though, 5. 1212. See

bah.

Tohh-swa-pehh, conj. nevertheless, 5. 978, 1160. A.S. peáp + swá-peáh (Grein).

To-hope, sb. hope, 11. 6. A. S. tó-hopa.

To-hurres, pr. pl. hurry apart, 9. 292. See Skeat (s. v. hurry).

To-janes, prep. towards, 13. 7.

See To-genes.

Tok, pt. s. took, 18. 354, 467, 537; 19. 400, 1498; Toke, 2 pt. s. didst entrust, 19. 1111; pt. s. subj. took, 19. 1154; Token, pl. 15. 2200; Toke to, took to, 19. 66. See Taken.

Tolden, pt. pl. told, 15. 2221. See

Tellen.

Tolie, v. to till, I. 51. See Tilien. To-lip, pr. s. pertains to, 5. 1408. A. S. tólicgan, to belong to, in Chron. ann. 075 (Laud. MS.). See Liggen.

To-luken, v. to rend asunder, 8 a. 62; 8 b. 78; To-loken, pp. 8 a. 66. A. S. tó-lúcan, to unclose.

To-morwen, adv. to-morrow, 18. 530; Tomorese, 19. 477, 825. See Morwen.

Ton: Se ton = Set on, the one, 15. 2196.

Tonge, sb. a pair of tongs, 16. 156. A. S. tange, in Wright's Vocab.

To-nicht, adv. to-night, 18. 533; To-nist, 19. 1465. A. S. to-nihte.

Toppes, sb. pl. tufts of hair, 16. 428. Icel. toppr, a tuft of hair; cp. G. zopf.

To-rent, pp. rent asunder, 10. 84. A. S. to-rendan, to tear apart (Grein).

Torney, sb. Thorney, in Cambridge-

shire, 2. 203.

To-samen, adv. together, 15. 2109.
A. S. tó-samne, tó-somne, O. S. te-samne; cp. O. H. G. zi-samane (Tatian).

To-schakeð, pr. pl. shake asunder, 16. 1647. A. S. tósceacan.

To-ske33redd, pp. scared away, 5.
1498. From Icel. skjarr, shy,
timid, see Skeat (s. v. scare).

To-sope, adv. in truth, truly, 3 a. 8; 5. 1275; To-sov, 9. 283. See Sov.

To-swolle, pp. swollen up, 16. 145. From A.S. swollen, pp. of swellan, Cf. Swal.

To-teoren, v. to tear in pieces, 8 a. 62; To-teore, 8 b. 79; To-torn, pp. 10. 84. A. S. tó-teran.

To-tose, v. to pull to pieces, 16. 70. A. S. tó-tásan \*, cp. tásan, to tease or pull to pieces, see Skeat

(s. v. tease).

To-twichet, pr. pl. twitch apart, 16. 1647. A. S. twiccan, to twitch, cp. angel-twicca, a hook-twitcher, the name of a worm. See Skeat (s.v. tweak). Cp. Tukest.

Tover, the tother (= thet other), the other, 18. 411; & tovere, the others, 15. 2340, see Notes. See

Oder.

To-uore, prep. before, 16. 1728, 1783. See To-fore.

Tour, sb. tower, 18. 448. See Tur. To-ward, prep. towards, against, 8 a. 99; To meward, towards me, 17 b. 231; 19. 1130; Towart, 7. 103; 193; 8 b. 122; Touward, 9. 78. A. S. to-weard.

To-wrong, pt. s. distorted, 19. 1074; pp. 12. 58. From A.S.

wringan.

To-senes, prep. against, 6 b. 480; 19. 56; To-seines, 3 b. 29; 6 a. 480; 8 b. 185; 9.182. See Togenes.

To-3esceodes, pr. s. separates, I. 136. A.S. to-sceadan, to divide

(Grein).

Traitour, sb. traitor, 18. 665; Traytour, 18. 692; Treitur, 10. 37. Norm. F. traitur, and O. F. traitor (= Lat. traditorem), acc. of traitre (= Lat. traditor), see

Bartsch, p. 500.

Trayson, sb. treason, 18. 444; Norm. F. traison, O. F. traisun, in Roland, 178; Lat. traditionem. Cf. Tresun.

Trechery, sb. treachery, 18. 443. M. E. tricherie (Stratmann); Norm. F. tricherie, trickery; O.F. trecerie (Bartsch), from trecer, trecher, to cheat. Cf. Tricherie.

Treize, sb. sorrow, 17b. 375; Treie, II. 61. A. S. trega: Icel. tregi.

Cf. Tintreche.

Treo, sb. tree, 16. 438; Treowe, dat. wood, I. 106; Treon, pl. 3 a. 13; 16. 615; Treuwe, 4 d. 46; Trewes, 4 a. 37. A.S. treó, treow, a tree, wood, timber (Grein): Goth. triu, a tree, a piece of wood; cp. Gr. δρûs, an oak, and O. Ir. dair (for daru).

Treowe, adj. true, 6a. 55; 7. 200; Trewe, 19. 377, 537, 561, 749; adv. 19. 1560; Trewest, superl. 18. 374; Treweste, 19. 1010. A. S. treowe: O. S. triuwi; cp. O. H. G. gitriwi (Tatian).

Treowen, v. to believe : Trowwenn, 5. 1009, 1349; Trowede, pt. s. 18, 382; Trewed, 15, 2385.

A.S. treowan (Grein).

Treowliche, adj. truly, 7. 222; Treowlich, 8a. 76; Trewliche,

8 b. 30. A.S. treowlice.

Treowde, sb. truth, troth; Trewbe, troth, 15. 2336; 19. 305, 410; Treube, 19. 672; Trube, 19. 674; Treweide, 15. 2304; Trowwhe, 5. 1347; Treubes, pl. 2. 139; Treothes, 2. 14. A. S. treowdu, Exod, xix. 5.

Tresor, sb. treasure, 2. 4; 7. 31, 200; Treosor, 7. 232; Tresures, pl. 7. 200. Norm. F. tresor, also in Roland, 602; Lat. thesaurum (acc. of thesaurus); Gr. θησαυρός.

Tresun, sb. treason, 10. 38. Norm. F. treson, treison. See Trayson. Trewage, sb. tribute, 10. 1536. Northern E. trewage (Jamieson); . O. F. treuage, truage, toll, tax, from treu (Cotgrave), also treud, tribute, in Roland, 666; Lat. tributum. With O. F. truage, cp. Low Lat. truagium, vectigal (Ducange), and M. E. truage, in Wright's Vocab. 601. 35.

Tricherie, sb. treachery, q. 18.

See Trechery.

Trof, thereof, 7. 190. See prof. Trone, sb. throne, 7. 01; 11. 22; Trones, pl. 7. 109. O. F. trone;

Lat. thronum (acc. of thronus); Gr. θρόνος.

Trukenet, pr. s. fails, 8 a. 19.

Trukie, v. to fail, 3 b. 113; Truked, pr. s. 8 b. 30; Trukie, pr. s. subj. 9. 316. A.S. trucian, to fail, disappoint, deceive, in Chron. ann. 1000. The word is still used in some dialects, see Halliwell. Cf. Wan-trukie.

Truste, pt. s. trusted, 8 a. 19. M. E. trusten, from trust; Icel. traust.

Tu, pron. thou, 5. 1004, 1130; 7. 131; 8 b. 50; 10. 68. See bu.

Tueie, num. two, 19. 1369. Twegen.

Tuhen, pt. pl. drew, 8 a. 30. Teon. Tuht, sb. discipline, 7. 52. A.S.

tyht, disciplina, instructio (Grein); cp. O. H. G. zuht (Otfrid).

Tuhten, v. to discipline, 7. 228; Tuhte, pt. s. subj. 7. 25. tyhtan, to train.

Tukest, 2 pr. s. pluckest, vexest, 16. 63. A. S. tucian, a variant of twiccan, to twitch, so Grein; cp. O. H. G. zukken (Otfrid). Cf. To-twichet.

Tun, sb. farmstead, town, lit. an enclosure, 2. 56; 6 a. 462; 8 a. 30; Tune, dat. 2. 44; 9. 134; 15. 2311; 16. 1753; 19. 153, 476; Tunes, pl. 2. 41; 3 b. 41; 18. 397. A.S. tún; cp. O. Ir. dún, a walled town or fortress (Windisch). Cf. Wike-tunes.

Tunen, v. to enclose, shut; Tuned, pr. s. 3 b. 28, 46; Tunen, pr. pl. subj. 3 b. 47. A. S. týnan (Bosworth). Cf. Tined.

Tunge, sb. tongue, 3 a. 16; 7. 64; 17 a. 283. A.S. tunge.

Tunne, sb. dat. tun, o. 112. A. S. tunne, a barrel.

Tun-scipe, sb, the people of the 'tun' (farmstead), 2.56.

Tur, sb. tower, 2. 151; 19. 1489; Ture, dat. 19. 685, 1103, 1471 (see Notes). O. F. tur, in Roland, 853; Lat. turrim. Cf. Tour.

Tur, sb. 8 a. 31. Tur = Cure in

Text B.

Turnen, v. to turn; 4b. 92; 4d. 5; Turnenn, 5. 1116; Turne, 19. 1085. A. S. tyrnan; Lat. tornare, from tornus, a lathe, see Skeat, p. 832. Cf. Tirneden.

Turrtle, sb. turtle dove, 5. 989, 1270. A. S. turtle, in Wright's

Vocab.; Lat. turtur.

Tus, adv. thus, 12. 92, 117; Tuss, 5. 1466. See pus. Tutel, sb. mouth, beak, 9. 84.

Tutelet, pr. s. toots, whispers, 9. 85, 206. See Halliwell (s. v.

tuttle).

Twa, num. two, 2. 32; 5. 991; 10. 53; Twam, dat. 6 a. 319; 17 a. 306; 17 b. 312. A.S. twá, dat. twám. See Twegen.

Tweamen, v. to separate, 7. 197. A. S. getwæman (Grein).

Twegen, num. twain, two; Twe3-3enn, 5. 1049, 1330; Tweien, 3 a. 9; 4 a. 10; 7. 203; Tweie, 4 a. 43; 19. 24, 301, 346, 897; Twene, 6 a. 335; Tweire, gen. 4 b. 25. A.S. twegen, m.; twá, f. and n.; twega, twegra, gen.; twóm, twám, dat. Cf. Twa, Two, To, Tueie.

Twelf, num. twelve, 19. 19, 489. 497; Tweolue, 9. 234. A.S. twelf: Goth. twalif, twelve, literally, two left over (ten), see Skeat (s. v. eleven, p. 801).

Twengst, 2 pr. s. twingest, tweakest, 16, 156. See Spec, E. E. z

(s. v. tuengde).

Twie, adv. twice, 19. 1488. A. S.

twiwa, Orosius, 5. 2, 7.

Twig, sb. branch, 4 a. 26. A.S. twig, John xv. 5; cp. O. H. G. zuig (Otfrid).

Twine, sb. twine; Twines, gen. 6 a. 436. A. S. twin, Lu. xvi. 19. Twined, pp. twisted, 6 b. 436.

Twinne, num. two apiece, two at a time, 5. 1355; 15. 2367. Icel. tvinnr, cp. Goth. tweihnai. Cf. O-twinne.

Two, num. two, 6 b. 319. See Twa. Tycede, pt. s. persuaded, 17 a. 266. From O. F. enticer, to excite, to set hounds on (Bartsch); cp. Low G. tikken, to touch slightly, excite, entice (Bremen). See Halliwell (s.vv. tice, tise, tycement).

Tyl, prep. to, 19. 762. See Til. Tylehoe, sb. labour, 17 a. 58.

Tilbe.

Tyme, sb. time, 17 a. 132. A.S. tima. Cf. Timliche.

Typyng, sb. tidings, 19. 814. See Tibende.

## p.

pa, art. def. acc. f. the, I. 62, 98, 144; 3 a. 23. A. S. 8á. See pe. pa, art. def. dat. m. the, 1. 9; 2. 34; 3 a. 2. A. S. Jám. See be.

pa, art. def. pl. the, 3 a. 5; 5. 1011; demonst. those, I. 30; 3 b. 42; 5. 1152; dat. the, 3 a. 15, 16; pron. rel. who, 6 a. 210, 344. A. S. Já, Jám. See pe.

pa, adv. then, 1.3; 6 a. 244; when, 2.10; 8 b. 150. A. S. Já. Cf. po. pabbotrice, the abbacy. See Ab-

botrice.

Dee, art. def. n. the, 277. A. S.

pæt. See pe.

pær, adv. there, 2. 71; 5. 1026; where, 5, 1180, 1657, A. S. dær. der: Goth. thar; cp. O. H. G. thár (Tatian, Otfrid). Cf. ber, bar, por, biar, bear, Tær.

pære, art. def. f. gen. and dat.; pare, gen. 16. 28; dat. 14. 8; 17 a. 385; 17 b. 346, 397; bar, 1. 197; pere, gen. 6 a. 234; dat. 6 a. 5; 11. 85; per, 1. 162; 9. 273. A. S. Jare. See be.

pær-fore, conj. therefore, 6 a. 350; parfore, 17 b. 146; paruore, 19. 101; pareuore, 16. 274; perfor, 1.64, 78; perfore, 1.74; 7.231; pereuore, II. 63. A. S. fore dere (sace), for that cause, pere-

fore.

pær-inne, adv. therein, 2. 129; 5. 1651; perinne, 3 b. 50; 18. 535; perin, 6 a. 566; 17 a. 177; parin, 6 b. 566; parinne, 2, 52; 17 a. 246; 17 b. 254. A. S. dérein. See above.

ber-wibb, adv. therewith, 5. 1075, 1331; parwid, there against, 17 b. 304; perwid, 3 b. 131; therewith, 18. 640. A.S. wið dære. See

bær-fore.

pæwess, sb. pl. habits, morals, manners, 5. 985, 1119. See beaw. pah, conj. though, 1. 129; 7. 23; 16. 1708; 17 a. 4, 352; never-

theless, 3 b. 104; 7. 211. A.S. peáh, péh: Goth. thauh. Cf. pauh, peh, pez, pog, Tah, Tohh.

pah, conj. (for pa), when (?), 16.

1728.

pah-hweder, conj. nevertheless, I. 70. A. S. peáh-hwædere. Cf. beih-hwebere, pob-wæthere. pai, pron. they, 10. 36. See bei. bales, pr. s. suffers, I. 144. See

bolien.

pam, art. def. dat. m. the, 3 a. 7, 46; pan, 1.138, 184; 3 a. 27, 48; 6 a, b. 2; 16. 1731; pane, 17 b. 362; pam, pl. 3 a. 41, 84; pan, 3 a. 14; 6 a. 11; demonst. those, 1. 164; 16. 1762. A.S. Jám. dat, s. m. and n, and dat, bl. See be.

pan, adv. then, I. 144, 182; 12. 290; 15. 2435; when, I. 10; 16. 22; 18. 354. See panne.

pane, sb. thought, 17 b. 90, 108; Can pane, is thankful, 17 b. 71; pance, dat. thought, I. 4. A.S. pane, thought, favour, thanks; cp. O. H. G. thanc, thought, remembrance, gratitude (Otfrid). Cf. pone, pankes.

pane, art. def. acc. m. the, 6 b. 143; 6 a. 278; 16. 1771; pan, 6 b. 144. A. S. Jane. Cf. bene.

panen, adv. thence, 1. 198. A. S. Janan, Janon, Cf. ponne, benne.

panken, v. to thank; pr. pl. 4 a. 52. A. S. bancian, Cf. bonken. pankes, gen.; Here bankes, of their own thought, spontaneously, 2.

155. See panc.

panne, adv. then, 15. 2145; 18. 395; when, I. 158; 4a. 50; 12. 278; 18. 649; pann, I. 160; pane; 16. 165; conj. after comp. than, 16. 39; 19. 13, 316; panne, 2. 62; 12. 267. A. S. öænne, Janne, Jonne, then, than. Cf. pan, penne, peonne, Tanne.

par, adv. there, 2. 8, 118; pare, 2. 134; par, where, 3 a. 47; 16.

26. See bær.

parf, pt. pr. s. need, 17 a. 44; 17 b. 43. A. S. pearf, pt. pr. of purfan,

to need.

par-mid, adv. therewith, 6 b. 439; 16. 156; permide, 9. 160. A.S. mid dere (sace). See ber-fore.

par-of, adv. thereof, 3 b. 109; perof, 3 b. 100.

barrke, the ark, 5. 1059. Arrke.

pas, pron. demonst. acc. f. s. this,

1.92; 6 a. 429; pl. these, 1.81; 6 a. 33; A. S. vás. See pos.

pas, art. def. gen. m. of the, 16. 338. A. S. dæs. See po.

pat, pron. dem. n. that, 1.84; pron. rel. he pat, 17 a. 112, 152; conj. that, 1. 84; 17 a. 124. A. S. væt. See pe.

pauh, conj. though, 9. 133, 185;

11. 82. See pah.

pe, pron. rel. who, which, I. 30;
2. 47; I5. 2114, 2408; I7 b.
319. A. S. öe (the indeclinable

relative pronoun).

pe, pron. dem. m. that (man), 4 b.

11; 17 b. 66, 134, 219; pl. 17 a.

92; def. art. m. the, 3 a. 4; pl.
6b. 13. A. S. &e (the form se generally used), pl. 8a. Cf. Te,
To, peo, pie, pat, pæ, pet,
pas, pes, pære, pam, pon,
pane, pa, po.

pe, conj. that, 17 a. 332.

pe, conj. than, 3 b. 26. A. S. pe, quam (Grein).

pe, pron. thee, 3 a. 68; 18. 384.

A. S. &é. See pu. bear, adv. there, 7, 03.

pear, adv. there, 7. 93. See pær. peau-fule, adj. pl. moral, virtuous, 9. 227.

peauien, v. to permit, 8 a. 107.

A. S. pafian.

peawes, sb. habit, practice, 7. 34; peawes, pl. 7. 34; wirtnes, 7. 41. A. S. peaw, habit, in pl. manners, morals: O. S. thau. Cf. peawess, pewed.

peden, sb. dat. pl. peoples, nations, 15. 2302. See peode.

peden, adv. thence, 15. 2201. See pepenn.

peh, conj. though, 4 a. 12; 4 c. 29,
42; 17 a. 181. A. S. béh, beih,
17 b. 165; nevertheless, 17 b. 227.
A. S. béh. See pah.

pei, pron. they, 18. 414. Icel. peir, they (Dan. de); cp. A. S. &á, those, nom. and acc. Cf. pai, pe33, Tai, Te33.

peih-hwepere, conj. nevertheless, 17 b. 131. See pah-hweber.

pein, sb. thane, knight, warrior, attendant at a king's court; peines, pl. 6 a. 201; peynes, 14. 2; peinen, dat. 1, 24. A.S. pegn, in Chron. ann. 626 (Laud. MS.); cp. Icel. pegn; O.S. pegan, a youth, also, a warrior, knight, disciple; O. H. G. thegan (Otfrid).

pemperice, the empress, 2. 125.

See Emperice.

pen, def. art. dat. s. 4 c. 57; 16. 1743; pl. 9. 93. See pam.

penche, v. to seem, 17 b. 118. See

punchen.

penchen, v. to think, 7. 222; 9. 131; Penche, 10. 46, 74; Penched, pr. pl. 3b. 41. A.S. pencan, to think; cp. O. H. G. thenkan (Tatian). Cf. penken, pinchep, pohte, poste, puste.

pende, the end, 19. 1406. See

Ende.

pene, def. art. acc. m. 3 a. 101;
6 a. 143;
9 132, 276;
penne,
3 a. 86;
pen, 3 a. 69;
7 170;
8 a. 146;
8 b. 7.
See pane.

penges, sb. pl. things, 6 b. 70. See

ping.

penien, v. to serve; penið, pr. pl. 1. 165. A. S. pénian; cp. O. S. thionón, O. H. G. thionón (Tatian, Otfrid).

peninge, sb. pl. services, 1. 54.

A. S. bénung.

penken, v. to think; penkeste, thinkest thou, 18. 578. See pen-

chen.

penne, adv. and conj. then, 3b. 62; 10.3; 17 a.95, 118; when, since, 3b. 49, 52; 4a. 56; 17 a. 230; pene, 3b. 61; pen, 10. 41. See Danne,

penne, conj. after comp. than, 3 a. 30, 53; penn, 3 a. 107; pene, 4b. 98; 6 a. 84, 202; pen, 3 a. 20; 3b. 41; 7.140; 9.17, 129. See panne,

benne, adv. thence, 17 a. 142. See

banen.

peo, pron. dem. nom. f. that (woman), 8 a. 4, 56; 9. 23; ace. f. 3d. 62; 17 a. 350; pl. those, 3 b. 19; 7. 16; 16. 843, 1671; def. art. f. 3 b. 54, 112; pl. 9. 35, 37. A.S. beo, dem. nom. f. (see Skeat s.v. that); A. S. há, dem. acc. f. s. and nom. acc. pl. See be.

beode, sb. people, nation, 16, 905; pl. orders (of angels), 5. 1051. A. S. beód: O. S. thiod; cp. O. H. G. thiot (Tatian, Otfrid).

Cf. biode, beden.

peof, sb. thief, 7. 6, 233; 10. 38; 19. 323, 709; peue, dat. 17 a. 44; Pieue, 17 a. 43; Peofes, pl. 10. 53; peoues, 10. 63. A. S. peóf: O. H. G. thiob (Tatian).

beofte, sb. theft, 9. 15. A.S. heoft,

beófő (Schmid, p. 555). peonne, adv. then, 7. 197; 9. 11,

64, 290. See panne.

peorrf, sb. unleavened bread, 5. 997. A. S. peorf, unleavened bread, Exod. xii. 15; cp. Icel. hjarfr, adj.; G. derb, compact, firm. Cf. perrfling.

peos, pron. dem. f. this, 3 b. S7, 113; 8 a. 131; 9. 365. A. S.

Jeós. See pes.

peos, pron. dem. pl. these, 3 b. 14; 7. 15; 9. 21; 16. 730, 1653; peose, 9. 118. A. S. Jás. See bes.

peoster, sb. darkness, 7. 03. A.S. beostru: O. S. thiustri. Cf. pus-

peosternesse, sb. darkness, 8 a. 130; 17 a. 275. A.S. peósternis. Cf. pesternesse, piesternesse.

peostre, adj. dark, 17 a. 75, 284. A. S. peóstre: O. S. thiustri. peoudome, sb. bondage, 11. 98.

A.S. peówdóm.

peoww, sb. servant, 5, 984, 1565. A. S. beów, servant, slave: Goth. thewis. Cf. Lar-baw, Lattow. beowwtenn, v. to serve, 5, 973. 1075, 1283. From A. S. beówet, service.

per, adv. there, I. 34; 17 a. 44, 226; where, 12. 243; Pere, there, 17 a. 99. See bær.

per-before, adv. before that time,

13.116.

per efter, adv. thereafter, 1. 91; 2. 102; 3 a. 13; 9. 231.

per-ozeines, adv. in comparison therewith, 7.93. See per-fore, Onn-zeness.

perrflinng, adj. unleavened, 5. 1590. A.S. bearfling, see Wright's Vocab., 348. 28. See peorrf.

per-til, adv. thereto, 18. 396. ber-to, adv, thereto, to that (speech), 16. 665; to that (time), 1. 159; to that (sin), 3 b. 76. See pærfore.

ber-towart, adv. against it, 7. 193. See Toward.

per-uppe, adv. besides, 19. 1138.

Cf. bruppe.

pes, pron. dem. m. this, I. 35, 44; 3 b. 32, 38; 7. 5; 11. 78; f. I. 103; 17 a. 144; 19. 688, 812; pl. 1. 25, 80; 19. 836; pese, 4 a. 43; 17 b. 312; dat. s. 1. 55, 137, 100. A.S. Jes, m.; Jeós, f.; Jas, pl. Cf. beos, bis, bos, beser, pesses.

pes, def. art. gen. m. 1. 83. A.S.

dæs. See be.

pes; pes pe (before comparatives), so much the (more), 3 a. 78. A. S. bæs de; dæs is gen. of dæt, that, used adverbially. See above.

pe-self, pron. thyself, 10. 19; pesellf, 5. 1190; be selue, 19. 45; pe suluen, 11.64; pe seoluen, 6 a.

peser, pron. dem. dat. f. this, I. 85; pesser, 1. 102; pesse, 17 b. 328, 383; persen, pl. 1. 82; peses, 1. 131. A.S. dissere, disse, dat. f. s.; disum, dat. pl. See pes.

pesses, pron. dem. gen. s. this, 17 b. 338. A. S. dises. See pes.

pesternesse, sb. darkness, I. 32.

See peosternesse.

pestrode, pt. s. became dark, 2. 102. A. S. hystrian, cp. apystrian, to grow dark, in Chron. aun. 879 (Laud. MS.).

pet, pron. dem. n. that, 17 b. 68; def. art. 3 a. 28; 4 a. 28; conj. that,

3 b. 13. See pat.

pepenn, adv. thence, 5. 1098. Icel. paðan, also heðan (Dan. deden); cp. Goth. thathroh, thence; Icel. haðra, there. Cf. peden.

pewed, adj.; Wel pewed, well mannered, 15. 1914. See peaw.

pez, conj. though, 19. 317, 1052.

See peh.

pe33, pron. they, 5. 1047; pe33re, gen. their, 5. 979; pe33m, dat. them, 5. 1142. lcel. peir, they; peirra, of them; peim, to them. See pei.

piar, adv. there, 17 b. 165. See

pær.

Piece, adj. thick; Picke, 16. 17; adv. 16. 430; Picce, I. 135; Pikke, 19. 1255. A. S. Picce, adj. and adv.: O. S. thikhi; cp. O. H. G. thiki, dense (Otfrid).

pider, adv. thither, 1. 7; 2. 112; 15. 2360. A. S. öider. Cf. pu-

der.

pider-ward, adv. thitherward, 9. 59; 16. 143. A. S. piderweard. Pie, pron. dem. acc. f. that, 4 d. 61.

A. S. Já. See peo.

piesternesse, sb. darkness, 1. 17, 155; 17 b. 281. See peosternesse.

pild, sb. patience, 5. 1562. A.S.
 (ge)pyld: O. S. githuld; cp.
 O. H. G. githult (Tatian). See
 polien.

pildilis, adv. patiently, 5. 1186.

A. S. (ge) hyldiglice.

pilke, the same, 17 a. 348. See Ilce.

pin, pron. poss. thine, 3 a. 68; 8 a. 138; 15. 2135; 19. 462; pina, 1. 42; pi, 8 a. 52; 16. 848. A. S. Vin. Cf. Pire, Tin, Ti.

pinche, v. to seem, 16. 346;
pincheð, pr. s. 4 a. 81; 4 c. 40;
pincþ, 16. 840, 1787. See pun-

chen

pinchep, pr. s. thinks, 17 a. 201.

See benchen.

ping, sb. thing, affair, property, 16.
312; 17a. 260; pl. 1. 38; 9.
258; pinge, 16. 309, 664; dat.
16.1772; pinges, 9. 246. A. S.
ping, O. S. thing; cp. Icel. ping,
an assembly, public meeting, an
affair, thing. Cf. penges. pinkes.

pinke, v. to seem, 19.1163; pinked, pr. s. 15. 2403; pinkh, 16. 1694; 19.1331; pinche = pinche, appears to thee, 16.46. See

bunchen.

pinkes, sb. pl. things, 13. 125. See ping.

piode, sb. people, 1. 105. See peode.

pire, pron. poss. dat. f. thy, 16. 429, 1650. A.S. vinre.

pis (be is), which is, 17 b. 251.

pis, pron. dem. m. s. this, 3 b. 91;
n. 3 b. 98; 17 a. 237. A. S. des,
dis. See pes.

pisse, fron. dem. gen. f. s. this, 17 a. 265; pisser, dat. f. s. 1. 86; pissen, dat. m. s. 6 a. 570; pisse, 3 a. 35; 9. 349; dat. pl. 16. 1789; pis, 7. 176. A.S. öissere (öisse), gen. dat. f. s.; öisum, dat. m. s. and pl. See pes.

pit (þe it), who it, 17 b. 112, 141.
po, pron. dem. and def. art. that, the, acc. f. s. I. 41; 13, 30, 70; 16. 199; pl. I. 171; 2. 90; 15. 2136; 17 b. 177, 229, 291. A. S. dá. See þe.

po, def. art. dat. n. s. 13. 3, 7; dat. pl. 13. 20. A. S. dám, dat. s. and pl. See po.

po, adv. then, 18. 395; 19. 50;

when, 4 a. 8; 4 b. 62; 11. 90; 12. 31; 15. 2108; 16. 1667. A. S. 8 a.

pog, conj. though, nevertheless, 12.
34; 15. 2163; pohh, 5. 972,
1712. See pah, Tohh-swa-

poht, sb. thought; pohht, 5. 1594;
pogt, 15. 1330; pohtes, pl. 7.
223. A. S. (ge)poht. Cf. post,
puste.

pohte, pt. s. thought, 8 a. 123;
pogt, 15. 2432; Pohten, pl. 6 a.
243. A. S. póhte, pt. of pencan.

See penchen.

Polień, v. to suffer, endure, 7. 7, 96; 8 b. 132; Polyen, 17 a. 120; Polye, 17 a. 182; Polie, 7. 81; Polen, 2. 131; Polenn, 5. 1561; Polede, pt. s. 4 c. 6; 17 a. 184; Poleden, pl. 7. 113. A. S. polian; cp. O. S. tholón, O. H. G. tholén (Tatian). Cf. Pale8, Pild.

pon, pron. dem. dat. m. s. that, 3 a. 5, 99. A. S. dám. See pe.

Pone, sb. thought, 4 a. 79; 4 d. 29; 8 a. 71; Ponk, 4 c. 59; 17 a. 89, 110; Ponke, dat. 4 d. 17; Pone, pl. 7. 22; Ponk, thanks, 17 a. 70. See Pane.

pong, sb. a strip of leather, 6 a.

437. See pwang.

ponken, v. to thank; ponkede, pt. s. 8 b. 63; ponked, pp. 4 b. 3; ponked, imp. pl. 9. 355. See panken.

ponne, adv. thence, 16. 1726. See

penne.

ponre, sb. dat, thunder, Thunor (the god), 6 b. 142. See puner.

for, adv. there, 15. 2183, 2197; Dore, 12. 96; 18. 741. See per.

poris-dai, sb. Thursday, 6 b. 142. Icel. pórsdagr; pórs, gen. of pórr, the god Thor, the god of thunder. See punres-dæi.

pornes, sb. pl. thorns, 10.86. A.S.

porn; cp. O. H. G. thorn (Tatian), Goth. thaurnus.

porne-wude, sb. thorn wood, 16,

por-quiles, adv. meanwhile, 15, 2211. See Quile.

por-til, adv. thereto, besides, 15.

poru, prep. through, 18. 627; porw, 18. 367. See purh.

poruz-like, adv. thoroughly, 18. 680.

pos, pron. dem. pl. these, 3 b. 102;
4 d. 40; 17 b. 303, 314, 351.
A. S. 8ás. See pes.

poore, the others, 17 b. 167. See Over.

popwæthere, conj. nevertheless, 2.172. See pah-hweder.

Post, sb. thought; Pouht, 9. 112; 17 a. 108; Poste, dat. 16. 391; 19. 250. See Poht.

Po3te, pt. s. thought, 16. 392; 19. 1294; Hure Po3te, bethought her, 19. 277; Po3test, 2 pt. s. 16. 157; Pouhten, pt. pl. 9. 44; Thoucte, pt. s. 18. 443; Thouct, pp. 18. 447. A.S. póhte. See Denchen.

præd, sb. thread, 6 a. 436; pred, 6 b. 436. A. S. præd. See prowen.

pral, sb. servant, slave, thrall, 18.
 527, 684; 19. 424; pralle, dat.
 19. 419; pralles, pl. 17 b. 189.
 O. Northumb. prell, Mk. x. 44;
 Icel. præll; cp. Dan. træl.

pral-dom, sb. slavery, thraldom, 15. 2322. Icel. prældómr.

pral-hod, sb. slavery, serfdom, 19.

pral-shipe, sb. dat. slavery, 4c. 70; pralsipe, 4c. 18.

prasten, v. to oppress, afflict; pr. pl. 10. 94. A.S. (ge)præstan, to twist, hurt, torment.

preatien, v. to threat; preate, pr. s. 9. 117; preate, 2 pr. s. subj. A. S. predian; cp. Icel. preyta,

to struggle, to contend at law. See brete.

prelles, sb. pl. slaves, 17 a. 187; Eorde prelles, slaves upon earth, 3 a. 105. See bral.

prel-weorkes, sb. dat. pl. thrallworks, 3 a. 105. Icel. prælverk, work fit for a thrall or slave.

prengde, pt. s. pressed close, 2. 30. See bringen.

preo, num. three, 3 a. 103; 6 a, b. 7; 19. 823; bre, 3b. 74; 18.

348; 19. 821. A.S. pred. Cf. pri. prechad, sb. Trinity, 7. 237. Cp. M. H. G. driheit.

preottene, num. thirteen, 19. 163.

A.S. preó-tine.

preshen, v. to thresh; presshesst, 2 pr. s. 5. 1481. A.S. perscan. Cf. prosshenn.

prete, sb. threat, 16. 58. A.S. breat, tribulatio, castigatio (Grein): Icel. praut, a struggle, labour. Cf. preatien.

pri, num. three, 1. 114; prie, 13. 6. A. S. bri. See breó.

pridde, num. ord. third, 3 a. 28; 12. 23; 19. 830. A.S. bridda.

brië, adv. three times, 18. 730; prien, 6a. 568; preoien, 6a. 554. A. S. briwa, Exod. xxiii. 14.

priës, adv. thrice, 12. 20; prizess, 5. 1149. M. E. prië + adverbial suffix -s. See Sweet, lxxxix.

prim-settles, sb. pl. thrones, I. 41. A. S. prym-setl, glory-seat, thronus, Lu. xxii. 30; frymm, strength, courage, crowd, glory; cp. Icel. prymr, the noise of battle.

prin, adv. therein, 7. 173; Prinne,

7. 37; 8 a. 130.

pringen, v. to press; pringed, pr. s. 1. 135. A. S. fringan; pt. s. brang, pl. brungon; pp. brungen. Cf. Dringan, prengde, brunge.

prinne, adv. three at a time, 5. 1144; 18. 594, 716. Icel. prinnr, prennr,

prisst, sb. thirst, 5. 1615. See burst.

priste, adj. bold, 16. 171; 17 a. 20. A.S. prist, O.S. thristi; cp. G. dreist.

pristen, v. to thrust; prist, pt. s. 15. 2110; priste, pp. 18. 638. Icel. prýsta, to thrust.

bristes, pr. s. thirsts, 10, 105. A.S. hyrstan; cp. Icel. pyrsta; O. H. G. thursten (Tatian).

briue, v. to thrive, 18. 514; 19. 620. Icel. prifa, to grasp, seize, brifask, to seize for one-self, thrive.

prof, thereof, 7. 37, 185; 8 a. 57; 8 b. 111, 157. Cf. Trof.

pron, thereon, 8 b. 42. See perfore.

prop, sb. village, 4 a. 8. Icel. porp, a farm, hamlet; cp. Goth. paurp, a field, O. H. G. thorf (Otfrid), G. dorf.

prosshenn, pp. threshed, 5. 1530. A. S. (ge)porscen, pp. of perscan. See preshen.

prostle, sb. the song-thrush, 16. 1659. A.S. prostle, merula, in Wright's Vocab.; cp. G. drossel. See brusche.

prote, sb. throat, 2. 34; 9. 124; 16. 331; protes, pl. 18. 471. A.S. protu, in Wright's Vocab.; cp. O. Du. strot, the gullet, and It. strozza (Diez).

prowen, v. to throw; prowe, 19. 1528; prewe, 2 pt. s. 19. 1186; breu, pt. s. 18. 1088, 1172. A. S. práwan, to twist, whirl; pt. preów, pp. prawen.

browen, v. to suffer; prowede, pt. s. 4c. 5. A. S. prowian; cp. O. H. G. thruoén (Tatian).

prowunge, sb. suffering, passion; proweunge, dat. 4c. 10; prowenge, 4c. 12; proweinge, 4a. 57. A.S. prowung, passio, martyrium (Grein).

proze, v. to run, 19. 981. A. S.

prægan (Grein) : Goth. thragjan;

cp. Gr. τρέχω.

pro30, sb. course, time, 16. 260; 19. 336, 1022. A. S. prag (Grein). See above.

pruh, sb. coffin, 3 b. 64. A. S. pruh, often in Bede (Bosworth); cp. Icel. pró.

prunnesse, sb. Trinity, 7. 79. A. S. prines (Leo).

pruppe, thereupon, 7. 220. See perfore.

prusche, sb. thrush, 16. 1659. A. S. prysce. Cf. prostle.

prute, thereout, 7. 46.

pu, pron. thou, 1. 42; 15. 2495;
 19. 107. A. S. δú. Cf. Tu, Te,
 pe, þin.

puder, adv. thither, 19. 1466. See

pider.

puften, sb. handmaid, 9. 194; puhten, 9. 239. A fem. derivative of A. S. gepofta, a comrade; lit. one who sits on the same rowing bench; from pofta, transtra, in Wright's Vocab., 166, 17; cp. Icel. popta, a rowing bench.

Puhte, pt. s. appeared, 8 b. 159; 10. 43, 65; 16. 1661. A.S. puhte, pt. of pyncan. Cf. puste.

pulli, the like, such, 7. 184, 234. A. S. pyllic, Mk. ii. 12.

punche, v. to seem, 17 a. 63; punche, 17 b. 62; punche, pr. s. 16.1649; punch, 16.1672. A. S. pyncan: O. S. thunkian; cp. O. H. G. thunken (Tatian). Cf. penche, pinche, pinke, puhte.

punches, pr. s. thinks, 17 b. 205, 237. See penchen.

Puner, sb. thunder; Punres, gen. s. 3 a. 64; Punre, dat. 3 a. 34; the god Thunor, 6 a. 145. A. S. punor, thunder, also, Thunor, the thunder-god; cp. Icel. pórr (= ponor), the god Thor.

punres dæi, sb. Thursday, 6 a. 145. A. S. punresdæg, the day of the god Thunor. See above. purh, prep. through, 1. 82, 150;
16. 1757; purth, by, 5. 982;
purch, through, 2. 142; 4 a. 59;
13. 124; durg, 12. 119; 15. 2523;
purth, 9. 66;
purg, 19. 885.
A. S. purh;
cp. O. H. G. thuruh (Tatian).
Cf. poru, purd.
purh-faren, v. to pass through, 4 a.

24. A. S. purh-faran. purh-lefede, pt. s. continued, lived

through, 1.117. See Lefien. purh-sih, pr. s. perceives, 17 b. 90; purh syhp, 17 a. 89. A.S. purh-seón.

purl, sb. a hole, aperture for admitting light, window, 9. 184.
A. S. pyrel, a hole, Mk. x. 25, also, an adj. bored, pierced = purh + el, through-el; for the adjectival suffix -el (-ol), see Sweet lxxxvi. See Skeat (s. v. thrill).

Purlos, pr. s. pierces, 10. 119.
A. S. pyrlian, also spelt pirlian,
Exod. xxi. 6; from pyrel. See

above.

purst, sb. thirst, 17 a. 197; 17 b. 325. A.S. purst, pyrst, pirst. See prisst.

purd = purh, 3 b. 57.

puruht-ut, adv. wholly, 11. 70. puruh-ut, adv. throughout, 9. 81;

pus, adv. thus, 6 a, b. 333. A.S.

öus, O.S. thus; cp. Du. dus. Cf. Tus. pusend, num. thousand, 17 b. 356;

19. 319; Fusende, 2. 36; Fusennde, 5. 1316. A. S. púsend: Goth. thusundi.

puster, sb. darkness, 16. 198, 232. See pooster.

put (pu+it), thou it, 5. 1573.
puvele, sb. pl. twigs, 16. 278.
A. S. pifel, a shrub, bramble, in Wright's Vocab.

puzte, pt. s. seemed, 19. 278, 494, 1128. See punchen.

puzte, pt. s. thought, 16. 31. See penchen.

puste, sb. dat. thought, 19. 1128;

See poht.

pwang, sb. strip of leather, 6b. 433.pwong, 6a. 433. A.S. pwang, Johni. 27; cp. Icel. pvengr. See Pong.

Dwerrt-ut, adv. throughout, 5. 1183. M. E. pwert, across, transversely; Icel. pvert, n. of pvert, adj. transverse; cp. A. S. pweorh, perverse: Goth. thwairhs, angry.

# U, V (Vowel).

Vdas, sb. Judah, 15. 1949. See Judas.

Ufel, adj. evil; Ufele, pl. 3 b. 101. A. S. yfel: O. S. ubil; cp. O. H. G. ubil (Tatian). Cf. Euel, Iuel, Vuel, Yuele.

Ufel, sb. evil; Vfel, 6 a. 156; Vfele, dat. 6 a. 102. A.S. yfel. Cf.

Euel. Iuel. Vuel.

Uferr, adv. above, 5. 1715; Icel. yfir: Goth. ufar. See Ofer.

Ulche, adj. each, 17 a. 227; Ulcne, acc. m. 3 b. 70; Vch, adj. 17 a. 28; Vich, 17 a. 298. See Uwilc.

Ulke, adj. same, 19. 1213. See Ilce.
Umbe, prep. about, 6 a. 71; 9.
285; Ummbenn, 5. 1538. A. S.
ymbe, about, around: O. S. umbi,
O. H. G. umbi (Tatian); cp. Icel.
umb (um), Gr. ἀμφί, O. Ir. imb.
(imm), (Windisch).

Umbe-while, adv. some time, 6 a. 473; Umwile, at times, 2.41.

Ummbe-pennkenn, v. to meditate, 5. 1240; Ummbe-pennkesst, 2 pr. s. 5. 1216, 1248. See Umbe and penken.

Un-ancomned, pp. unnamed, impossible to name on account of number, innumerable, 3 a. 31. Cp. A. S. genemnod, pp. of nemnan, to name. See Nemnen.

Un-berrmedd, adj. unleavened, 5.

1591. See Berme.

Un-bicomelich, adj. unbecoming, uncomely, 19. 1077; Un-bicum-

liche, 4 b. 56. See Bi-cume-lich.

Un-bihefre, adj. comp. more unprofitable, 7. 207. See Bi-heue. Un-bileffulle, adj. unbelieving, 4d.

16. See Bi-leffulle.

Un-bind, pr. s. unbinds, 17 a. 386; Vnbint, 17 b. 398; Unbond, pt. s. 17 a. 188; Unbounden, pt. pl. 18. 602.

Un-bishped, pp. unconfirmed, 9.
20. A. S. bisceopian, to administer the rite of confirmation (B.T.), from biscop, bishop. Cf. Dryden, Cymon and Iphigenia, 'bishop'd by the fair' (Richardson).

Un-bisorzeliche, adv. pitilessly,

3 a. 55. See Sorge.

Un-boht, pp. unatoned for, 17 b. 59; Vnbouht, 17 a. 60. See Buggen.

Un-buhsum, adj. disobedient, 14. 450. See Buhsum.

Vn-clothede, pt. s. unclothed, 18. 659. See Clapen.

Un-out, adj. strange; Uncute, dat. pl. 6 a. 80; 19. 733; Uncote, acc. pl. 1. 26. A. S. uncút, unknown, foreign, strange; cút, known, pp. of cunnan, to know. See Cunnen.

Un-dep, adj. not deep, 2. 29. See Deop.

Under, prep. during; Vnder pan, during these things, interea, meanwhile, 6 a, b. I, 463; Under, adv. underneath, I. 59. A. S. under: Goth. under; cp. O. H. G. untar, under, among: cp. Lat. inter, among. Cf. Vndren.

Under-fangen, v. to receive; Underfonge, 19. 916; Underfangð, pr. s. 1.148; Underfangeð, pl. 1. 153; Underfangenn, 5. 1523; Underfangen, pp. 2. 2, 72.

Under-fon, v. to receive, 4 b. 50; Under fo, 1. 155; 4 b. 29; Under foð, pr. s. 4 b. 28, 40; Under fo; imp. s. 4 b. 35; Under fon, pp. 6 a. 482; 7. 213. A.S. underfon, Gen. xxxvii. 35. Cf. Underuon.

Under-geton, pt. pl. perceived, 2.

II. A. S. undergeáton, pt. pl. of undergitan. See Underziten.

Underlinges, sb. pl. subjects, 3 a.

Under-nimen, v. to receive, I pr. pl. 4b. 68; Under-numen, pp. taken unawares, 15. 2135; Under-nimende, ger. 4c. 51. See Nimen.

Under-standen, to receive, understand; Understonden, 3b. 70; 4a. 72; 11. 31; Vnderstonde, 17 a. 191; Understandeð, pr. s. 4b. 112; Understant, 4b. 113; Understondeð, 4a. 57; Understont, 4b. 107; Understonden, 1 pr. pl. 4b. 81; Understonden, pt. pl. 4a. 29; Understande, pp. 1. 135. A.S. understandan.

Under-stondingnesse, sb. faculty of understanding, 4 d. 70.

Under tok, pt. s. undertook, 18. 664; Undertoke, pt. s. subj. would receive, 18. 377. M. E. undertaken (Stratmann).

Under-peod, pp. subject; Underpeoden, sb. pl. 1. 3; Underpeode, 1. 77; Underpeod, 1. 7; Underpiede, 1. 160. A. S. underpeod, subject; underpeodan, to subject.

Under-uon, to receive, 9. 219; to contain, 7. 168; Underuongest, 2 pr. s. 3 b. 65; Underuo\(^3\), pr. pl. 9. 87; Underuo, imp. pl. 9. 144; Vuderuonge, pp. 17 a. 348. See Under-fon.

Under-siten, v. to learn, discover, Underseite, I. 4. A. S. undergitan, to understand, Lev. iv. 28. Cf. Under-gæton.

Un-don, v. to undo, open; Undude,
 pt. s. 19. 985; Undone, pp. 19.
 1254. A.S. undón, Exod. ii. 6.

Vndren, sb. undern, mid-forenoon, or mid-afternoon, 9 a.m. or 3 p.m.,

15. 2269. A.S. undern, in Chroniann. 538, lift the intervening period, from under (= G. unter), between; cp. Icel. undern, and Goth. undaurni.

Unduhti, adj. unworthy, 8 a. 10. A. S. undyhtig; dyhtig, strong.

Un-easo, adj. uneasy, 17 b. 183; àdv. scarcely, 17 b. 191. A. S. uneáse, with difficulty. Cf. Vnnepe.

Un-eses, adv. with difficulty, 15.

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Un-forzolden, pp. unrequited, 17 b. 59. A. S. forgolden, pp. of forgildan, to recompense. Cf. Unvorgulde.

Un-freme, sb. disadvantage, 17 b. 230. A. S. unfremu, res perniciosa (Grein). See Frame.

Unhele, sb. sickness, 17 a. 199. See Hele.

Un-helpe, sb. sickness, 17 a. 321, 369; Unhalde, 17 b. 16, 377. See Helde.

Un-hersamnesse, sb. dat. disobedience, 1. 96. A. S. unhýrsumnis. Vn-hillen, v. to disclose, 15. 1912.

See Helen.

Un-hol, adj. sick, 17a, 114. See Hol. Un-holde, adj. pl. ungracious, ungrateful ones, 17a, 37; 17b, 36 (see Notes). See Hold.

Un-iliche, adj. unlike, 17 b. 360; Vnyliche, 17 a. 352; Unliche,

8 a. 77. A.S. ungelic.

Un-imete, adj. dat. immeasurable, 6 a. 508; adv. extraordinarily, immensely, 7. 84; Unimea, 8 b. 12; Unmeå, 8 a. 10. A.S. ungemæt, in Chron. ann. 1115. Cf. On-imete.

Un-imeteliche, adv. immensely, infinitely, 10. 70. A.S. ungemet-

lice.

Un-iredlice, adv. sharply, vehemently, 1.152. A. S. ungerydelice, from ungeryde, asper, Lu. iii. 5. Cf. Un-rideli. Un-isalde, sb. unhappiness, 17 b. 378. Vn-yselyhbe, 17 a. 198. A. S. ungesælo, in Chron. ann. 1000. See Iselde.

Un-iselie, adj. pl. unhappy, 9. 56.

A. S. ungesælig.

Un-itald, pp. unnumbered, hence, innumerable, I. 55. A. S. ungeteald. See Tellen.

Un-iwasse, pp. unwashen, I. 143.

See Waschen.

Unk, pron. dual, dat. to us both, 16. 1733; Unker, gen. of us both, 16. 151, 1689. A.S. unc, dat. acc.; uncer, gen.

Un-keueleden, pt. pl. ungagged,

18. 601. See Keuel.

Un-kuo, adj. unacquainted with, 12. 112; strange, unknown (person), 9. 266. See Un-cut.

Un-lede, adj. wretched, accursed, 16. 1644. A.S. unlæd; cp. Goth.

unleds, poor.

Vn-meof, sb. want of moderation; Wid vnmeod, immoderately, 7. 53. See Meas.

Unn-clænnesse, sb. uncleanness,

5. 1385.

Unn-clene, adj. unclean, 5. 1105, Unn-cweme, adj. displeasing, 5.

1527. See Cweme. Unnderr-preost, sb. under-priest, priest under the bishop, 5. 1146.

Unnen, v. to grant; Unne, pr. s. subj. 2. 204. A.S. unnan; ann. I and 3 pr. s.; unne, 2 pr. s.; unnon, pl.; úðe, pt. Cf. An, Hunne, On, I-unne.

Unn-epe, adv. scarcely, with difficulty, 17 a. 189, 343. See Un-

ease.

Vnn-ifo3e, adj. pl. countless, innumerable, 6 a. 260. A.S. ungefóg, immensus; ungefóge, excessively.

Un-nit, adj. useless, 4 d. 15. 29; Unnet, 17 b. 5; Unnet, 17 a. 5. A. S. unnytt. Cf. Un-nut.

Unn-sellbe, sb. misfortune, 5. 1561; Unnseolbe, 5, 1560. See Un-selfe.

Unn-skapefull, adj. harmless, 5. 1176. Icel. skadi, scathe, harm, damage; cp. A. S. sceaða, an enemy, sceadan, to harm.

Unn-skapiznesse, sb. harmlessness,

5. 1171.

Un-nut. adj. useless, 4 d. 34. See Un-nit.

Un-orne, adj. old, decrepit, plain in appearance; Unorn, 19. 330, 1564; Unorne, old, 9. 238; plain, 9. 153. A. S. unorne, old, worn out (Grein); cp. unornlic scrud, vetera vestimenta, Jos. ix. 5; see Halliwell (s. v. unourne).

Un-pinedd, pp. untouched by pain,

5. 1367. See Pinen.

Un-rede, sb. bad counsel, folly, mischief, 16. 212. A.S. un-

Un-rideli, roughly, 10. 80. Sec Un-iredlice.

Vn-riht, sb. injustice, wrong, 17 a. 209; Vnryht, 17 a. 93; Unrihte, dat. 17 b. 213. A. S. unriht.

Unrihtfulnesse, sb. unlawfulness, 16. 1742. Cp. unriztfulnesse. Wycliffe, Ps. xciii. 4.

Vn-seheliche, adj. invisible, 7. 33. A. S. unsewenlic (Bosworth).

Un-sele, adj. unhappy, 17 b. 201. A.S. unsælig.

Un-selbe, sb. unhappiness, 4 b. 47. A. S. unsælð. Cf. Unn-sellpe.

Un-spurne, v. to kick open, 19. 1086. From A.S. speornan, to kick, spurn.

Un-stabeluest, adj. without a firm foundation, 9. 5. From A.S.

stadol, foundation.

Un-stedefast, adj. not firm in one's place; Unstedefaste, 17 b. 320; Vnstudeueste, 17 a. 314. A.S. unstedefæst.

Un-strong, adj. feeble, 12. 59. A. S. unstrang, in Wright's Vocab. Un-tellendlice, adj. indescribable, 2, 21. See Tellen.

Un-tiffed, pp. unadorned, 9. 187. See Tiffung.

Un-todealet, pp. undivided, 7. 80. See To-dælen.

Un-toheliche, adv. unrestrainedly, 7. 20.

Un-tohen, pp. undisciplined, unrestrained; Untohe, 7. 25, 227; Untohene, pl. 7. 14. Cp. A. S. togen, pp. of teón, to draw, to bring up. See Teon.

Un-treewe, adj. untrue, 10. 32; Untrewe, not straight, 12. 77. A.S.

untreówe.

Vn-trewnesse, sb. untruth, 17 a.

262; 17b. 269.

Un-pane, sb. dislike; Hares unpances, against their will, I. 65; Vnponkes, 7.47. A. S. unpane, dislike (Grein); gen. used adverbially, his unpances, against his will.

Un-peaw, sb. immorality, vice, 7. 60; Unpeu, 16. 194; Unbeawe, dat. 17b. 350; Vnpewe, 17a. 342; Unpeawes, gen. 7. 221; pl. 1. 153; 7. 193, 234. A. S. unpeaw.

Un-vorgulde, pp. unrequited, 17 a. 60. See Un-forzolden,

Un-weawed, pp. unveiled, 9. 261.

A. S. wéfan; cp. bewéfan, to cover, wrap round, Gen. xxiv. 65.

Un-welde, adj. pl. weak, 12. 57.
For M. E. exx. see Stratmann;
cp. weldy, active, strong (Chaucer);
from M. E. welden, to have power over;
A. S. geweldan.

Un-wemmed, pp. unstained, immaculate, 1. 162; Unwenmet, without injury, 8 b. 158, 177; Unwenmet, 8 a. 22, 127, 141. A. S. ungewemmed, pp. of wemman, to defile, from wamm, a stain: O. S. wam, wickedness, crime.

Un-wenne, sb. sadness, 17 b. 212. See Un-wunne. Un-werget, pp. unwearied, 7. 175 Unwerzet, 7. 99. A.S. ungeweri gad; gewergian, to weary (B.T.) See Weri.

Un-wiht, sb. monster, devil, 7.4 Unwişt, an uncanny monster, 16 33, 90; Unwiştes, pl. evil spirits 16. 218; Unwişt, adj. uncanny 16. 330. See Wiht.

Un-wille, sb. displeasure; dat. 16 347; Unwilles, gen. used adverbially, Hire unwilles, against her will, 8 a. 19. A.S. unwilla (Grein)

Un-williche, adj. unwilling, 4a. 81 Un-wine, sb. enemy, 7. 193; 8 b 190; Unwines, pl. 3 b. 104; 8 a. 151. A.S. unwine, in Chron. ann. 1075 (MS. D). See Wine.

Un-winne, sb. joylessness, 17 b. 250. See Un-wunne.

Un-wreest, adj. infirm, weak, base, bad; Unwreast, I. 116, 151; Unwreaste, pl. 1. 91; 7. 33; Unwraste, I. 27; 6a. 159; 18. 547; Unwreste, dat. s. 10. 113; adv. 17a. 242. A.S. unwrest, insecure, in Chron. ann. 1052, see Earle's note, p. 346; wrest, firm, stable, durable, strong (Grein), it. tightly twisted or strung, as the strings of a harp; op. wrestan, to twist, to wrest. See Skeat (s. v. wrest).

Un-wrenche, sb. dat. evil design, 16. 169. A.S. unwrenc, Gen. xxxix. 16. See Wrench.

Un-wreen, v. to discover, reveal; Unwree, 7. 137; Unwrozen, pp. uncovered, 16. 162; Unwroze, 16. 848. A.S. unwreen, pt. unwreah, pp. unwrogen

Un-wrien, pp. uncovered, revealed, 17 b. 162. A. S. wrihan (an older form of wreón), pp. un-

wrigen.

Un-wunne, sb. misery, 17 a. 208. See Wunne, Un-wenne, Unwinne.

Un-wurd, adj. unworthy, 8 a.

74; 8b. 94; Unwuröe, pl. displeasing, 3b. 30; Unwuröere, comp. more unacceptable, 4b. 38; Unwuröeste, superl. meanest, 4a. 14. A. S. unwurö, unweorö.

Un-wurði, adj. unworthy, 10. 50, 68. M. E. wurði; cp. Ormulum, 2705, wurrþi. See Skeat (s.v.

worth).

Un-wurdliche, adv. unworthily, 4b. 113. A.S. unwurdlice, Mk.

x. 14.

Vn-yqueme, adj. displeasing, disagreeable, 14. 444. See I-cweme.

Up-breiden, v. to reproach; Up-breide, pr. s. subj. 9. 276. A. S. bregdan, to lay hold of, to drag; Icel. bregda, to move anything swiftly, to blame, upbraid.

Uppard, adv. upward, 4 d. 16.

Upp-cumenn, v. to ascend, 5.

Uppen, prep. upon, 4a. 8o; 4d. 18; 6a. 75; Uppe, 4a. 79; 4d. 22; 6a. 186; Upe, 1. 154; 16. 733; Uppo, 5. 1046. A. S. uppon, uppan.

Up-risinge, sb. dat. rising up, 19.

852.

Up-riste, sb. dat. rising (of the sun), 19. 1470. M. E. uprist (Stratmann).

Up-stize, sb. ascension, I. 123.

A. S. upstige.

Ure, pron. our, of us, I. 35; 12.
29; 17 a. 187; 17 b. 57, 189,
320; Ur, I. 26; Ures, of our, I.
99, 123. A. S. úre. Cf. Hur.

Ureisuns, sb. pl. orisons, prayers,
3 b. So. Norm. F. ureizuns, pl.;
O. F. ureisun, oraison (Bartsch);
Lat. orationem, a prayer, from orare, to pray.

Vres, sb. pl. hours (ecclesiastical), 9. 252. O. F. ure (in Roland), eure.

heure; Lat. hora.

Urne, v. to run, 19. 888; Urnen, pt. pl. 3 a. 22; Urne, pt. s. subj.

8 a. 125. A.S. irnan, pt. pl. urnon. See Eornen.

Vrre, sb. wrath, 14. 205. See Eorre.

Us-self, pron. acc. pl. ourselves, 17 b. 310; Vs seolf, 17 a. 304. A. S. ús, silfe.

Ut, adv. out, 17 b. 300; 2. 114; 6 a, b. 458; 9. 238; Ut of, prep. 2. 48; Ute, adv. 19. 245; Uten, prep. away from, 15. 2406; without, 17 b. 371. A.S. út, úte, útan. Cf. Uttere.

Ute, I pr. pl. subj. (optative), let us, 16. 1779; 17 a. 331; 17 b. 337. A. S. uton, let us, orig. subj. of witan, let us go; cp. the use of allons (alum, aluns), in Roland.

Utheste, sb. the hue and cry, 16. 1698. A corruption of Low Lat. uthesium, hutesium, huesium, the hue and cry in pursuit of a criminal (Ducange). See Schmid (s.v. uthesium),

Ut-lazen, sb. pl. outlaws, 6 a. 275. A.S. útlaga, ex lex (Schmid); Icel. útlaga, outlawed, útlagi, an out-

law.

Ut-lete, sb. dat. outlet, a place for putting out to sea, 16. 1794. Icel. útlát.

Ut-nume, adv. exceptionally, 8 a. 15; Utnumne, 8 b. 19. A.S. útnumen, pp. of útniman, to take out. See Nimen.

Ut-ride, v. to outride, 19. 858.

Uttere, adj. dat. outer, 9. 191. —
A. S. útór, uttor, outer, utter, comp. of út. See Ut.

Utward, adv. outward, 9. 42. A.S. úteweard.

Upe, sb. pl. waves, 3 a. 28. A.S. yd. a wave: Icel. udr, later form of unnr, the waves, sea: O. H. G. unda, a wave (Otfrid, Tatian): a nasalised form allied to Gr. võep; cp. O. Ir. usce, water (Windisch).

Vuel, adj. evil, 7. 28; 17 a. 121; Vuele, pl. 17 a. 247; Uuele, 7. 68: Vuele, adv. badly, 9. 332; 16. 63; 17 a. 92, 172, 292. See Ufel.

Vuel, sb. evil, harm, 9. 63; 17 a. 20, 60, 128; Uueles, pl. 7. 51.

See Ufel.

Uwile, adv. every, each, 3 a. 94; Uwilche, dat. 3 a. 85; Vych, adj. 17 a. 33, 297; Vyche, gen. 17 a. 363. A. S. gehwile, each, every. Cf. Ulche.

Usten, sb. dat, the last part of the night just before daybreak, 19. 1400. A.S. uhte: O.S. uhta: Goth. uhtwo; cp. Icel. ótta.

## V, U (consonant).

Vader, sb. father, 17 a. 186. See Fader.

Uæin, adj. fain, glad, 6. 526. Fagen.

Vaire, adj. fair, 16. 15. See Fæ-

Ualde, sb. dat. field, 6. 406. See Feld.

Vale, adj. many, 14. 418. So in Halliwell. See Fele.

Uallen, v. to fall, 9. 116; Ualleb, pr. s. 3 b. 49; 9. 6. See Fallen.

Valuwen, v. to become pale, yellow, to fade, 11. 39. A. S. fealuwian, to grow yellow, fallow.

Vamen, sb. pl. foemen, 8 b. 183. See Famen.

Uan, sb. pl. foes, 8 b. 182. See Fa. Uaren, v. to go, 6. 76; 9. 333; Vare, 17 a. 176. See Faren.

Uaumpez, sb. pl. vamps, (of hose), 9. 165. O. F. vant pie, the forepart of the foot; in Cotgrave avant-pied. See Skeat (s. v. vamp).

Veale, adj. many, 16, 1663, 1767. See Fele.

Ueat, sb. vessel, vat, 8 b. 156. See

Vecche, v. to fetch, 17 a. 144. Fechen.

Ueden, v. to feed, 6. 379; 9. 108. See Feden.

Veder, sb. father, o. 303. See Fader.

Ueiles, sb. pl. veils, 9. 170. O.F. veile; Lat. velum, sail.

Ueir, sb. fairness, beauty, 11. 30. Cp. Fæger.

Uelde, sb. dat. field, 6. 422. Feld.

Vele, adj. many, 19. 56. See Fele. Uelles, sb. pl. skins, 9. 153. See Felles.

Uenie, sb. supplication for pardon on one's knees, 9. 273. Church Lat. venia (Ducange) = the μετάvoia of the Greek Church. See Christ. Antiq. p. 1593, col. 1.

Uenne, sb. dat. mud, 3 b. 7. A.S.

fenn, fen.

Veole, adj. many, 17 a. 9, 97, 284; A ueole kunne wise, in modes of many kinds, 11. Q. See Fele.

Ueond, sb. fiend, devil, 9.86; 17 a.

277. See Feond. Ueor, adv. far, 11. 94. See Feor. Ueoro, num. ord. fourth, 9. 22.

See Feorge. Uerade, sb. company, troop, 19.

166. See Ferreden.

Uerde, pt. s. went, 19. 625; Uerden, 6. 95. See Ferde.

Uerden, sb. pl. troops, 16. 1790. See Ferd.

Uere, sb. companion, 9. 250; pl. 17 a. 291. See Fere. Ueree, sb. fire, 13. 56. See Fir.

Verray, adj. true, 13. 43. O. F. verai (in Roland, 3368); Late Lat. verăcus\* (see Diez, p. 700), from Lat. verus.

Verrene, adj. pl. distant, 13. 38. A. S. feorr, longinguus. Cp. Feor. Ueste, adv. fast, 9. 168, 267, 294.

See Feste.

Uestimenz, sb. pl. vestments, 9. 144. O. F. vestemenz, in Roland, 1613, pl. of vestement; Lat. vestimentum.

Uet, sb. pl. feet, 7. 110; 9. 168. See Fot.

Uihte, sb. dat. fighting, 11. 60. See Feehte.

Vinden, v. to find, 17 a. 53; Vynde, 17 a. 55. See Finden,

Virst, sb. delay; Don a virst, to make a delay, 17 a. 38. See Furst.

Viuten, v. to subsist, 9.315. Icel.

flytja, to entertain, support. Uode, sb. food, 9. 236; 16. 606.

See Fode.

Volde, sb. pl. folds, 16. 602; In monie volde, in manifold ways, 16. 72; A. S. feald, a-fold, plait.
Uolkes, sb. gen. s. people's, 0. 347.

See Folc.

Uonde , pr. pl. try, attempt, 9. 33. See Fandie.

Vor, prep. for, 6. 349; conj. 11. 9; 16. 1705. See For.

Uor-beren, pr. pl. subj. forbear, 9. 271. See Fer-bere.

Uor-donne, ger. to destroy, ruin, 9. 33. See For-don.

Uor-drunken, adj. drunken, 9.115. Vore-ward, sb. agreement, 16.

1689. See Foreward.
Vor-leosen, v. to lose wholly;
Vorleost, pr. s. 16. 619; Uor-loren, pp. 17. 74. See For-leo-

Vor-nout, for nought, 9. 207. See Na-whit.

Uor-saken, v. to forsake; Uor-sakestu, thou forsakest, 8 a. 51; Uorsoc, pt. s. forsook, 11. 99. See For-saken.

Wort, prep. until, 9. 311; 11. 64. See Fort.

Uorte, for to, 9. 21. See Forte. Uord, adv. forth, 6. 82; So uord so, as far as, 9. 202; Se uord ase, as far as, 9. 340. See Ford.

Vorpan, conj. therefore, 16. 1661. See Forpan.

Uoro-farinde, sb. pl. farers forth, pilgrims, 9. 33. Cf. Foro-fareo. Vorpi, conj. therefore, 16. 721;

17 a. 126, Uordi bet, because that, in order that, q. 151. See For-bi.

Uor-wurden, v. to perish, 9. 25. See For-wurden.

Vor-3ete, pr. s. subj. forget, 16. 725. See For-geten.

Uor-3iues, imp. pl. forgive, 9. 338.

See For-gifen.
Uote, sb. dat. foot, 16. 51. See

Fot. Uour, num. four, 9. 45. See

Vour, num. four, 9. 45. See Feower.

Ureonden, v. reflex; Uorte ureonden ou mide, to gain friends with, 9.179.

Ureondes, sb. pl. friends, 11. 33. See Freond.

Urom, prep. from, 9. 254; 11. 43. See Fram.

Urommard, prep. from, 9. 292. See Frommard.

Uul, sb. a goblet full of drink, especially a toast at a heathen feast, 6a. 551, 553. A.S. ful; Icel. full; cp. O.S. ful. See Icel. Dict. s. v., and Grimm, p. 6o.

Uuluelden, pt. pl. filled full, 13.

#### W.

Wa, sb. woe, 5. 1400; 7. 198; 10. 26; 18. 465. A. S. weć. Cf. Wo. Wa, adj. sorrowful, 3 a. 73. Cf. Wo. Wa, pron. rel. who, 1. 4, 77; 16. 1782. See Hwa.

Weel, adv. well, 2. 71. See Wel. Weerd, pt. s. became, 2. 165. A.S. weard, pt. of weordan. See Wurden.

Wæren, pt. pl. were, 2. 22; Wærenn, 5. 1032. A. S. wéron. See Wæs.

Wærse, adj. comp. worse, 2. 142; adv. 2. 111. A.S. wiersa; adv. wiers. See Wurse.

Wes, pt. s. was, 2, 46. A. S. wæs, I and 3 pt.; wære, 2; pl. wæron; subj. s. wære; pl. wæren. Cf. Wærenn, Weoren, Wer, Were, Weren, Wes, Wore, Weron.

Wees, imp. s. be, 6 a. 525, 547. A. S. wes, imp. of wesan, to be.

Wes-hail, be hale, in good health and prosperity, 6 a. 547; Weshæil, 6 a. 525. See Wes and Hæil.

Weex, pt. s. waxed, 2. 108. A. S. weex, pt. of weaxan, to grow.

See Waxen.

Wah, sb. wall, 5. 1015, 1671; 9. 184; Wahes, pl. 7. 36. A. S. wág. Cf. Wa3he, Wawe, Wo3e. Waheles, adj. without walls, 10. 5.

Wailawai, interj. an exclamation of great sorrow, 16. 220; Wailaway, 19. 969. See Walawai.

Wain, sb. wagon; Waines, pl. 15. 2362. A.S. wægn (wæn): O.H.G.

wagan (Otfrid).

Waiten, v. to watch, 18. 512. Norm. F. wayter (mod. F. guetter), from O. F. waite (mod. F. guet), a watchman, sentinel; O. H. G. wahta, a guard, watch. See below.

Wakien, v. to watch, 7.6; Wakie, to keep vigil, 13. 64; Waken, to watch, 18.630; Wakede, pt. s. awoke, 19. 444; Waked, pp. watched (of funeral observances), 15.2516. A.S. vacian, to awake, watch, pt. vacode, cp. O. H. G. vahhén, to be awake, whence vahta, a watching. See above.

Wal, sb. wall, 6 a, b. 443; Wallen, pl. 17 b. 41; Walles, 17 a. 42. A. S. weall, wall, rampart; Lat. vallum, properly a row of pali-

sades, stakes.

Walawai, interj. an exclamation of great sorrow, 19. 968; Walaway, 19. 1516. A. S. wá lá wá, woe! lo! woe! See Skeat (s. v. wellaway). Cf. Wailawai, Weilawei, Wolawo.

Wald, pr. s. controls, wields, 17 a. 83. A.S. weald, wealded, pr. s. of wealdan. See Wealden.

Walde, pt. s. would, 3 a. 52; 3 b. 99; 7.6; 16. 1678; Walden, pl. 6 a. 23, 84; 8 a. 53. See Wolde.

Walden, sb. ruler, 6 a. 141. A.S. wealdend. See Wealdent.

Wal-hat, adj. boiling hot, 8 b. 153. See Wallen and Hat.

Walke, v. to walk, 19. 1100; Walke, pr. pl. 17 b. 241; Walke, pp. 19. 963. A. S. wealcan, to roll about.

Wallen, v. to boil; Walled, pr. s. 17 b. 241, 249; Wallinde, pr. p. boiling, 8 a. 124; 8 b. 159; 17 b. 222; Wallynde, 17 a. 218. See Weallen.

Wam, pron. dat. whom, 1. 56. See Hwam.

Wan, pron. dat. whom, 6 b. 75; To wan, for what (purpose), 16. 716. See Hwam.

Wan, conj. when, 6 b. 365. See

Hwanne.

Wan, pt. s. won, obtained, 2. 77, 78, 171. A. S. wan. See Winnan.

Wand-reőe, sb. misery, 9. 90 (MS. C.). See Halliwell (s. v. wand-rethe). Icel. vand-ræði, difficulty, from vandr, difficult. Cf. Wondrede, Wontreaőe, Wanrede.

Wane, sb. want, loss, misery, 17 b. 153, 359, 372, 373. A.S. wana, defectus (Grein). Cf. Wone.

Wane, conj. when, 6 b. 546; 16. 420, 623, 734. See Hwanne.

Wanene, adv. whence, 6 b. 54. A. S. hwanon. See Whanene, Whænnenen.

Wanes, sb. pl. buildings, abodes, 9. 262. Connected with M. E. wonien; A. S. wunian, to dwell. Cf. Woanes.

Wanne, conj. when, 12. 16; 13. 22; 16. 430; 19. 923. See Hwanne.

Wan-rede, sb. distress, destitution, 4b. 48. See Wandrede. Wanst, 2 pr. s. weenest, supposest, 16. 1644. See Wene.

Wante, pr. s. subj. may be lacking, 15. 2244; Wantede, pt. s. was lacking, 15. 2155; 18. 712. Icel. vanta, to lack.

Wan-truce, sb. dat. fail, failure,

See Trukie.

Wapne, sb. pl. weapons, 17 b. 340. A. S. wapen; cp. Icel. vápn, a weapon. See Wepne.

War, adj. cautious, wary, 6 a, b. 42, 102; 7.191; 12.282; 15.2150; 16. 170, 192. A. S. wær, cautious. Cf. Wear.

War, adv. where, 16. 906, 1749.

See Hwar.

Ward, pt. s. became, 2. 181. See Wærd.

Warde, sb. warder, 7. 57. A. S. weard, guardian.

Warden, v. to guard, 7. 221. A.S.

weardian, to keep.

Ware, sb. merchandise, 15. 1990; 17 a. 69; 17 b. 68. A. S. ware, see Skeat (s. v., p. 833); cp. Du. waar and G. waare.

Ware, pt. s. subj. were, 2. 174; 17b. 150. A.S. were.

Wæs.

Waren, pt. pl. were, 2. 18; 17 b. 100, 102, 171; Ware, 13. 102; 18. 400. A. S. waron. See Wes. Waren, v. to provide, 15. 2154.

A.S. warian. See Warien.

Ware-se, adv. wheresoever, 2, 161. See Hwarse.

Ware-vore, conj. wherefore, 16. 267, 715. See Hwer-fore.

Warh-treo, sb. the gallows (used of the cross of Christ), 10. 98. O. S. warag-treo; cp. Icel. vargtré, the gallows, from vargr (A.S. wearg, wearh), (1) a wolf, (2) an outlawed felon, + tré, a tree. Cp. A. S. wearh-rod, the cross, the gallows (Leo).

Warien, v. to curse; Warie, pr. s. subj. 18. 433; Waried, pp. 18.

434. A. S. wergian: O. S. (gi)waragean. Cf. Weregede.

Warien, v. to be on the watch. A.S. warian. Cf. Waren.

Warliche, adv. cautiously, 7. 44; 9. 270. A.S. wærlice. Cf. Wearliche.

Warnien, v. to warn; Warnin, 17b. 230; Warni, I pr. s. 16. 330, 739; Warny, 17 a. 222; Warne's, pr. s. 7. 39; Warni, pr. s. subj. 7. 48. A. S. warnian, wearnian, from wearn, a refusal, denial; cp. Icel. varna, to warn off, refuse. See Wernen.

Warp, pt. s. threw, cast, 3 a. 18; 16. 45; Warrp, 5. 1095, 1706; Warpe, pr. s. subj. 7. 48; Warpe's, imp. pl. 7. 202. See Werpen.

War-see, adv. wheresoever, 2.60.

See Hwar-se.

Warschipe, sb. prudence, 7. 41, 131; Warschipes, gen. s. 7. 47. A. S. wærscipe (Leo).

Ward, pt. s. became, 4 b. 106; 8 a. 127: Wart, 2. 101. A.S. wear's. pt. of weordan. See Wurden.

Was, 2 pt. s. wast, 10. 24. M.E. was, a dialectal form, probably Northern; A. S. were. See Skeat (s. v. was).

Waschen, v. to wash; Wasche, 10. 45; Wasche's, imp. pl. 9. 234. A.S. wascan. Cf. Wasse, Weschen, Weis.

Wassail, interj. a salutation used in drinking, 6 b. 547; Wassayl, 6 b. 525. See Wæs-hail.

Wassen, v. to wash, 15. 2291, 2442; Wasse, 1. 12; Wasshen, o. 266. See Waschen.

Wast = was it, 15. 1957.

Waste, adj. dat. solitary, 16. 17. Norm. F. wast; O. H. G. waste, a waste; Lat. vastus; cp. A. S. wéste: O. S. wósti, O. H. G. wuosti (mod. wüst). Cf. Wesste.

Wastm, sb. form, personal appearance; Wastme, dat. 15. 1910. A.S. wæstm, (1) growth, stature, form, (2) fruit. Cf. Westm.

Wat, pt. s. quoth, 18. 595. See Cweden.

Wat, 1 pr. s. know, 3 a. 70; pr. s. 1. 62; 9. 133. A. S. wát, 1 and 3 pr. s. of witan, to know. See Witen.

Wat, adv. soon, quickly, 4 c. 28, 60. A. S. hwat, sharp, quick, brave. Cf. Hwatliche.

Wat, interrog. what, 1. 27; 12. 110; 13. 96. See Hwat.

Wat, pron. what, that which, 16.

Wat . . . so, adj. whatsoever, 4 b.

Wat . . . . wat, conj. both . . . . and, I. 134. See Hwat.

Wat, conj. until, 1. 96; 13. 113; 19. 277. Cp. Alwat.

Wate, sb. luck, 4 d. 22. See Hwate.

Water. sb. water; Watere, dat. 17a. 81; Wateres, gen. s. 17a. 148. A. S. wæter. Cf. Weater.

Wawe, sb. dat. wall, 18. 474. See Wah.

Wax-bred, sb. a writing tablet; Wax-bredene, dat. pl. tables (used of Moses' tables of stone), 1. 93.
A. S. wæx-bred, cp. Ælfric's Hom.
2. 196, 'stænene wæxbredu.'
(Leo). The word means properly a board covered with wax, from A. S. weax, wax + bred, a plank; cp. G. brett.

Waxen, v. to grow, 8 a. 53; Waxe, 19. 95; Waxen, pp. full grown, 15. 2060. A.S. weaxan, pt. weóx, pp. weaxen. Cf. Weex, Wexen.

Way, interj. an exclamation of grief, woe! 17 a. 105. Icel. vei; cp. Goth. wai. Cf. Wi, Wei.

Wazhe, sb. dat. wall, 5. 1015, 1671. See Wah.

Washe-rifft, sb. veil (of the temple), 5. 1014, 1018, 1084, 1670. A.S. wahreft, wahreft, Mt. xxvii. 51; wah, (wag), a wall +ryft, a veil, curtain, Lev. iv. 17.

Wo. pron. we, 6 a, b. 65; Vve, 17 a. 167. A. S. wé.

Weaden, sb. pl. garments, 9. 268. A. S. w\u00e9d, dress. See Wede.

Wealden, v. to wield, rule, control. possess, 8 b. 89; 17 b. 55; Wealde, 1 pr. s. 17 b. 2; Wealdeð, pr. s. 17 b. 84, 391. A.S. wealdan. Cf. Welden, Wald, Wolde.

Wealdent, sb. ruler, wielder, 8 b. 155. A.S. wealdend, ruler, king. Cf. Walden.

Weallen, v. to boil; Weallinde, pr. p. boiling, 9. 123. A.S. weallan, pr. part. weallende. Cf. Wallen.

Wear, adj. wary, cautious, 16. 1638. See War.

Wearliche, adv. warily, prudently, 7. 3. See Warliche.

7. 3. See Warliche. Weater, sb. water, 8 b. 160. See Water.

Weeche, sb. vigil, watch, 5. 1451; Weeche, pl. 4 b. 18; Weechess, 5. 1617. A.S. wæcce.

Wed, sb. a weed, 12. 245. See Weode.

Wedde, pt. s. was madly in love, 19. 300. A. S. wédde, pt. s. of wédan, to rage, to act like a madman, used sometimes of the madness of love, like Lat. insanire. See Grein, and Mätzner, ii. 9. 13. See Wod.

Wedde, sb. dat. pledge, 15. 2198. A. S. wedd: Goth. wadi.

Wedden, v. to engage by a pledge, to marry (said of the man), 19. 1444, 1554; Wedde, 19. 959. A.S. weddian, to pledge, engage, Lu. xxii. 5. Cf. I-weddet, Ywedde.

Weddinge, sb. dat. wedding, 19. 1030. A.S. weddung.

Wede, sb. garment, 4 b. 13, 39; 15. 1972; 19. 1064; Weden, pl. 4 b. 56; 15. 2369; Wedes, 4 a. 24; 4 b. 26. A. S. wáde, also wád: O. S. wádi. Cf. Weaden.

Weder, sb. weather, 12. 236. A.S. weder.

Wedlac, sb. wedlock, 8 a. 53; Wedlak, 19. 1274; Wedlackes, gen. s. 8 b. 93; Wedlakes, 8 a. 73. A.S. wedlác, a pledge.

Weg, sb. way, 17 b. 341. A. S.

weg. Cf. Wei, Wey.

Wei, interj. woe! 8 b. 143. Icel.

vei. See Way.

Wei, sb. way, 4 a. 35; 17 b. 343; 17 a. 345; Weie, 4 a. 64; Weie, dat. 10, 1019; Weies, gen. s. (used adv.) 6 a. 404; pl. 17 b. 72. See Weg.

Weilawei, interj. an exclamation of great sorrow, 15. 2088; 18. 462, 570. See Walawai.

Weis, pt. s. washed, 15. 2289. A.S. wócs, wóhs, pt. of wascan. See Waschen.

Weijen, v. to weigh, 17 b. 63. A. S. wegan, to carry. Cf. Weyen, Wig, Wiht.

Wel, sb. a spring, fountain of water, 16. 917. A. S. wella, wyll, from weallan, to well up, boil. See Weallen, Welle.

Wel, adv. well, I. 146; 3 a. 109; 15. 2387; 17 a. 22; very, I. 33; 3 b. 52; II. 97; 15. 2124, 2227; too, 17 a. 127; 17 b. 128. A. S. wel; O. S. wel. Cp. O. H. G. woola (Ottrid). Cf. Wel, Welle, Wol.

Wel-cume, welcome, 7. 71. Icel. velkominn, from vel, well + kominn, pp. of koma, to come. Cf. Wol-

cumep.

Wel-dede, sb. pl. good deeds, 4a.
71. A. S. wel-dæd, a good deed

(Grein).

Welden, v. to rule, control, possess, 8 a. 70, 107; 15. 2143; Welde, 19. 481, 911; 14. 32, 437. See Wealden.

Wele, sb. weal, prosperity, 4 b. 65; 10. 26; 17 a. 200, 359; 17.b.

155, 319, 367, 373. A.S. wela, weola. Cf. Weole.

Welefulle, adj. blessed, 10. 42. See Weoleful.

Weli, adv. richly, 15. 2528. A.S. welig, rich. Cf. Weoli.

Welkede, pp. pl. withered, 15.
2107. M. E. welken, to fade,
Trevisa, I. 77 = marcescere (Higden); cp. G. welken, to wither,
from O. H. G. wëlc, moist, damp,
soft. See Wolcne.

Welle, adv. very, 12. 27. See

Wel.

Welle, sb. a spring, fountain, 3 a. 22, 23; 12. 62, 74; A.S. wella. Cf. Wel.

Wel-sprung, sb. well-spring, source, 11. 72. A. S. wel-spreng = latex, in Wright's Vocab., wylle gespring (Grein).

Welbe, sb. wealth, 15. 2386; Welbhe, dat. 15. 2374. For M. E. exx. see Stratmann. See

Wele.

Wen, imp. s. suppose, fancy, 8 a. 64. See Wenen.

Wenden, v. to turn, go, depart, 6 a. 27; 8 a. 68, 71; 12. 6; Wende, 6 b. 76; 13. 32; 14. 175, 434; 17 a. 142; 17 b. 400; 19. 679, 921; Of wenden, to depart from life, 12. 278; Wende, pt. s. turned, went, 2. 81; 6 a. 189; 19. 367, 1227; pl. bb. 187; Wenden, pl. 2. 154; 4 a. 24; 6 a. 187; Wend, imp. s. 19. 711; Wende, 19. 372, 1130. A.S. wendan, (1) trans. to turn, (2) intrans. to turn oneself, go, pt. wende. Wendan, causal of windan, meaning originally 'to make to wind': Goth. wandjan, to turn. Cf. Went.

Wendes-dei, sb. Wednesday, 6b.
141. A. S. Wödnesdag, day of
Wöden; with Wöden, cp. O. H. G.
Wuotan and Icel. Ööinn; perhaps
connected with Lat. vates, å

prophet, poet, one inspired. See Corpus Poeticum Boreale, 1. 104

(introd.).

Wenen, v. to ween, suppose; Wene, 14. 161, 231; 17b. 342; Wenes, 2 pr. s. 18. 598; Wenst, 16. 47; Wenest, 16. 259; 19. 1145; Wenað, pr. s. 12. 267; pl. 844; Wenenn, 5. 975; Wende, pt. s. 2. 159; 15. 1962; 18. 374, 524; 19. 297; Wendest, 2 pt. s. 19. 1293; Wenden, pt. pl. 2. 2, 56, 88; 19. 121; Wende, 15. 2209. A.S. wánan: O. S. wánian. Cf. Wanst, Wen.

Wengen, sb. pl. dat. wings, 7. 201. Icel. vængr; cp. Dan. and Sw.

vinge.

Went, pr. s. turns (with transitive meaning), 9. 343. See Wenden.

Went, imp. s. go, 19. 325; Wente, pt. s. turned, rolled, 19. 610; Wenten, pl. turned about, went, 13. 26; 15. 1967, 2200; 19. 71, 1414; pt. s. 19. 71; Went, pp. gone, 15. 2201, 2489. See Wenden.

Weode, sb. dat. plant, 16. 320. A. S. weód, wiód: O. S. wiod. Cf. Wed.

Weolene, sb. dat. pl. sky, clouds, 16. 1682. See Wolene.

Weole, sb. weal, prosperity, 8 a. 74; 17 a. 144, 159, 365; Weolen, pl. benefits, 8 a. 52; 8 b. 67. A. S. weola, swla. Cf. Wele.

Weoleful, adj. joyous, 7. 92. Cf. Welefulle.

Weoli, adj. powerful, 6 a. 120. A.S. welig, wealthy. Cf. Weli.

Weopen, v. to weep, 11. 44; Weop, pt. s. 3 a. 62; 19. 69, 675, 759, 1048. See Wepen.

Weopmones, sb. gen. of a man, a male, 9. 182. See Wepmen.

Weord, sb. word; pl. 3 a. 74; 3 b. 14; Weordes, 3 b. 16. See Word.

Weordes, sb. pl. hosts, 7. 90;

Wordes, 7. 99. A.S. werod, weorod.

Weorelldlike, adj. worldly, 5. 1628. A.S. woruldlic. Cf. Worldlich.

Weorelldshipess, sb. gen. s. of worldliness, 5.1633. A.S. woruldscipe, worldly business.

Weoren, pt. pl. were, 6 a. 3, 263, 531. A. S. wéron. See Wæs.

Weorld, sb. world; Weorlde, dat. 3b. 98; Weorldes, gen. s. 3b. 108. See World.

Weorre, sb. work, 5. 1408; Weorrkess, pl. 5. 1511; Weorkes, 2. 81; 3 a. 77. A.S. weore, were, were. Cf. Were, Werk.

Weorres, pr. s. warreth, 7. 193. A. S. werrien, in Chron. ann. 1135, from werre. See Werre.

Wep, sb. weeping, 15. 2328. See Wop.

Wepen, v. to weep, 3 a. 62; Wep, pt. s. 19. 1440; Wepen, pl. 18. 401. A. S. wepan, pt. weóp, pp. gewépen. Cf. Weopen.

Wepinge, pr. p. weeping, 19. 1079. Wepmen, sb. pl. men, males, 3 a. 105; 11. 20. A. S. wæpman, a male, Wright's Vocab.; wæpnedman (Grein). Cf. Weopmones.

Wepne, sb. weapon, 18. 490; Wepnen, pl. dat. 17 a. 334. A. S. wæpen: O. S. wapan; cp. Du. wapen. Cf. Wapne.

Wor, adv. where, 1. 73; 13. 13, 102. See Hwar.

Wer, pt. pl. were, 1. 80, 103. See Wes.

Werbi, adv. whereby, 13. 81.

Were, sb. work, 9. 205; 17 a. 239; 17 b. 247. See Weorre.

Werchep, 1 pr. pl. work, do, 6 b. 136. A. S. wyrcan. See Wurchen.

Were, sb. man, husband, 8 a. 81; 17 a. 32; 17 b. 31. A. S. wer: Goth, wair: cp. Lat. vir; O. In. fer. Were, imp. s. wear, 19. 569. See Werien (1).

Werien (1). Were, imp. s. guard, defend, 8 b. 178. See Werien (2).

Were, sb. company, host, 11. 71; pl. 11. 21. Cp. M. H. G. wer (mod. wehr), a warrior-host.

Were, 2 pt. s. wast, 8 a. 153; 16. 53; 2 pr. s. subj. 19. 107. See Wess. Werefore, conj. wherefore, 13. 77.

See Hwerfore.

Weregede, pp. pl. accursed, 1. 152. See Warien.

Wereld, sb. world, 17 b. 334; Wereldes, gen. s. 17 b. 271, 319, 367. See Woreld.

Weren, pt. pl. were, 3 a. 19; 15.

2219, 2395. See Wæs.

Weren, v. to guard, defend, 15. 2083, 2090; Werenn, 5. 1406. See Werien (2).

Werest, adj. superl. worst, 17 b. 221. A.S. wierrest. Cf. Werste. Were's, pr. s. keeps off, 12. 102.

See Werien (2).

Weri, adv. wearily, 17 b. 244. A.S. werig, tired: O.S. worig, weary. See Wori.

Werien (1), v. to wear, 9. 156, 172; Werie, 9. 262. A. S. werian, Gen. xxviii. 20: Goth. wasjan, to clothe. Cf. Were.

Werien (2), to defend, protect, 8 b. 35; 17 b. 325; Weryen, 17 a. 319; Werie, 17 a. 331. A. S. werian, to defend, O. S. werian; cp. O. H. G. werren (Otfrid). See Were.

Werk, sb. work, 14. 20; 17 a. 116, 177; Werkes, pl. 13. 55, 76.

See Weorrc.

Werke, sb. dat. building, fortification, 19. 1446. A.S. (ge)weorc, in Chron. ann. 878; cp. Icel. virki, an entrenchment.

Werld, sb. world, 10. 13; 12. 277; Werldes, gen. s. 4 d. 46; 15. 2440; Werlde, dat. s. 10. 34; 15. 2334. See Woreld.

Werm, sb. worm, reptile, 13. 61, 67. See Wurm.

Wernen, v. to refuse; Werne, 19. 706, 926, 1422; Werneden, pt. pl. 15. 2207. A.S. wyrnan, to refuse (Grein), from wearn, refusal. Cf. Wurne, Warnien.

Wernen, v. = 3ernen (?), to desire, 16. 614. (Printed yernen in Wright's edition.) See 3eornen.

Weron, pt. pl. were, 2. 58. See Weren.

Werpen, v. to throw; Werpen, pr. s. 1. 165; 4 d. 18; 6b. 73; Werpen, casts, brings forth, 1. 52. A.S. weorpan, pt. wearp, pp. worpen. Cf. Warp, Worpen.

Uuerre, sb. war, 2. 108; Werre, dat. strife, 17 b. 250; O. F. werre (mod. guerre), war; O. H. G. werra, strife, cp. giwerri, a tunult (Otfrid), O. Du. werre, war.

Werse, adj. comp. worse, 4 d. 35; 17 b. 299; adv. 2. 50; Wers, 16. 34; 17 b. 240. See Wurse.

Werste, adj. superl. worst, 19. 28. See Wurste.

Wes, pt. s. was, I. I; 3 a. 57; 14. 12; 17 a. I, 187, 382; 2 pt. s. 10. 53. See Wes.

Wes, sb. manner, wise, 16. 748. See Wis.

Weschen, v. to wash, 9. 222; Wesch, pt. s. 10. 121; Wessh, 5. 1103, 1711; Wesse, pt. pl. 13. 103. See Waschen.

Wesste, sb. wilderness, 5. 1337. A.S. wésten, a desert, from wéste, desolate; so O.S. wéstun, from wésti. Cp. Waste.

Weste, adj. west, 19. 1191; Westene, 19. 758. A.S. west.

Westi, adj. desolate, 10. 2. O. Mercian westig, Mk. vi. 35 (Rushworth).

Westm, sb. fruit, 1. 52. See Wastm.

Wet, pron. what, 13. 46. See Hwat.

Wete, sb. wheat, 12. 258. See Hwete.

Wexen, v. to grow; Wexe, 19.
252, 296, 1437; Wex, pt. s. 1.
195; 15. 2157; pt. 15. 1917;
Wexen,15. 2104, 2502; Wexem = wex, pt. s. + hem, to them, 15.
1915. See Waxen.

Wexynde, pres. p. growing, 14. 168, 433. A. S. weaxende.

Wey, sb. way, 18. 664; Weye, dat. 13. 32. See Weg.

Weyen, v. to weigh, 17 a. 64. See Weisen.

Whennenen, adv. whence, 6 a. 54. A. S. hwanon, Cf. Wanene.

Wheer-sitt (Hwar swa + hit), wheresoever it, 5. 1574. See Hwer-se.

Whær-swa, adv. wheresoever, 6 a. 543. See Hwerse.

Wher-wipp, adv. wherewith, 5. 1718.

Wheet, adj. what, 6 a. 53. See Hwat.

Wheette, pt. s. whetted, 6a. 431. A. S. hwettan, to sharpen.

Wham-so-euere, pron. dat. whomsoever, 19. 352. See Hwan.

Whane, adv. when, 19. 359, 826. See Hwanne.

Whanene, adv. whence, 6 a. 62.
A. S. hwanon. Cf. Wanene.
When no. 1422

Whanne, adv. when, 19. 1433. See Hwanne.

Whannes, adv. whence, 19. 161. See Skeat (s.v. whence).

Whannse, adv. whensoever, 5. 1466.

Whar, conj. whether, 6 a. 55. For A.S. hwæder; cp. Icel. hvarr, for hvadarr. See Hweder.

Whatt; For whatt, wherefore, 5. 1398. See Hwat.

Wher, adv. where, 19. 416. See Hwar.

Wheper, pron. which of two, 16. 151. A.S. hwader. See Hweder. Whi, adv. why, 19.377. See Hwi. While. See Umbe-while.

Whille, pron. rel. which, 5. 1132. See Hwile.

Whit, adj. white, 19. 15, 501. See Hwit. Whon, pron. dat. for which, 17 a.

202. See Hwam.

Whulche, pron. which, 3 b. 85. See Hwile.

Wi, adv. why, 4 c. 64; 16. 218, 905; 17 b. 90, 104; 19. 656. See Hwi.

Wi, interj. woe! 17 b. 105. See Way.

Wie, pron. which, 1. 165. See Hwile.

Wicce, adj. false, evil, 2. 141. With the phrase wicce ræd we may perhaps compare wiccan ræd in Deut. xviii. 11, which means 'the counsel of a witch.' Cp. Wicke.

Wichche-creftes, sb. pl. witchcrafts, 9. 7. A. S. wicce-cræft, Lev. xx. 27, from wicce, a witch, fem. of

wicca, a wizard.

Wichen, sb. pl. 17b. 103. See Notes.

Wicke, adj. wicked, false, 18, 665, 688. See Skeat (s.v. wicked). Cf. Wicce, Wike.

Wiet, adj. active, serviceable for war, 18. 344; Icel. vigr, in fighting condition, from vig, war; cp. A. S. wig, war.

Wid, prep. against, 2. 96; together with, 15. 2490. See Wid.

Wid, adj. wide, 9. 64. A.S. and O.S. wid.

Wide, adv. widely, 1. 2; 16. 710;

far, 19. 963. A. S. wide. Wider, adv. whither, 16. 724. See Hwider.

Wider-wardnesse, sb. opposition, 1. 28. A.S. widerweardnes, from widerweard, rebellious.

Widuten, adv. outside, 2. 132. See Widuten.

Wif, sb. wife, 2. 163; 6b. 358; 17b. 261; 18. 348; 19. 408;

Wifue, dat. 6 b. 372, 586; Wif, pl. 6 a. 85; Wifes, 3 b. 39; Wifues, 6 b. 85. A. S. wif (pl. wif). Cf. Wiue, Wyue.

Wif-man, sb. woman; Wifmen, pl. 3 a. 105. A.S. wifmann. Cf. Wiman, Wimman, Wymman, Womman, Wummon.

Wig, sb. a beast of burden, 4 a. 11.
A. S. wieg, horse (Grein): O. S. wieg; op. Icel. vigg (in poetry).
The word is derived from wegan, to carry. See Weijen.

Wigelet, pr. s. staggers, 9. 115. A. S. wicelian, to reel, stagger. So stagger is a weakened form of

M. E. stakeren.

Wiht (1), sb. creature, thing, wight, 16. 1642; 17 b. 253, 371; Wihte, pl. 17 b. 78; Wihten, 17 b. 285. A. S. wiht, a creature, animal, person, thing, cognate with wegan, to move, to carry. Cf. Wist. Wyht.

Wiht (2), sb. weight; Wihte, dat. 17 b. 216, 384. A.S. (ge)wiht, Gen. xxiii. 16, from wegan, to

weigh. Cf. Wyht.

Wike, adj. false, 18. 425. See Wicke.

Wike, sb. dat. week, 6 a. 143; 9. 323. A.S. wice, or wicu, also

wucu (Grein).

Wike, sb. pl. offices, services, 4 a. 49; 16. 603, 605; Wikenn, 5. 1113. Probably connected with Lat. vicen, change, regular succession, office, service.

Wike, sb. pl. dwellings, 16. 604. A. S. wic, a dwelling-place; cp. Goth. weiks, a town, village, and

Lat. vicus.

Wike-tunes, sb. pl. courts, 16. 730. A. S. wic-tún, atrium

(Grein). See Tun.

Wiket, sb. a small gate, 19. 1086. Cp. O. F. viquet (mod. guichet); O. Du. wicket, from wicken, to shake. The word means properly a small door made within a large one, easily opened and shut.

Wil, sb. will, 7. 214; 8 a. 49; 17 a. 14. 339; Joy, 11. 62. See Wille.

Wilc-so, pron. which so ever, 12. 5. A. S. hwilc + swá.

Wil-cweme, adj.content, 8 a. 139; 8 b. 172. A. S. wel-gecwéme, beneplacitus, Ps. cxlvii. 11. See Cweme.

Wild, adj. madly in love, 19. 252, 296; Wild, untamed, 6 a, b. 86; 17 a. 149; 17 b. 145; uncultivated, desert, 5. 1337. A.S. wild, self-willed, violent, untamed, uncultivated, savage, desert. Cf. Wille (3).

Wile, sb. a trick, wile, 19. 643. A.S. wil or wile, in Chron. ann.

1128. Cf. Giled.

Wile, sb. a space of time, a while, 4b. 37; 19. 1419; 4c. 48; bi on wile, after a time, 6b. 473. A.S. hwil. See Hwile.

Wile, conj. while, as long as, 2. 40, 174; Wiles, 12. 103. See Hwil,

Hwils.

Wile, adv. sometimes, 4 d. 22; formerly, 16. 202. Cf. Hwilem.

Wile, pr. s. will, 1. 76; 4a. 87; 5. 962; 12. 5; 18. 485; 19. 819; Wilen, pl. wish, desire, 15. 2531. See Wille (2).

Wiles. See Wile (conj.).

Wilfulliche, adv. willingly, 10.

Wille (1), sb. will, 1. 39; 6a. 49; 11. 84; joy, 11. 46; A wille, with pleasure, willingly, 16. 1722. A. S. willa; cp. Icel. vili, desire, will, also, delight, joy: Goth. willa. Cf. Wil.

Wille (2), 1 pr. s. will, 16. 262; 17 a. 224; Willen, pl. 2. 84; Wille 8, 17 a. 35; 17 b. 34, 230. A. S. wile, wille, pr. s. 1 and 3; willa 8, pl. Cf. Wile, Wule, Wulle, Wole, Wolde. Wille (3), adv. astray, 12. 52. Cp. Icel, villr (for vildr), wild. See Wild.

Willeliche, adv. willingly, 3 a. 1.

A.S. willice.

Willelm, sb. William, 2. 76, 92. Icel. Vilhialmr.

Willes, adv. willingly, 8a. 112.
A. S. willes, gen. of wille (Schmid).

Willesful, adj. wilful, 7. 215; Willesfule, 7. 50. Cf. A.S. wil-

ful (Leo).

Wilnien, v. to desire; Wilnin, 8 a. 70; Wilni, 8 b. 89; Wilnest, 2 pr. s. 7. 139; Wilnieh, 1 pr. pl. 17 b. 319; Wilnede, pt. s. 8b. 59. A. S. wilnian.

Wiltu = Wilt bu, wilt thou, 18.

681; Wilte, 18. 528.

Wiman, sb. woman, 1. 68. See Wifman.

Wimlunge, sb. dat. nun's veil, 9. 170. See Wimplunge.

Wimman, sb. woman, 2. 164; 19. 418; Wimmon, 6a. 359; Wimmonnen, gen. pl. 6a. 540. See Wifman.

Wimpel, a nun's veil, 9. 172. A. S. winpel, a covering for the head and neck; cp. O. F. guimple (Bartsch), also Norm. F.: Icel. vimpill.

Wimpel-leas, adj. wimple-less, 9.

Wimplin, v. to cover with a

wimple (nun's veil), 9. 175. Wimplunge, sb. dat. wimpling, 9. 185. Cf. Wimlunge.

Win, sb. joy, 6 b. 126. A.S. wynn. See Winne.

Win, sb. wine, I. 34, 201; 4b. 82; 9. 334; 15. 2067. A. S. win; Lat. vinum. Cf. Wyn.

Wincket, pr. pl. wink, 9. 60. A. S. wincian, in Wright's Vocab.

Wind, sb. wind; Winde, dat. 17 a. 236. A. S. wind; Goth. winds; cp. Lat. ventus. Cf. Wynd. Windi, adj. rid of, 8 b. 55. Cf. Wundi.

Wine, sb. friend; Wines, pl. 17 b.
223. A. S. wine, friend; cp. Icel.
vinr. Cf. Un-wine.

Wine-maies, sb. pl. kinsmen, 6 a. 364. A.S. wine-magas, pl. of wine-mæg, a friendly kinsman. See Mæi.

Win-iærd, sb. vineyard, 2. 80. A.S. wingeard. See Win,

Winnan, v. to win, 2. 94; Winnenn, 5. 971, 1175; Winne, 1 pr. s. 19. 1298. A.S. (ge)winnan, to obtain by fighting, winnan, to fight. Cf. Wunie.

Winndwesst, 2 pr. s. winnowest, 5. 1482, 1530. A.S. windwian, Ps. xliii. 7 (ed. Spelman), from

wind, ventus.

Winne, sb. joy, 4 d. 46; dat. 6 b. 376; 18. 660. A. S. wynn. Cf. Win, Wunne.

Winter, sb. winter; pl. years, 18. 417; Wintre, 2. 40; 17 b. 212, 356. A.S. winter. Cf. Wynter.

Win-tre, sb. vine, 15. 2050. A.S. wintreow. See Win.

Wirchen, v. to work, 18. 510; Wirche, 16. 722. A.S. wyrcan. See Wurchen.

Wirm, sb. insect (the ant), 12. 266.

See Wurm.

Wis, adj. wise, 6 b. 102; 17 a. 126; Wisne, acc. m. s. 6 a. 427. A. S. wis. Cf. Wyse. Wis, for Iwis, 4 b. 77. See I-

wis.

Wis, sb. mode, manner, wise, 4d. 36; Wise, 4b. 13; 10. 36; 19. 360; condition, state of affairs, 14. 232, 233; pl. modes, 4c. 25; 5. 1063; ani wise, in any wise, 17b. 273. A.S. wise, manner, also, business, affair. Cf. Wes.

Wisdom, sb. learning, 16. 1756.

A.S. wisdóm.

Wisi, v. to direct, guide, 16. 915. A. S. wisian, Cf. Wisse. Wisliche, adv. wisely, 9. 229.
A.S. wislice.

Wisse, v. to direct, guide, 18. 361; Wissed, pr. s. 8 a. 7; 4 c. 9; pl. 4 a. 70; Wissede, pt. s. 8 b. 33. A.S. wissian. Cf. Wisi, Wyssye.

Wisse, sb. 17 b. 240. See I-wisse. Wissung, sb. instruction; Wissunge, dat. 3 b. 67; 7. 35, 216; Wissinge, 4b. 16; 4c. 43; Wissenge, 4b. 120. A. S. wissung.

Wisto (1), pt. s. knew, 17 a. 18; 18. 358; 19. 1386; pl. 17 b. 141; Wisten, pl. 15. 2217; 17 a. 145. A. S. wiste (wisse), pt. of witan, to know. See Witen (1), Wuste.

Wiste (2), pt. s. kept, 8 a. 127; 8 b. 155; Wistest, 2 pt. s. 8 a. 140. See Witen (2).

Wit, sb. wisdom, intelligence, 7.
11, 135; 17 b. 2; 19. 174; Wites,
pl. senses, 7. 59. See Witt.

Wit, adj. white, 4 b. 35. Se Hwit.

Wit, prep. with, 18. 700. See Wid.

Wite, v. to blame, 18.625. A. S. wilan, to see, to blame (Grein); cp. Icel. vita, to fine. Cf. Wite.

Witen (1), v. to know, 7. 161; 12. 33; 19. 288; Wite, 6 b. 51; 16. 1673; 18. 367; Witen, pr. pl. 7. 149; 17 b. 294; Wite, pr. s. subj. God it wite, let God know it, 18. 517; imp. s. 8 a. 38; imp. pl. I. 146. A. S. and Goth. witan, to know. Cf. Wat, Wiste (1), Witt, Wot, Wute, Wyten.

Witen (2), v. to keep, guard, preserve, 3 a. 66; 8 a. 22, 142; Wite, 8 b. 179; imp. s. 8 a. 150; 18. 559; pl. 9. 142; Witeð, imp. pl. 3 b. 128; 9. 229. Goth. witan, to watch, observe. Cf. Wiste (2).

Witere (?), 8 b. 178. See Notes. Witerliche, adv. truly, 7. 189; 10. 12; Witerlike, 18. 671; Witerrlike, 5. 1131; Witterlike, 15. 2425; Witetlice, 1. 141. Icel. vitrliga; cp. A. S. witodlice (Sweet).

Wited, imp. pl. depart, 1. 180. A.S. (ge)witad, imp. pl. of (ge)witan, to go away, a derivative of witan, to see, observe, reprove, direct one's steps. Cp. Wite.

Witiga, sb. a wise man, a prophet; Witige, pl. 1. 97; Witige, s. 1. 39; Witege, 3 a. 42; Witgin, dat. pl. 1. 103; Witien, 1. 163; Witie, dat. s. 1. 66, 72. A. S. witiga, witega, from witan, to see; cp. O. H. G. wizago, from wizan, to see (Othrid).

Witnisse, sb. witness, 1.173; Witnesse, 17 a. 113; 17 b. 116. A. S. gewitnes (Schmid).

Wit-sunne-dei, sb. Whitsunday, 3a. 100. A.S. Hwita Sunnandæg, literally White Sunday; cp. Icel. hvitasunnu-dagr.

Witt, sb. intelligence, wisdom, 5. 1211; Wittes, gen. s. 7. 35, 216; pl. senses, 7. 16; Ut of witte, out of his senses, 8 a. 127; 19. 652. A. S. (ge)witt. Cf. Wit, Wyt.

Witt, imp. s. know, 5. 1004. See Witen (1).

Witter, adj. wise, skilful, 15. 1910, 2330. A.S. witol, wise.

Witterlike. See Witerliche. Witunge, sb. dat. a charge, care-

taking, 9. 146. See Witen (2). With, prep. towards, 17 b. 220; against, 3 b. 128; 4 c. 23; 7. 4; 8 b. 177; 17 b. 230. A. S. with Cf. Wid, Wit.

Wip-draje, v. to withdraw, 19. 867; Wip-droje, pt. s. 19. 1433; With-drow, 18. 498. See Dragen.

Wipere, adj. hostile, 6 b. 174. A.S. wider, prep. against, opposite to.

Wiperling, sb. enemy, 19. 148. A. S. widerling, Ex. xv. 7.

Wis-innen, prep. within, 11. 26. adv. 6 a. 12; 11. 91; Wis-inne, prep. 11. 24; 19. 1315; Wib-

binnenn, 5. 1084; Widinna, adv. 3 a. 48. A. S. widinnan.

Wip-segge, I pr. s. contradict, 19. 1206. A. S. wið + secgan, to

say.

Wid-pan, conj. provided, 17 b. 154; Wid-San, dat. provided that, 15. 2335, 2496; Wid-bon-bat, 17 a. 216; Wid-bo-be, 17 b. 220.

Wid-bat, conj. provided that, 8 a. 70; 8 b. 89; 17 a. 158, 160.

Wibbrebb, pr. s. opposes, 5. 1181. A. S. widerian (Leo).

Widuten, prep. without, 4 b. 49; 8 a. 76; 15. 2534; outside, 15. 2004; besides, 6 a. II; except, 18. 425; Wibb-utenn, 5. 1022, 1284: Wid-uten, adv. without, 7. 15; 11. 91; Widute, prep. 1. 45; 7. 135; 17 a. 363; 19. 188; Wid-ut, I. 141. A.S. wid-útan. Cf. Widuten, Wyputen.

Wiue, sb. dat. wife, 2. 169; 6 a.

358. See Wif.

Wiuen, v. to take to wife, 8 a. 58; Wine, pr. s. subj. 8 a. 59. A. S. wifian (Leo).

Wiwes, sb. gen. s. wife's, 15.

2037. See Wif.

Wist, sb. creature, person, thing, 16. 434; 19. 503; Wiste, 16. 204; 19. 671, 896; Wistes, pl. 16. 431, 598. A.S. wiht. Wiht.

Wlech, adj. warm, 8 b. 159. A.S.

wlæc.

Wlf, sb. wolf, 18. 573. M. E. wife in Wright's Vocab.; Icel. ülfr: A. S. wulf. See Wulf.

Wlite, sb. face, 7. 92; 10. 42; 15. 2288, 2342; Wliten, 15. 2289; Wlite, glory, beauty, 7. 77, 118; hue, 16. 439. A. S. wlite, beauty; splendour, face, form: O. S. wliti, Goth. wlits, face; cp. Icel. litr, colour. Cf. Lit.

Wlvine, sb. she-wolf, 18. 573. Cf. M. Du. wulvinne.

Wo, pron. interrog, who, 16, 187. Seo Hwa.

Wo, sb. woe, misery, 9. 320; 15. 2100; 17 a. 181; 17 b. 142, 153. A.S. weá. See Wa.

Wo, adj. sorrowful, 18. 115. See Wa.

Woanes, sb. pl. buildings, o. 147. See Wanes.

Woc, adj. weak, II. 40. A.S. wdc. Woc, pt. s. awoke, 15. 2111. A. S. wóc, pt. of wacan, to cease from sleep. Cf. Wok.

Woche, pron. rel. which, of what

sort, 6 b. 105. See Hwile.

Wod, adj. mad, raging, 8 a. 127; Wode, 8 a. 140; 10. 36. A.S. wód; cp. Goth. wods. Cf. Wed-

Wode, sb. woad, 16. 76. A.S.

wád.

Wode, sb. wood; Wodes, pl. 18. 397. A. S. wudu. See Wude. Woden, sb. 6 a, b. 119.

Wendes-dei.

Woh, sb. wrong, 5. 1507; Wohe, dat. Mid wohe, with wrong, wrongfully, 3 a. 53. A. S. wóh, crooked, also, iniquity. Cf. Wowe, Wose. Wok, pt. s. awoke, 19. 1459.

Wol, adv. very, 15. 2330. See

Wel.

Wolawo! interj. an exclamation of great sorrow, 16. 412. See Walawai.

Wolcne, sb. pl. the clouds, the sky; 1. 169. A. S. wolcnu, pl. of wolcen, a cloud; cp. O.S. wolkan. Cf. Weolcne, Welkede.

Wolcumep, pr. s. welcomes, 16. 440. A.S. wilcumian, Mt. v. 47.

Wold, sb. power, 15. 1958; meaning, force, 15. 1944, 2122. A.S. (ge)weald.

Wold, sb. wold, open country; Wolde, dat. 16. 1724. A. S. weald, a wood, forest: O.S. wald.

Wolde, v. to possess, 17 a. 56; 19. 308. See Wealden.

Wolde, pt. s. would, 1. 6; 16, 1692; 18. 354; 19. 772; Wollde, 5. 1382; Woldes, 2 pt. s. 6b. 355; Wolde, pt. 6b. 37; Wolden, 6a. 37; 18. 456. A.S. wolde, pt. s. of willan. Cf. Walde, Wulde, Nalde.

Wole, pr. s. will, 17 a. 330; 19. 730; Wolt, 2 pr. s. 6 b. 298; Wolleb, pl. 6 b. 173, 367. See Willo (2).

Wolle, sb. dat. wool, 18.700. A.S.

wull.

Wombe, sb. belly, the receptacle of food, 9. 116; 17a. 151; 17b. 147. A.S. wamb.

Womman, sb. woman; Wommanne, pl. dat. 6b. 540. See Wifman.

Won, adv. when, 16. 324. See Hwanne.

Wonde, 1 pr. s. fear, 19. 337; imp. s. hesitate, 19. 740. A. S. wandian, to turn aside, to fear, to hesitate. Wonder, adj. wonderful, 6 b. 70.

A. S. wundor, a wonder.

Wondrede = Wandrede (MS. C.), sb. misery, 9. 90. See Wandrede.

Wone, sb. custom, 6 b. 233, 541. A.S. (ge)wuna. See Wune.

Wone, adv. when, 16. 327, 848. See Hwanne.

Wone, sb. want, loss, misery, 10.
11; 14. 57; 17 a. 351, 364. See
Wane.

Wonges, sb. pl. meadows, 18. 397. A. S. wang, a plain, field.

Wonien, v. to dwell; Wonie, 6 b. 347; Wone, 18. 406; Wonede, pt. s. 19. 927; Woned, pp. accustomed, 19. 34. A.S. wunian, to dwell; gewunian, to stay, to be in the habit of. See Wunian.

Woning, sb. lamentation, 16. 311; 17 b. 235. A. S. wánung (Leo). Cf. Wonyng.

Wonne, adv. when, 16. 38. See Hwanne. Wonted, pr. s. is wanting, lacking, 11. 73. Icel. vanta, to lack,

Wontreade, sb. misery, 8 b. 98. See Wandrede.

Wonung, sb. waning, diminution; Wonunge, dat. 7. 143. A.S. wonung, wanung (Bosworth), wanung (Leo).

Wonyng, sb. lamentation, 17 a.

227. See Woning.

Wonynges, sb. dwellings, 17 a. 352. See Wunieng.

Wop, sb. weeping, 17 b. 235. A.S.

wop. Cf. Wep.

Wopnede, pp. armed with weapons, 15. 2479. A.S. wéepnian.

Word, sb. word; pl. 4b. 83; 4d. 10; 16. 1653; 17b. 160; Wordes, 4d. 6; 16. 839, 841; 19. 375; Wordess, 5. 1513; Worden, dat. pl. 1. 66; Worde, 17a. 306. A. S. word (s. and pl.). Cf. Weord.

Wordliche (= Worldliche), adj. worldly, 17 a. 378. See World-

lich.

Wore, pt. s. subj. were, 15. 2192; 18. 504; Woren, pt. pl. 15. 2046, 2380; 18. 448; Wore, 18. 414, 717. See Wes.

Woreld, sb. world, 4d. 9; Woreldes, gen. s. 17 b. 226, 338. A. S. woruld, weerld, world: O. S. werold; O. H. G. weralt (Tatian). Cf. Wereld, World, World, Wurld, Weorld, Worlt.

Wori, adj. turbid, dirty, mire-be-daubed, 17 b. 144; Worie, 17 a. 148. A.S. wérig, weary, lit. be-daubed with mire, draggled with wet: O.S. wórig, weary. A.S. wérig is from wór, a swampy place = wós, ooze, mire. Cf. Icel. wergr, dirty. See Skeat (s. v. weary). Cf. Weri.

World, sb. world, 17 a. 328; from worlde into worlde, for ever and ever, 7. 178. See Woreld.

Worldlich, adj. worldly, 8 a. 77;

9. 229. A. S. woruldlic. Cf. Weorelldlike, Worltliche, Wordliche.

Worlt, sb. world, 8 b. 92. See Woreld.

Worltliche, adj. worldly, 8 b. 97. See Worldlich.

Worm, sb. worm; Wormes, pl. 16.601. See Wurm.

Worpare, sb. thrower, 9. 75.

Worpen, v. to cast, throw; Worped, pr. s. 9. 77; Worpen, pp. 4 b. 53. See Werpen.

Worse, sb. the devil, 6 b. 581, 583.

See Wurse.

Worsipe, sb. honour, 6 b. 52, 136. See Wurdscipe.

Worpliche, adv. honourably, 6b. 380. See Wurbliche.

Wo-so, pron. who so, 13. 54; 18. 473. See Hwase.

Wot, 1 pr. s. know, 18. 653; pr. s. 4a. 43; 15. 2408; Wost, 2 pr. s. 4c. 36; 18. 527, 582; Wostu = Wost + 8u, 16. 716. A. S. wát, 1 and 3 pr. s.; wást, 2 pr. s. See Witen.

Wounden, pp. wound, 18. 546. See Wunden.

Wowe, sb. dat. wrong, 4b. 114; 16. 414; On wowe, wrongfully, 17 a. 73. See Woh.

Wose, v. to woo, 19. 546, 799, 1421. A.S. wógian, to bend, incline another to one's own wishes, from wóh, a bending aside. See Woh.

Wose, sb. wrong, 16, 164, 198; Wipp woshe, wrongfully, 5, 1187; Woshe, adj. wrong, 5, 1375. See Woh.

Woje, sb. dat. wall, 19. 982. See Wah.

Wrache, sb. vengeance, 17 b, 209; Wræche, 5. 1465. A. S. wracu. Cf. Wreche.

Wræken, v. to avenge, 6a. 328. See Wreken.

Wrahtes, 2 pt. s. didst make, 10.

13. A. S. worhte, pt. of wyrcan, See Wrohte.

Wrang, pt. s. squeezed, 10. 78. A. S. wrang, pt. of wringan. See Wringe.

Wranne, sb. wren, 16. 1717, 1723. A. S. wrænna, wrenna.

Wrate, pt. s. wrote, 1. 93. A.S. wrát, pt. s. of writan. See Writen.

Wrap, adj. wroth, 5. 1129. A.S. wráð, angry, cruel, fierce. Cf.

Wrop.

Wrager-heale, sb. To wrager-heale, to evil fortune, with ill success, 8 a. 47, 92, 118; Wragerheale, 8 b. 145. See Wrap and Hele.

Wrappe, sb. anger. 5. 1467; To wrappe, in anger, 6 a, b. 299. O.

Northumb. wræððo.

Wreabin, v. to get angry, 8 b. 100; Wreabe, imp. s. 8 b. 50; Wrabi, 8 a. 38. Cf. Wreben.

Wrecee, sb. wretch, I. 174; adj. wretched, 2. 17, 39, 42. A.S. wrecca, an outcast, an exile. Cf. Wrecehe.

Wrecce-hed, sb. wretchedness, 2.

49.
Wreeche, sb. a wretch, 16. 1669;
Wreche, 16. 1696; Wrecchen, pl.
11. 63; Wrecches, 8 a. 117;
Wreeche, adj. wretched, 3 a. 8;
4 b. 47; 16. 335; Wreche, 4 c.
26. See Wrecce.

Wrecched, adj. wretched, 10.
2. From A. S. wrecca. See
Wrecce.

Wreche, sb. vengeance, 17 a. 205; 19. 1304. See Wrache.

Wreken, v. to avenge, 6 b. 328; Wreke, 6 b. 173. A. S. wrecan, to drive out, to persecute, to avenge. Cf. Wræken.

Wrench, sb. a twist, trick, deceit; Wrenches, pl. 7. 5; Wrenchen, pl. dat. 17 b. 255; Wrenche, 17 a. 247; A.S. wrenc, wrence. Cf. Un-wrenche.

Wrenchen, v. to turn, 9. 55; Wrenche, 10. 82; Wrenched, pr. pl. 9. 66. A.S. wrencan.

Wrong 50, sb. distortion, 12. 85. Wroon, v. to cover; Wreo, pr. s. subj. 9. 179. A. S. wreón, wrígan,

wrihan. See Wrihen.

Wreden, v. to get angry, 8 b. 57; Wredden, 8 a. 80; to make angry, 9. 272; Wreddede, pt. s. became angry, 8 a. 43. See Wreaddin.

Wredful, adj. wrathful, 3 a. 60;

9.74.

Wrichede, adj. wretched, 13. 66. See Wrecched.

Wrien, pr. pl. cover, 17 a. 166. See Wrihen.

Wrigte, sb. worker, 13. 2077.

A.S. wyrhta.
Wrigteleslike, adv. causelessly,

without any charge or accusation, 15. 2076. See below. Wrigtful, adj. guilty, 15. 2204.

From A. S. wróht, an accusation, from wrégan, to accuse (Leo).

Wriheles, sb. a covering, veil, 9. 173. A. S. wrygels (Leo).

Wrihen, v. to cover, 9. 175; Wrihe, 10. 16; Wriheð, pr. s. 9. 183. A.S. wríhan. Cf. Wrien, Wreon.

Wringe, v. to wring, 19, 992; Wringinde, pr. p. 19, 112. A.S. wringan; pl. s. wrang, pl. wrungon; pp. wrungen. Cf. Wrang, Wrong, To-wrong.

Writ, sb. writ, writing. 4 d. 9; 7.
240; 15. 1974; 19. 940; Write,
dat. 4 d. 10; 17 b. 101; pl. 1.
98; Writes, 19. 1013. A. S. writ,

gewrit. Cf. Wryt.

Writelinge, sb. dat. trilling (of the nightingale), 16. 48.

Writen, v. to write, 9. 219; pp. 10. 36; Write, 17 b. 228. A.S. writan. Cf. Wrot, Wrate.

Wrohte, pt. s. wrought, 2. 67; Wrogt, pp. 15. 1940. A.S. pt. worhte; pp. geworht. See Wurchen.

Wrong, pt. s. squeezed, 15. 2064; pp. twisted, 12. 78. A. S. pt. wrang; pp. (ge)wrungen. See Wringe.

Wrong, sb. wrong, injustice; Wronge, 17 a, b. 170. A. S. wrang, in Chron. ann. 1124.

Wronge, adv. wrong, 16. 196.

Wrongwise, adj. wrongful, unjust, 17 a. 49, 252; 17 b. 48, 260. Cp. wrongous, in Halliwell. For suffix -wise, see Rihtwis.

Wrot, pt. s. wrote, 9. 366; 15. 2524; 17 a. 390. A. S. wrát, pt.

of writan. See Writen.

Wrop, adj. angry, 16. 1642; Wrope, pl. 19. 348, 1232; adv. angrily, 16. 63, 415. See Wrap.

Wroste, pt. s. wrought, 19. 1293.

See Wrohte.

Wrse, adj. comp. worse, 17 a. 293. See Wurse.

Wrst, adj. superl. 17 a. 217. See Wurst.

Wrb, shall be, 17 a. 355. A.S. wyrð, pr. s. of weorðan. See Wurðen.

Wryt, sb. writ, writing, 17 a. 390; Wryte, dat. 17 a. 101. See Writ.

Wrythen, pt. pl. twisted, 2. 26. A.S. wribon, pt. pl. of wriban, to twist.

Wu, adv. how, 4b. 97; 12. 31;

16. 846. See Hú.

Wude, sb. wood, tree, I. 54; 12. 245; 16. 444, 615; 19. 361, 949; Wude, gen. s. 19. 1228. A.S. wndu; cp. O. Ir. fid (Windisch). Cf. Wode,

Wude-bose, sb. dat. wood-bough, 19. 1243.

Wude-side, sb. wood-side, 19. 1036.

Wude-wale, sb. wood-wale, a bird,

16. 1659. A. S. wudu + wealh, wood-stranger.

Wule, pron. which, 3b. 21; Wulche, 6a. 105. See Hwile.

Wulde, pt. s. would, 15. 1946, 2430; pl. 12. 89. A.S. wolde. See Wolde.

Wule, 1 pr. s. will, 3 b. 118; 19. 690; Wult, 2 pr. s. 6 a. 298, 355; 16. 1696; Wule, pr. s. subj. 3 a. 7; 19. 1333. See Wille (2).

Wulf, sb. wolf; Wulues, gen. pl. wolves', 10.36. A.S. wulf. Cf. Wlf.

Wulle, 1 pr. s. will, 6 a. 51; 11.
12; 19. 542; Wullen, 6 a. 367;
pl. Wulled, 9. 221; Wulle, pl. 19.
856, 1381. See Wille (2).

Wummon, sb. woman, 11. 23; Wummone, gen. s. 8 b. 114; gen. pl. 9. 330; Wummen, pl. 9. 237;

11. 19. See Wifman.

Wund, sb. wound, 19. 1366; Wunde, dat. 10. 120; pl. 19. 640; Wunden, 7. 86; 9. 334; Wundes, 19. 1465; Wundess, 5. 1443. A.S. wund.

Wunden, pp. wound, wrapped up, 10. 6. A. S. (ge)wunden, pp. of windan, to wind. Cf. Wounden.

Wunder, sb. wonder, 9. 186; 12. 266; 16. 852; 19. 1163; pl. awful wickednesses, 2. 12, 38; To wunder, wrong, 7. 10. A. S. wunder (s. and pl.).

Wunderlice, adj. wonderful, 2. 91; Wunderlicheste, superl. 17 a. 69; Wunderlukeste, 17 b. 68. A. S.

wundorlic.

Wunderliche, adv. wonderfully, 3 a. 62. A. S. wundorlice.

Wundi, adj. rid of, 8 a. 42. Windi.

Wundren, v. to bring ruin on (?), 10. 97. Cf. Wunder (7. 10).

Wundrien, v. to wonder; Wundri, 1 pr. s. 16. 228; Wundrede, pt. s. 8 b. 60. A. S. wundrian.

Wune, sb. custom, practice, 4 a. 4; 15. 1910; 16. 272; pl. 4 d. 4; Wunes, 15. 2293. A.S. (ge)wuna. Cf. Wone.

Wune, adj. accustomed, 15. 2066, 2080. See Stratmann.

Wunian, v. to dwell, I. 185; Wunien, 17 b. 153, 181, 249; Wunyen, 17 a. 179; Wunye, 17 a. 157, 181; Wune, 19. 735; Wunieö, pr. s. 7. 177; 19. 1347; pl. 6 a. 320; Wuneó, 3 b. 98; Wunien, 4 a. 9; Wunen, 12. 277; Wunede, pt. s. 15. 2417; Wuneden, pl. 4 c. 25; Wuned, pp. dwelt, 4 c. 19; wont, 17 b. 57; Wuniende, pr. p. 3 a. 13, 61. A. S. wunian. Cf. Wonien.

Wunieng, sb. abode; Wunienge, pl. 16. 614; Wuniinges, 17 b. 360. A.S. wunung. Cf. Wo-

nynges.

Wunier, pr. pl. win, gain, 7. 123. See Winnan.

Wunne, sb. joy, 7. 210; 8 a. 70, 74; Wunnen, pl. 8 a. 52. See Winne.

Wurchen, v. to work, 8 a. 35, 49; 8b. 99; Wurche, 17 a. 326; 19. 1407; Wurcheö, pr. s. 9. 140; Wurch, imp. s. 8 a. 94. A. S. wyrcan, pt. worhte, pp. geworht. Cf. Wirchen, Werchep, Wrohte, Wrahtes, Wrojte, I-wraht.

Wurder (= Wurd), pr. s. becomes, 12. 75. See Wurden.

Wurdliche (= Wuröliche), adj. precious, 3 a. 103.

Wurld, sb. world; Wurldes, gen. s. 1. 88. See Woreld.

Wurldlie, adj. worldly, 1. 64.
A. S. woruldlie.

Wurm, sb. reptile; Wurmes, pl. 9. 3, 107. A. S. wyrm, serpent, worm, insect: Goth. waurms; cp. Lat. vermis. Cf. Wirm, Werm, Worm.

Wurne, v. to restrain, 19. 1098. A. S. wyrnan, to refuse, hinder.

See Wernen.

Wurrp, adj. worth, 5. 1156. A.S. weord. See Wurd.

Wurrp, sb. honour; Wurrpe, dat. 5.1141, 1621. A.S. weorð. Wurrpenn, v. to be, 5.1382. See

Wurden.

Wurrpenn, v. to honour, 5. 1378. See Wurfien.

Wurrplike, adv. honourably, 5. 1033, 1691. See Wurdliche. Wurschipe, sb. honour, 11.13, 41.

See Wurdscipe.

Wurse, sb. the devil, 6 a. 161, 581, 583. Cf. Worse.

Wurse, adj. comp. worse, 9. 66; 17 a. 382; Wurs, 19. 116. A.S. wyrsa. Cf. Wærse, Werse.

Würse, adv. worse, 3 a. 30; 9. 17; 17a. 232. A.S. wyrs. Cf.

Wærse, Werse.

Wursien, v. to become worse, take hurt, 3b. 13; Wursin, 7. 186. A.S. wyrsian, in Chron, ann. 1085.

Wurst, adv. worst, 19. 68. A.S.

wyrst.

Wurste, adj. superl. worst, 19. 648. A. S. wyrsta. Cf. Werste. Wurstu (Wyrst &u), thou shalt be, 19. 324, 710. See Wursten.

Wurtscipe, sb. dat. honour, 2. 70,

180. See Wurdscipe.

Wurð, adj. worth, 4b. 98; Wurðe, worthy, 4b. 10; 7. 45. A. S. weorð. Cp. Wurrþ.

Wurð, sb. fate; Wurðes, pl. fates, destinies, 8 a. 117. A.S. wyrd, pl. wyrda; see Skeat (s.v. weird).

Wurden, v. to become, happen, be, 15. 2411, 2427; 16. 408; Wurpe, 16. 846; Wurd, pr. s. is, becomes, shall be, 1. 88, 143; 11. 68; 15. 1943, 2332; 19. 460; Wurd to, becomes, 4 b. 91; Wurded, pl. 1. 125, 182; Wurden, 17 b. 334; Wurde, 17 a. 328; Wurd, pt. s. became, was, 15. 2062, 2138, 2358; Wurden, pl. 2. 132; 15. 2050, 2297. A. S. weordan, pt. s.

weard, pt. pl. wurdon. Cf. Wærd, Ward, Ward, Wrp, Wurdet, Wurrpenn, Wurstu.

Wurðien, v. to honour, 3 a. 86, 102; Wurðie, 11. 7; 14. 60; Wurðeð, pr. s. 11. 74; pl. 11. 21; Wurðed, pp. 15. 1924. A.S. wurðian, weorðian. Cf. Wurrþenn.

Wurfing, sb. honour, 15. 2140. A. S. wurfung, Lev. ii. 2, also

weordung (Sweet).

Wurbliche, adv. honourably, worthily, 4b. 122; 6a. 380. A.S. wurblice, weorblice. Cf. Worpliche, Wurrplike.

Wurthmint, sb. honour, 1. 75; Wurthminte, 1. 107. A. S. wurd-

mynt, weordmynd.

Wurdscipe, sb. worship, honour, 6a. 142; Wurdscipen, 6a. 52. A. S. weordscipe, Cf. Wurtscipe, Wurschipe, Worsipe.

Wuste, pt. s. knew, 16. 10. See

Wiste.

Wute, imp. pl. know, 9. 283. See Witen (1).

Wy, adv. why, 17 a. 89. See Hwi.

Wyht, sb. creature; Wyhte, pl. 17 a. 78; Wyhtes, 17 a. 279. See Wiht (1).

Wyht, sb. weight; Wyhte, dat. 17 a. 212. See Wiht (2).

Wylem, adv. formerly, 13. 42. See Hwilem.

Wymman, sb. woman; Wymmanne, dat. pl. 19. 67. See Wifman.

Wyn, sb. wine, 17 a. 355; 19. 370; Wyne, dat. 17 a. 148. See Win.

Wynd, sb. wind, 17 a. 138. See Wind.

Wynter, sb. pl. winters, years, 17 a. 208. See Winter.

Wype, v. to wipe, 19. 606. A. S. wipian.

Wyse, adj. wise, 17 a. 327. Wis.

Wyssye, v. to direct, 14. 29. See

Wyt, sb. wisdom, intelligence, 17 a. 2. See Witt.

Wyten, v. to know, 17 a. 383. See Witen (1).

Wypvten, prep. without, 17 a. 141. See Widuten.

Wyue, sb. dat. wife, 17 a. 25; 19. 560. See Wif.

#### Y.

Y-. See Ge.

Y, pron. I, 18. 494; 19. 1116. See

Yaf, pt. s. gave, 18. 419, 466. See Gifen.

Ydel, adj. useless, empty, 16. 917. See Idel.

Y-demed, pp. judged, 17 a. 119. See Demen.

Ydres, sb. pl. waterpots, 13. 102. Lat. hydriæ, John ii. 6 (Vulg.)= Gr. ύδρίαι.

Yede, pt. s. went, 13. 12, 27, 91. A. S. eode. See Eode.

Yef, conj. if, 13. 25; 17 a. 317, 330. See Gif.

Yef, imp. s. give, 17 a. 121; Yeft, pr. s. 13 37. See Gifen.

Yefte, sb. gift, 17 a. 46; Yefte, 13. 40; Yeftes, pl. 17 a. 71. See 3efte.

Yelde, sb. requital, 17 a. 46. A. S. gyld, payment.

Yemen, v. to take care of, 18.630; Yeme, 18. 368, 392. See 3emen.

Yemer, adj. sad, miserable, 13. 127. A.S. geómor; cp. O.S. jámar; and O. H. G. jámar, misery (Otfrid). Cf. 3comer, 3comere.

Yemernesse, sb. dat. sadness, 13.

Yeorde, sb. rod, 14. 451. See 3erden.

Yer, sb. pl. years, 17 a. 146. See Ger.

Yerd, sb. yard, enclosure, 18. 702. A. S. geard: O.S. gard; cp. Gr. χόρτος and Lat, hortus.

Yete, conj. yet, 18. 495. Get.

Yeuen, v. to give, 17 a. 65; 18. 531; Yeue, 17 a. 257; 18. 485; Yeueb, pr. pl. 17 a. 59; Yeuen, pp. 17 a. 334. See Gifen.

Yf, conj. if, 18. 513. See Gif. Y-felde, pt. s. felled, 19. 54. A. S. gefelde, pt. of gefellan, to cause

to fall. Y-fere, sb. pl. companions, 19. 242,

497. See I-fere. Yif, conj. if, 18. 377, 509.

Gif. Yif, imp. s. give, 18. 674. See Gifen.

Ylle, adv. badly, 19. 1338. See

Ille. Y-mete, v. to meet, 17 a. 133. See

I-meten, 3e-mete. Y-mone, sb. company, 19. 842.

A. S. gemána. Y-nouh, adj. sufficient, 17 a. 231;

Ynou, 18. 562. See I-noh. Yonge, adj. young, 14. 452; Yonger, comp. 17 a. 320. See Gung.

Yonghede, sb. youth, 17 a. 369. M. E. zunghede, see Stratmann; cp. A. S. geóguphád.

Y-oten, pp. called, 15. 2416. A.S. gehaten, pp. of hatan. See Haten.

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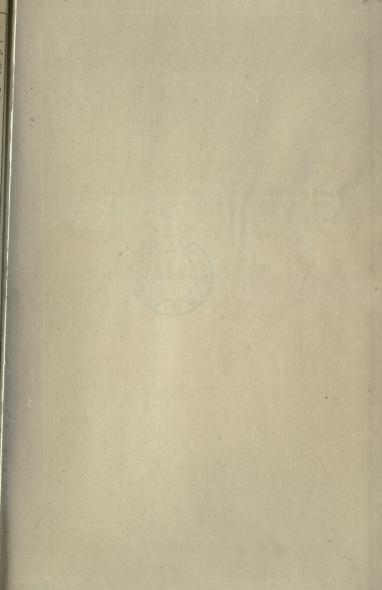
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